

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री प्रशासन अकादमी
Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration

मुसुरी
MUSSOORIE

पुस्तकालय
LIBRARY

113401

अवधि संख्या

Accession No.

8335

वर्ग संख्या

Class No.

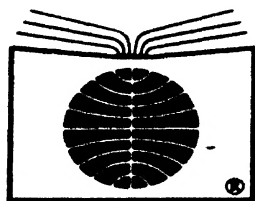
914

पुस्तक संख्या

Book No.

Pan

PAN AM'S[®] NEW GUIDE TO EUROPE



PAN AM'S[®] NEW Guide to Europe

GERALD W. WHITED
Publications Editor

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS

COPYRIGHT, ©, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960,
1961, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970

BY PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PART OF THIS BOOK MAY BE
REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS,
ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING,
RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL
SYSTEM WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE PUBLISHER.

SEVENTEENTH (REVISED) EDITION: 1970

FIRST PRINTING

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

914
Pan.
11340

This book was made possible through the cooperation and assistance of our employees and agents in the countries and lands served by Pan American. We also wish to acknowledge the helpful assistance given by the tourist offices and Consuls of the various countries represented. Much of the weather chart information was supplied by the United States Weather Bureau and Ivan Ray Tannehill's *Weather Around the World*, published by the Princeton University Press.

Inquiries and comments should be addressed to Gerald W. Whitted, Publications Editor, Pan American Airways, Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y. 10017. It is only through the candid opinions of our traveling friends that we can make this book so complete and useful.

NOTE: *While we have made every effort to provide current and accurate information, there are frequent changes in immigration requirements, hotel rates and other facts relating to travel abroad, and we can accept no responsibility for inaccuracies and omissions.*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER: 54-5818

MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CLIPPER, PAN AM AND NEW HORIZONS, TRADE MARKS, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE DISTRIBUTION IN U.S. AND CANADA BY SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.
630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

TRADE DISTRIBUTION ELSEWHERE
BY FEEFFER & SIMONS, INC.

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

FOREWORD

No one before has ever attempted to publish a book quite like this. It is not a "travel book" in the ordinary sense at all. It does not deal with "impressions" but rather with useful facts, carefully gathered by Pan American from its stations in all parts of the world.

As you read these facts you will come to some interesting conclusions. You will see, for example, why summer is not necessarily the best time for a vacation. You will see how the airplane has made it possible to take advantage of the fact that the seasons are reversed south of the equator. December is June (weatherwise) in Rio de Janeiro. January is July in New Zealand; in Australia; in Santiago, Chile; in Buenos Aires and in South Africa. You will see that Mexico, Guatemala and the West Indies have an even better climate in "winter" than in summer. They're only minutes away from Miami, New York, New Orleans, Houston, San Francisco and Los Angeles—or a few short hours away from any city in the United States. You will note that Europe is less than 7 hours by Jet Clipper, South America less than 5 hours.

You'll realize, too, that as in the United States, cities in Europe and elsewhere are often at their best in the winter, when the theater, music and social season is in full swing, yet prices are considerably less.

You will discover that being unfamiliar with a foreign language is no longer any barrier to foreign travel. English, as you will note in country after country, has actually spread around the entire world.

As you thumb through the pages you'll probably get the urge to *go somewhere*. If you really need an excuse to do something about it, bear in mind that doctors all agree: *vacations are a very necessary part of modern life*. You owe it to your job, your health, and your home life to take a vacation. There's no vacation like a trip and no trip like a trip *abroad*.



CONTENTS

<i>Foreword</i>	5
<i>Tips for Your Traveling Convenience</i>	8
<i>How to Clear United States Customs the Easiest Way</i>	10
<i>Pan Am and the 747</i>	12
<i>Make Friends with Your Travel Agent</i>	13
<i>Photography Data for Air Travelers</i>	13
<i>Making Light Work of Luggage</i>	14
<i>Hotel Rates</i>	16
<i>Electric Current Abroad</i>	16
<i>Medical Care Abroad</i>	16
<i>What Will the Weather Be Like?</i>	17
<i>Reader Comments</i>	18
<i>Temperature Chart for U.S. Cities</i>	19
<i>Comparative Table of Clothing Sizes</i>	21
EUROPE	23
<i>Currency charts</i>	24
Andorra	26
Austria	28
Belgium	41
Bulgaria	49
Canary Islands	53
Czechoslovakia	55
Denmark	60
Finland	70
France	78
Germany	93
Gibraltar	108
Great Britain	109
Greece	130
Hungary	139
Iceland	143
Ireland	144
Italy	153
Liechtenstein	167
Luxembourg	168
Mallorca	170
Malta	174
Monaco	179
Netherlands (Holland)	182
Norway	192
Poland	200
Portugal	204
Romania	216
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	220
Spain	228
Sweden	240
Switzerland	252
Yugoslavia	265
Index	270

TIPS FOR YOUR TRAVELING CONVENIENCE

1. To get a passport, you'll need baptismal certificate, expired passport or birth certificate (or a notarized affidavit of your birth which is vouched for by a relative or person who has known you a long time). You'll need two passport pictures (front view, 2½" to 3" square on a white background). A passport costs \$12 (check or money order only; no cash) for individuals or families traveling together. It is valid for five years. At the end of five years a new passport must be obtained but does not require a personal appearance.

Apply in person at the Passport Division of the Department of State, or the Passport Agencies of the Department of State in Miami, Philadelphia, San Diego, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Boston, New York—or in other cities apply at the office of the Clerk of a Federal Court.

Be sure to sign your passport and keep it on your person at all times (except, of course, when your hotel concierge in some countries needs to borrow it temporarily when you register)—*not in your baggage*. Specific papers required for entry by each country from United States citizens are listed with the countries on pages that follow.

2. Before you leave the United States, it's best to have visas and tourist cards (where required) for each country you think you *might* visit, because in some foreign countries it takes a long time to get them for other countries.

3. Many travelers find it convenient to exchange some of their money into foreign currency before leaving the United States, but be careful to note the total amount of foreign currencies that may be taken into each country.

4. It's handy to carry a few one-dollar bills with you so that it is not necessary to cash a travelers check or exchange a large bill into local currency in order to make small purchases in those countries where you plan only a short stop-over between planes.

5. Just as the water in one section of the United States differs from that of another, the water of many foreign countries varies; and even though it may be safe to drink—i.e., sanitary—some people may contract diarrhea due to the *change* of water. This also applies to the ice in drinks. Consult your doctor as to what medicine to take along. A good rule to follow is—when in doubt, drink bottled water.

6. Specific health documents required for individual countries are listed under CUSTOMS REGULATIONS in each chapter of this book. The general requirements are: for re-entry to the United States and for entry to most foreign countries you need a smallpox vaccination certificate. It's advisable to have this before you leave the U.S. Yellow fever and cholera certificates are required by most countries from passengers who have come from an infected area. Nearly all countries of the world have adopted the international sanitary regulations of the

World Health Organization. These regulations establish the following periods of validity for vaccination certificates; smallpox—not less than 8 days nor more than 3 years old; yellow fever—not less than 10 days nor more than 10 years old; cholera—not less than 6 days nor more than 6 months old; typhus and typhoid-paratyphoid inoculation certificates are not required under the WHO sanitary regulations as a prerequisite for admission. They are recommended, however, for visits to some countries. The record of these inoculations must be entered by the health authority in the official WHO certificate of vaccination form. Passengers should obtain a copy of the form from the Pan American Ticket Office before obtaining their inoculations.

7. Do you plan to rent, lease, or buy a car in Europe? When you buy a flight ticket from Pan Am or any Pan Am agent, the entire transaction can be handled on the spot in conjunction with the Kemwel Automotive Corporation. Each Pan Am office has a Kemwel booklet listing all cars available and the various plans through which you can acquire the preferred model, from a few days' rental up to permanent ownership, and Kemwel will handle all the details. The company can also provide rental cars with chauffeur-guides. Just ask your Pan Am agent about the Kemwel plan most convenient for you.

8. In writing abroad from the United States, it's best to use International Air Mail. Rates per half-ounce are 15 cents to the Caribbean, Central and South America; 20 cents to Europe; 25 cents elsewhere. Airmail single postcards are 13 cents each to most countries, 8 cents to Canada and Mexico. Airletters are 13¢ to all countries.

9. If you feel you can organize a group of friends or members of an organization for a trip abroad, check on Pan Am's Tour Conductor Plan, by which you can obtain your own passage free of charge. Inquire also about special fares for groups.

10. If you don't want to disturb your savings, you can now budget part or practically all of your expenses including air fare, hotel accommodations, meals, sightseeing, etc., on various credit card or pay-later plans with as long as 24 months to pay.

11. Many business firms and individuals who travel regularly find it very worthwhile to subscribe to the Universal Air Travel Plan. The contract requires a returnable deposit of \$425, but an unlimited number of Air Travel Cards for members of a firm or family may be issued on a contract without further cost. The card entitles you to charge air travel on over 125 airlines throughout the world. In addition, the Air Travel Card is accepted as a personal credit reference by most hotels (all Inter-Continental hotels), motels, car rental agencies, restaurants and other services.

12. Be sure to arrive at the airport at least 10 minutes before the "latest check-in time" on your ticket.

13. Travelers by car who frequently leave the country from New York recommend the services of car storage specialists. Such companies offer car storage service with pick-up and delivery to and from airports, piers, hotels and residences. Your car will be driven by a licensed, bonded chauffeur and stored while you are away in a fire-

10—How to Clear U.S. Customs the Easiest Way

proof, insured building. When you return, your car can be waiting at the airport so you can immediately start for home. One such company with reasonable rates is Savoy Garages, 827 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11216. (You can call collect, 212-HY 3-9800.)

14. Pan American's "satellite check-in ports" now enable travelers in the New York area (and those who wish to bypass New York City) to get to and from Kennedy International Airport with minimum effort. When you buy your Pan Am ticket, ask about the satellite most convenient for you on your day of departure. Satellite ports do not sell tickets but they completely check you into your flight by taking and tagging your bags, checking your ticket and giving you your seat number; you can buy flight insurance and even order duty-free liquor and tobacco. Then you step into the Pan Am coach for the ride to the airport where you can board your plane with no further formalities. These services are currently available from La Guardia, Newark (via helicopter) and Westchester airports, and from six other points in Connecticut and New York. Pan Am also operates the Metroport at Manhattan's 60th Street and East River Drive, from which helicopter shuttle flights to Kennedy International and Newark airports operate continuously from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., Monday through Friday.

15. A great many countries today charge a departure tax. Whereas, formerly, seasoned travelers saved just enough local currency to get to the dock or airport, they should now also save out enough to pay the departure tax so as to avoid having to write a \$10 travelers check, for instance, to pay a departure tax of \$1 and perhaps get change in local money. Departure taxes are quoted as fully as possible in this book but they are subject to occasional change. They may also vary depending on how far you're going. Transit passengers are exempt from these taxes. Arrival or departure taxes assessed on ship passengers are generally considerably higher than for people who are flying.

HOW TO CLEAR U.S. CUSTOMS THE EASIEST WAY

Part of the fun of traveling is acquiring duty-free bargains. Your purchases—within monetary limits and depending upon the circumstances—are exempt from duty if (1) they are for your personal or household use; (2) you declare them properly on your arrival in the United States; (3) your trip was not made just to buy them; (4) you didn't order them ahead of time. Bear this in mind when ordering from a representative of a foreign bootmaker or tailor soliciting orders in the United States.

INFORMATION FOR ALL TRAVELERS

Gifts: To avoid overloading your luggage while you travel, you may send gifts back to the United States and the recipients will not have to pay duty on them if the value of each parcel does not exceed \$10 retail and does not include alcoholic beverages, perfume containing alcohol, or tobacco. *You do not have to declare any of these gifts to U.S. Customs* when you return to the States. You may send as many

How to Clear U.S. Customs the Easiest Way—11

gifts as you wish but not more than one parcel a day to the same person. International Air Parcel Post is fast and convenient. Be sure to write "Gift" on the outside of each package.

Duty-Free Airport Shops: Nearly every international airport now has a shop where departing passengers can buy last-minute souvenirs of the country as well as famous brands of liquor, cigarettes, perfume, watches and other luxury goods, at from 30% to 60% less than they cost in the countries where they were made. Such items must, of course, be declared in Customs, but it's pleasanter to pay duty on a watch you bought for \$50 at an airport shop than on the same watch that cost \$90 in a city store.

Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Plants and Plant Products: *None* of these items may enter the U.S. without special permission in advance from various U.S. government agencies. So do not be tempted to carry home a slab of Irish bacon, Italian salami, Moroccan oranges, Dutch tulips or anything else of that nature. Unless you can produce an import permit (which usually only wholesalers can obtain), all such items will be confiscated and destroyed by U.S. Customs.

Pets: Dogs must have proof of a rabies vaccination at least 1 month before arrival in the States unless they have come directly from: Australia, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Fire, Fiji, Iceland, Northern Ireland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Healthy cats are usually admitted without vaccination. Two psittacine birds per family may enter if in good health and if they have been in your possession for at least 4 months before arrival.

The importation or purchase abroad of anything originating in North Korea, North Vietnam or Cuba (or goods with Cuban components) is prohibited without a Treasury license, practically unavailable to tourists. U.S. citizens are now permitted to bring home, once in each calendar month, up to \$100 worth of goods made in Communist China. These goods must accompany the traveler but no Certificate of Origin is required for their importation. The Certificate, still available only in Hong Kong, is required, however, for the importation of non-communist Chinese-type goods.

Trade-Marked Articles: Watches, perfumes, musical instruments and similar articles whose trade mark is registered in the U.S. require written permission to import from the owner of the trade mark. If labels or other identification marks are removed and purchase is within reasonable quantity, permission is not required. Consult a U.S. consul about any questionable purchase.

If you have other questions, consult a Pan American office, or your purser on the aircraft, who will endeavor to supply the answers.

INFORMATION FOR U.S. CITIZENS OR ALIENS RESIDING IN THE U.S.

When you compute your Customs exemptions from duty and tax remember to include everything you acquired abroad. Do not overlook clothing or other personal effects, even though they have been worn

12—How to Clear U.S. Customs the Easiest Way

or used abroad. The retail purchase price must be declared. *All goods must accompany the traveler.*

Exemptions—You are allowed a \$100 exemption if you have been outside the U.S. at least 48 hours (except no 48-hour absence required if arriving from Mexico or the U.S. Virgin Islands) and such exemption has not been claimed within 30 days. You are allowed a \$200 exemption when arriving from the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam or American Samoa. No more than \$100 worth of exempt merchandise can be acquired outside of these islands.

Art, Antiques—Bona fide original works of art (not reproductions) may enter the U.S. free of duty, and so may antiques (generally items at least 100 years old), but documents to prove authenticity should accompany them.

Liquor and Tobacco—These duty-free exemptions include 1 quart of alcoholic beverages for passengers over 21 years of age and 100 cigars. There is no limit on cigarettes for personal use. You are allowed 1 gallon if arriving from the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa or Guam provided no more than a quart is purchased outside of these areas.

Note—If you are not eligible for the \$100 exemption, you are allowed a \$10 retail value duty and tax exemption. Under the \$10 ruling you are allowed a maximum of 50 cigarettes, 10 cigars or ½ lb. tobacco, ¼ lb. of alcoholic beverage, or ¼ lb. of alcoholic perfume.

Family Groups—All exemptions may be combined for families traveling together and applied to total value of all articles declared.

INFORMATION FOR NONRESIDENTS

U.S. citizens or aliens whose residence is not in the U.S.—\$100 exemption for gifts accompanying nonresident, including 1 gallon of alcoholic beverage and 100 cigars. In addition, adults are allowed 1 quart alcoholic beverage and 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes or 3 lbs. of tobacco for personal use. To qualify for \$100 gift exemption, nonresident must remain in U.S. not less than 72 hours and exemption may not have been claimed within 6 months. If not eligible for \$100 exemption, \$10 exemption allowed for accompanying articles for personal use which may include 1 quart of alcoholic beverage, 300 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 3 lbs. of tobacco, for adults.

Nonresidents in transit through the U.S. may bring with them dutiable items up to \$200 in value, free from duty and tax. Consult Customs officer on arrival if you have articles over \$200 in value.

PAN AM AND THE 747

The new 747 jets speed Pan Am passengers across the Atlantic, Caribbean and Pacific in the greatest comfort ever devised for airplane passengers. Even economy class provides wider seats and aisles and the sort of widely spaced seats for stretching your legs that were found in first class in smaller jets. The 747 is *big*—twice the size of the 707; compartments are nearly 20 feet wide and divided into surprisingly homey sections with plenty of washrooms and serving galleys.

Movies are wide screen. Each of the four Pratt & Whitney JT9D fan-jet engines has almost twice the power of ordinary jet engines. These, plus 16 wheels for weight dispersal, enable the immense planes to take off easily from runways built for the old jets. Some 15,000 Pan Am employees have taken special training in all aspects of making travel exceptionally pleasant for the 362 passengers each 747 will carry. Tell your travel agent to book you on a Pan Am 747 for your next trip abroad. Both literally and figuratively, this is the biggest and best thing that ever happened to air travel.

MAKE FRIENDS WITH YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

A travel agent is an expert in the complicated details of arranging travel—figuring out routes and itineraries, reservations and costs. Experienced travelers use a travel agent's many services because he can get confirmed hotel accommodations and other reservations in advance—so important in countries where space is limited. Furthermore, it's such a *convenience* to have all your travel details handled for you.

And remember, it often saves you *time* and *money* when you utilize the services of a travel agent. Travel agents sell on a commission basis, paid by the companies they are authorized to represent. Since they represent a wide variety of transportation, hotel and tour organizations in various price brackets, they can give you advice on filling your individual needs and wishes. A travel agent knows best how to keep your travel costs down. He's also an expert on escorted and independent packaged tours.

PHOTOGRAPHY DATA FOR AIR TRAVELERS

In the alphabetical listing of subject headings for each country in this book you will find a paragraph on PHOTOGRAPHY that describes the local availability of film, camera equipment and developing facilities. When prospects of buying supplies abroad look good, save weight and space by waiting to buy them when you get there. In countries where specific import restrictions apply, these facts are included under CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS. Where there are no specific restrictions, the general rule should be to avoid bringing in quantities that would invite suspicion as to their use for other than personal reasons. Many persons carrying film in large quantities break the seals open and write their names and addresses on the packages, thus making it obvious that the film is being brought in for personal use.

Kodak color films sold in the United States do not include processing. If you wish to send your film direct to Kodak for processing, Kodak Prepaid Processing Mailers can be purchased separately. In many countries, Kodachrome films (only) are available with Kodak processing included. Containers packed with them are for mailing purposes only and are not prepaid mailers. Such films should be kept separate from films which do not include processing. For more complete in-

14—Making Light Work of Luggage

formation, Kodak's free "Notes for the Photo Traveler Abroad" is available from Kodak dealers in the U.S.

Cameras and fancy lenses are among the biggest bargains you'll find in duty-free airport shops, even though you must pay duties of about 12% on foreign-made cameras and 20% on lenses when you bring them home, if you've gone over your \$100 exemption. (No duty is charged on goods made in America even if purchased abroad.) Most cameras made in the U.S., Germany and Japan now have universal thread mounts for interchangeable lenses, but you'll get better results if you stay with lenses made by the company that made your camera. Film is pretty well standardized too, but processing is something else. Black and white film can be developed by photographic shops nearly everywhere, regardless of where you bought it, but color and movie film should be processed in their countries of origin. Kodak film, purchased abroad, can of course be developed in the U.S., but color and movie film manufactured in Japan or Europe, if not processed on the spot, must nearly always be returned to their homelands to be finished.

Although Polaroid cameras have no duplicate anywhere in the world, you'll find dealers selling Polaroid film and supplies in 140 different countries and islands. At present, however, there are no Polaroid dealers in about 30 of the countries covered in this book. For a list of places where you can stock up on Polaroid film in your travels, write to the Customer Service Department, Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

As noted, in several countries the photographing of military installations and evidence of poverty is forbidden. When in doubt, inquire first and be sure to obtain permission from local people before taking their pictures. In some areas there are still people genuinely afraid to have their pictures taken. Conversely, there are others who expect to be paid to pose, but a smile and a thank you are usually sufficient.

MAKING LIGHT WORK OF LUGGAGE

Under the agreement of the International Air Transport Association approved by all member airlines, the following amounts of baggage may be carried free of charge on scheduled international flights: First Class—66 lbs. (30 kilograms); Economy Class—44 lbs. (20 kilograms).

A charge must be made for all baggage in excess of this free allowance. The internationally accepted charge per kilogram or 2.2 lbs., is 1% of the normal first class adult fare *for the flight concerned*. Your luggage may be consistently 5 pounds overweight, but charges for the excess will probably vary at each stopover. For instance, they will be much less for the short hop from Lisbon to Madrid than for the longer flight from Madrid to Paris.

Personal articles such as purse, camera, coat, which can be carried over the arm, do not figure in your weight allowance. All other items, such as briefcases, parcels and overnight bags are weighed.

Making Light Work of Luggage—15

To avoid excess weight charges, weigh all your luggage on your bathroom scale before you leave home.

If you have excessive overweight, ask about Pan Am's Jet Clipper Cargo service. The rates are lower. Keep this service in mind, too, when shipping items home from abroad.

You will find the 44-lb. allowance more than adequate, if like most experienced travelers, you travel light. There is nothing more discouraging than being burdened with too much luggage. If you use simple lightweight luggage without fittings, and pack no more than 3 pairs of shoes (wearing the 4th pair), you'll be able to pack an excellent wardrobe for a 2-week to 2-month trip within the 44-lb. allowance.

Articles of clothing, except shoes, weigh surprisingly little. A man's worsted suit, for example, weighs about 2½ lbs.; a pair of flannel slacks, 1¾ lbs.; a shirt, ½ lb.; 6 pairs of wool socks, ½ lb. A woman's suit weighs about 2½ lbs.; a dress, 1½ lbs.; 6 pairs of hose, ¾ lb. Men's shoes weigh about 4 lbs., while women's average 1 to 2 lbs.

WHAT TO PACK FOR YOUR TRIP

Don't burden yourself with a lot of hard-to-care-for clothing. Undoubtedly you'll tire of wearing the same outfits often but the ease of packing and unpacking will be well worth it. Women will find that many attractive changes may be made by simply adding a scarf, a different blouse or a stole. Men can rely on a dark business suit, slacks and a sports jacket.

Stick to one basic color scheme. In that way you can mix and match various pieces of clothing and also keep your shoe wardrobe at a minimum.

You will not need formal clothing unless you have been invited to a formal affair. Women will find that a cocktail dress will see them through all but strictly formal occasions, while a dark business suit will do nicely for men. In tropical climates, men frequently wear white dinner jackets in the evening, so you may want to take one if you are visiting tropical areas.

If your trip is all sightseeing and touring with little time for socializing then leave your furs and jewelry at home. Any valuables are a liability—especially so when traveling. So don't take them unless you need them.

The temperature will ultimately decide your travel wardrobe. A handy clothes barometer can be made by jotting down the average temperatures for each place you'll visit. These will be found at the beginning of each chapter of this guide. Make a special note to pack swimsuits and robe if you'll be visiting beach areas in warm weather.

If your trip takes you to opposite extremes of climate, calculate how much time you'll spend in each. If most of your trip will be spent in a hot climate then concentrate on lightweight clothing and take a warm coat to wear in colder areas. If most of your time will be spent in cold weather, concentrate on warm clothing and take one or two lightweight summer outfits.

16—Hotel Rates

Ask your local Pan Am office for a complete wardrobe checklist plus copies of the "Woman's Way" booklets on Europe, South America, Hawaii and the Far East, Bermuda and the Caribbean, on the U.S.A. and one on traveling alone. These booklets give complete packing and wardrobe information. There is also a Honeymooner's Handbook and one called "Pan Am Loves Children." Pan Am's "Baggage Handbook" supplied with each ticket also gives packing information.

HOTEL RATES

European Plan (EP)—Room; no meals included in rates.

American Plan (AP)—Room and 3 meals included in rates.

Modified American Plan (MAP)—Room, breakfast and either lunch or dinner included in rates.

Continental Plan (CP)—Room and breakfast. In Britain, where this plan is widely used, "B & B" is the hotels' abbreviation for bed and breakfast; both are covered by one price.

While hotels base their range of rates from lowest to highest, they often have only a very few rooms in the lowest category—often on an inside court right over the kitchen. The average traveler cannot always expect to get one of these bargain accommodations; there are seldom enough to go around. In budgeting expenses, plan on spending more than the lowest rates quoted.

ELECTRIC CURRENT ABROAD

Most—but not all—countries and islands in the Western Hemisphere operate on 120-volt, 60-cycle alternating current such as is used in the U.S.A. and Canada. Most—but not all—of the rest of the world runs on electricity ranging from 200 to 400 volts, 50-cycle current—nearly always alternating, but some direct current remains in a few unconverted locales. The usual American appliances will burn out on such high voltages, but many stores now sell specially made, lightweight gadgets for the convenience of travelers to foreign countries. Immersion heaters for hot liquids, coffeepot kits, electric shavers, travel irons and hair dryers are the most familiar appliances available, and most are dual-purpose for use on home current or on currents up to 230 volts abroad. All of them come with adapter plugs to fit into the kind of wall outlets (different from ours) that you'll find overseas. Adapter plugs are useful *only* for connecting an appliance to the socket. They do nothing at all toward converting high-voltage current so it will be compatible with an American appliance made to operate solely on 120-volt current. Only a transformer can do this job. **NOTE:** Keep electric travel gadgets to a minimum. Many foreign hotels prohibit use of all but shavers.

MEDICAL CARE ABROAD

Intermedic (777 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017), is an organization formed to enable members while traveling to obtain immediate help from highly qualified, English-speaking physicians.

Members are assured that professional fees will not exceed \$8 for the first office visit, \$10 for the first house call at the hotel, or \$15 for an emergency nighttime hotel call. Intermedic provides a Directory of 340 participating physicians in 174 cities in 80 countries overseas with their day and night telephone numbers. The Directory also has pages which should be filled in at home with the member's medical history, allergies and the like.

Membership in Intermedic is sold directly from its headquarters, and through travel agents. Annual dues are \$5 for a Single Membership, and \$9 for a Family Membership.

The Medical Passport Foundation Inc., c/o Fish Memorial Hospital, De Land, Fla. 32720 (Tel. 904-734 2323) publishes a System of Medical Records which includes a wallet-size Medical Passport, an invaluable aid for travelers. It contains all facts concerning the individual's medical history—emergency information, laboratory findings, X-ray reports, allergies, sensitivities to drugs, diagnoses and treatments, lens prescription, electrocardiograms. Its plastic case holds other travel documents; costs \$2.75; for child, \$3. Used by U.S. State Department personnel. Complete information from the Foundation headquarters.

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE LIKE?

The chart that follows this article gives average temperatures in various cities in the United States, for each month of the year. By comparing these figures with the charts for the various countries, you can get a general impression of what kind of weather to expect abroad.

First, a few general observations. Of course, in the Southern Hemisphere, the seasons are the reverse of ours, making our winter an ideal time to visit many of the countries below the equator. Most islands of the West Indies (where you'll find only a few degrees' variation between summer and winter temperatures) are ideal for vacationing almost any month of the year. Many of the cities you will visit in various parts of the world are either seaports or near large bodies of water, which tend to moderate the weather and reduce extremes between daily highs and lows or day and night temperatures. In very warm areas, such as Bolivia or Ecuador on the equator, however, inland cities in the mountains are the most comfortable places. It is about 5 degrees cooler for every 1,500 feet of altitude than it is at sea level. The altitude of principal cities is given in the weather chart for each country. In general, cities with daily variations of not more than 12 degrees are more comfortable than localities with abrupt changes between day and night readings.

Latitude, too, is an important determining factor in climate, and in the weather chart for each country you will find the latitude of the principal city given. In the following chart, next to each United States city, the latitude and altitude are given for comparison.

With allowances for altitude and proximity to the ocean, areas of

18—What Will the Weather Be Like?

similar latitude north or south have similar climates. Compare New Zealand and the West Coast of the United States, which are about the same distance from the equator. Note that Mexico City, on about the same latitude as Honolulu, is slightly cooler, with greater variation between lows and highs because of the altitude and distance from the ocean.

Now, a look at the charts will show you, for example, that Cape Town in South Africa in June (the coolest month) is like Chicago in May, and that the summer weather there (December to February) is very near the ideal 68 degrees. The weather in western Europe is something like the weather in western United States; compare London and Seattle.

In the South Pacific, summer temperatures in Sydney, Australia (December to February), are similar to summer temperatures in Portland, Maine. Both summer and winter temperatures in the southern parts of Italy and Spain are about the same as in South Carolina.

A comparison of sunny days on the following chart with the days with no rain figures for each country will also help give you a preview of your vacation weather. If there is so much as .01 of an inch of precipitation (rain, snow or sleet), the meteorologists call it a day with rain. But if the rain occurs in a month when temperatures are warm, you can usually expect mere showers in an otherwise pleasant, sunny day. This especially pertains to Caribbean islands which, statistically, appear to have considerable non-sunny days but actually have only brief showers that refreshingly clear and cool the air.

Even though weather is a logical sequence of natural causes, there's no foretelling unseasonable weather or record-setting temperatures, so don't expect the weather you experience on your vacation to conform with monthly averages every time. But wherever it's convenient, why not pack as much pleasure as possible into your trip and plan to visit a country when the weather is at its best?

READER COMMENTS

Although this Guide is checked annually by on-the-spot experts, only the helpful comments of traveling friends enable us to keep the book as complete and up to the moment as it is. Please tell us if you discover new places that deserve inclusion, listed places that have undergone changes and should be dropped, or if you find an occasional misspelling. For every 25th letter of suggestions we receive, we will send an appropriate Pan Am book with our compliments. Address your letter to Editor, New Horizons World Guide, Pan Am Publications, Pan Am Building, 48th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

AVERAGE FAHRENHEIT TEMPERATURES
+ DAYS WITH NO RAIN
FOR CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
TO COMPARE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

EAST	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Boston	29° 29° 37°	47° 58° 67°	72° 70° 64°	54° 43° 32°								
Lat. N42°21'—Alt. 21'	19 18 19	19 20 20	21 21 21	22 20 20								
New York	31° 31° 39°	49° 60° 69°	74° 73° 67°	56° 45° 35°								
Lat. N40°45'—Alt. 55'	19 18 20	19 20 19	20 21 21	22 21 20								
Portland, Maine	20° 22° 33°	43° 53° 62°	68° 67° 59°	50° 38° 25°								
Lat. N43°39'—Alt. 160'	19 17 18	19 19 18	20 21 20	21 19 20								
Washington, D.C.	35° 36° 44°	54° 65° 73°	77° 75° 69°	57° 46° 37°								
Lat. N38°53'—Alt. 25'	20 18 19	19 19 19	20 20 22	23 21 21								

SOUTH

Atlanta	43° 46° 53°	61° 70° 77°	79° 78° 73°	63° 52° 45°								
Lat. N33°45'—Alt. 1050'	19 17 20	20 22 19	19 19 22	24 22 20								
Asheville	39° 40° 47°	55° 63° 70°	73° 72° 67°	57° 46° 39°								
Lat. N35°35'—Alt. 1985'	20 18 19	19 19 17	16 18 21	24 22 21								
Charleston	51° 52° 58°	65° 73° 79°	82° 81° 77°	68° 58° 54°								
Lat. N32°46'—Alt. 16'	21 19 22	22 23 19	17 17 20	25 23 22								
Houston	53° 56° 63°	69° 75° 81°	83° 83° 79°	71° 62° 55°								
Lat. N29°45'—Alt. 40'	21 19 23	23 24 22	21 22 21	25 22 21								
Miami	68° 68° 71°	74° 77° 80°	82° 82° 81°	78° 72° 69°								
Lat. N25°46'—Alt. 10'	23 22 24	23 20 17	15 16 12	16 20 23								
Nashville	39° 41° 50°	59° 68° 76°	79° 78° 69°	61° 49° 41°								
Lat. N36°09'—Alt. 500'	19 17 19	19 21 20	20 22 22	24 21 20								
New Orleans	55° 57° 63°	69° 76° 81°	83° 83° 80°	72° 62° 56°								
Lat. N29°56'—Alt. 5'	21 19 22	23 23 17	16 17 19	24 22 21								

NOTE: All temperatures in this book are Fahrenheit. To reduce Fahrenheit to Centigrade subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9; to reduce Centigrade to Fahrenheit multiply by 9/5 and add 32.

CENTRAL

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Chicago	25° 27° 36°			47° 58° 68°			73° 72° 65°			54° 40° 30°		
Lat. N41°52'—Alt. 595'	20 18 19			19 19 19			22 22 21			22 20 20		
Cincinnati	33° 34° 43°			54° 64° 73°			77° 75° 69°			57° 45° 35°		
Lat. N39°06'—Alt. 550'	18 16 18			18 19 19			21 22 22			23 20 19		
Cleveland	25° 26° 35°			46° 58° 68°			72° 70° 64°			53° 39° 29°		
Lat. N41°29'—Alt. 580'	14 13 16			17 18 19			21 22 20			20 16 15		
Dallas	45° 50° 57°			65° 73° 81°			84° 84° 78°			68° 56° 48°		
Lat. N32°47'—Alt. 435'	23 20 23			22 22 23			26 24 25			25 24 24		
Detroit	25° 25° 34°			46° 58° 68°			73° 71° 64°			53° 40° 29°		
Lat. N42°19'—Alt. 585'	18 16 18			19 18 19			22 22 20			21 18 18		
Minneapolis	14° 17° 30°			46° 58° 68°			73° 71° 62°			50° 33° 20°		
Lat. N44°58'—Alt. 815'	23 21 23			21 19 18			22 22 21			22 22 23		
Memphis	41° 44° 53°			62° 70° 78°			81° 80° 74°			64° 52° 44°		
Lat. N35°08'—Alt. 275'	20 18 20			20 21 21			22 23 23			24 21 21		
Omaha	22° 26° 38°			52° 62° 72°			78° 75° 67°			55° 39° 28°		
Lat. N41°15'—Alt. 1040'	25 22 23			20 19 19			22 22 22			24 25 25		
Pittsburgh	31° 31° 40°			51° 62° 70°			74° 72° 67°			55° 43° 34°		
Lat. N40°26'—Alt. 745'	15 14 16			17 18 18			19 21 21			21 18 17		
St. Louis	32° 35° 45°			56° 66° 75°			80° 78° 71°			59° 46° 36°		
Lat. N38°37'—Alt. 455'	22 19 20			19 19 19			23 23 22			23 22 22		

ROCKIES

Denver	31° 33° 39°	48° 57° 67°	73° 71° 63°	52° 40° 33°
Lat. N39°44'—Alt. 5280'	26 22 23	21 21 22	22 22 24	25 25 26
Salt Lake City	29° 34° 42°	50° 59° 68°	77° 75° 65°	53° 41° 32°
Lat. N40°45'—Alt. 4390'	21 18 21	21 23 25	27 24 25	24 23 18

SOUTH WEST

Albuquerque	34° 41° 46°	54° 63° 73°	77° 74° 68°	57° 43° 35°
Lat. N35°05'—Alt. 4950'	28 25 28	26 27 27	23 23 25	27 28 28
Phoenix	52° 56° 61°	68° 76° 85°	91° 89° 86°	71° 60° 53°
Lat. N33°27'—Alt. 1090'	27 24 27	28 30 29	26 25 27	29 28 27

WEST COAST

Los Angeles	56° 56° 58°	60° 63° 67°	71° 72° 70°	66° 62° 57°
Lat. N34°03'—Alt. 340'	25 22 25	26 29 29	31 31 29	29 27 25
Reno	32° 36° 42°	48° 55° 63°	71° 69° 61°	51° 41° 34°
Lat. N39°31'—Alt. 4490'	24 22 25	26 27 27	29 29 28	28 26 25
San Francisco	50° 53° 54°	56° 57° 59°	59° 60° 62°	61° 57° 52°
Lat. N37°46'—Alt. 65'	20 17 21	24 27 28	31 31 28	27 23 21
Seattle	40° 42° 46°	50° 56° 60°	64° 64° 60°	53° 46° 42°
Lat. N47°36'—Alt. 75'	13 12 12	14 19 21	26 26 22	18 13 15

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CLOTHING SIZES

21

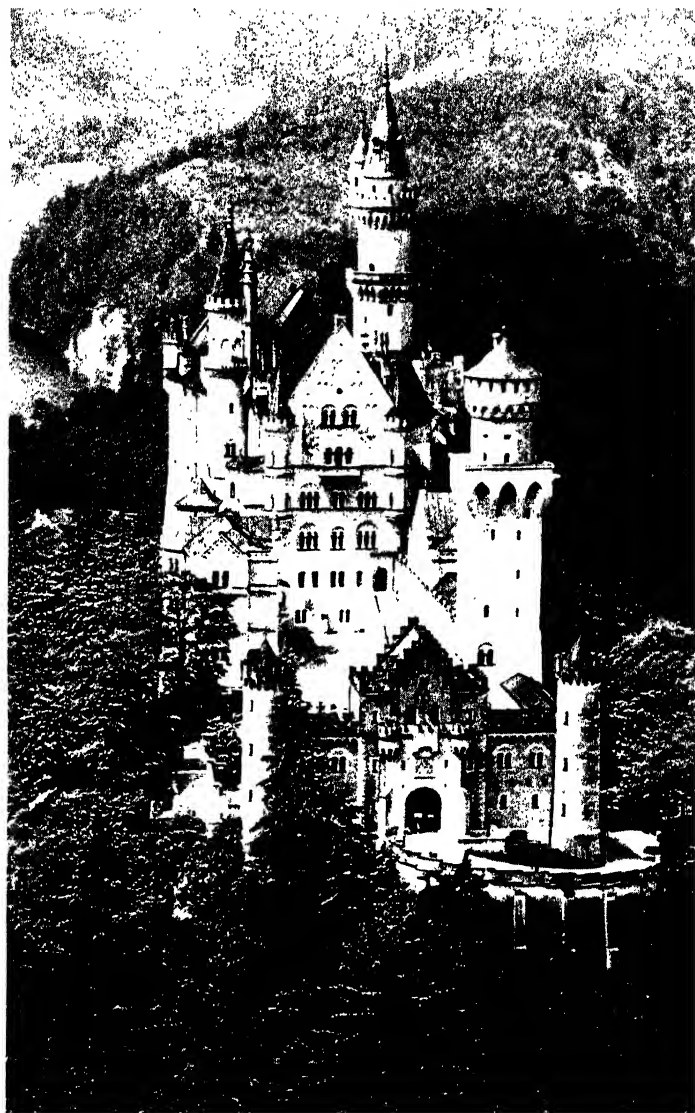
MEN'S

SHIRTS		HATS	
American	European	American	European
13	33	6½	52
13½	34	6¾	53
14	35-36	6¾	54
14½	37	6¾	55
15	38	7	56
15½	39	7¼	57
16	40	7¼	58
16½	41	7¾	59
17	42	7½	60
17½	43	7¾	61
SHOES		SOCKS	
American	European	American	European
6	38	9	23
6½	39	9½	24½ (also <i>Cadet</i>)
7-7½	40	10	25½ (also <i>Page 2</i>)
8	41	10½	26¾ (also <i>Homme 3</i>)
8½	42	11	28 (also <i>Demi-Patron</i>)
9-9½	43		
10-10½	44	11½	29¼ (also <i>Patron</i>)
11-11½	45	12	30½
12-12½	46		
13	47		

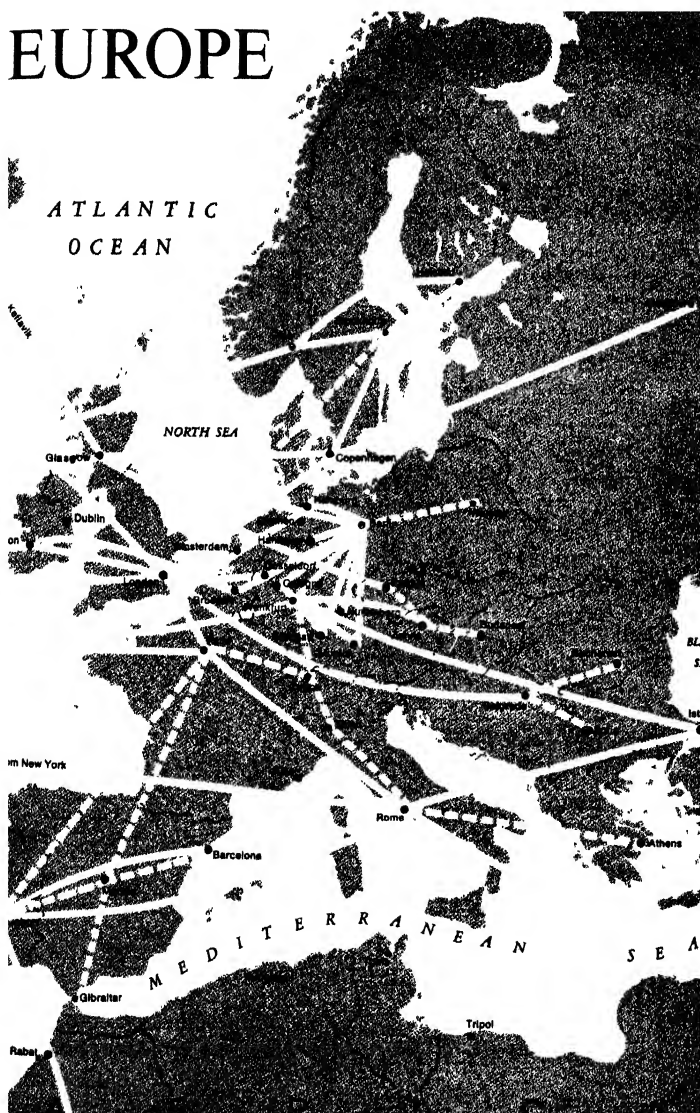
WOMEN'S

DRESSES			SHOES		
American	French	English	American	English	European
10	38	32	4-4½	2-2½	34
12	40	34	5-5½	3-3½	35
14	42	36	6	4	36
16	44	38	6½	4½	37
18	46	40	7-7½	5-5½	38
20	48	42	8	6	38½
40	50		8½	6½	39
42	52		9	7	40
44	54		9½-10	7½-8	41
46	56		10½	8½	42
			11-11½	9-9½	43
			12	10	44
HATS			STOCKINGS		
American	European		American	European	
21	53		8	20¼ (size 0)	
21¼	54		8½	21½ (size 1)	
21½	55		9	22¾ (size 2)	
22	56		9½	24 (size 3)	
22½	57		10	25¼ (size 4)	
23	58		10½	26½ (size 5)	
23¼	59		11	27¾ (size 6)	
23½	60				
24	61				
24½	62				

Next page: Neuschwanstein, Germany.



EUROPE



CURRENCY CONVERSIONS

AUSTRIA

26 Schillings = U.S. \$1.00
100 Groschen = 1 Schilling

COINS	\$
10, 50 Groschen	--
1 Schilling	.04
5 Schillings	.20
10 Schillings	.38
25 Schillings	.96

NOTES

20 Schillings	.77
50 Schillings	1.92
100 Schillings	3.85
500 Schillings	19.23
1,000 Schillings	38.46

BELGIUM-
LUXEMBOURG

50 francs = U.S. \$1.00
100 centimes = 1 franc

COINS	\$
20, 50 centimes	--
1, 5, 20, 50, 100 francs	--

NOTES

20 francs	.40
50 francs	1.00
100 francs	2.00
500 francs	10.00
1,000 francs	20.00

CANARY ISLANDS
(See Spain)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

7.18 Czech crowns = U.S. \$1.00
100 hellers = 1 Czech crown

COINS	\$
1, 3, 5, 10 hellers	--
25 hellers	.03 (.015)
50 hellers	.07 (.03)
1 crown	.14 (.06)
3 crowns	.42 (.19)
5 crowns	.70 (.31)

NOTES

3 crowns	.42 (.19)
5 crowns	.70 (.31)
10 crowns	1.39 (.62)
25 crowns	3.48 (1.55)
50 crowns	6.97 (3.11)
100 crowns	13.96 (6.21)

(Values at tourist rate of 16.08 Czech crowns equal to U.S. \$1 are shown in parentheses.)

DENMARK

7.50 kroner = U.S. \$1.00
100 øre = 1 krone

COINS	\$
1, 5, 10, 25, 50 øre	--
1 krone	.13
2 kroner	.27
5 kroner	.67

NOTES

10 kroner	1.33
50 kroner	6.67
100 kroner	13.33
500 kroner	66.67

FINLAND

4.20 markkaa = U.S. \$1.00
100 pennis = 1 markka

COINS	\$
1 markka	.238

NOTES

1 markka	.238
5 markkaa	1.19
10 markkaa	2.38
50 markkaa	11.90
100 markkaa	23.81

FRANCE

5.554 francs = U.S. \$1.00
100 centimes = 1 franc

COINS	\$
1 centime	--
5 centimes	.009
10 centimes	.018
20 centimes	.036
50 centimes	.09
1 franc	.18
5 francs	.90

NOTES

5 francs	.90
10 francs	1.80
50 francs	9.00
100 francs	18.01
500 francs	90.03

GERMANY (WEST)

3.66 Deutsche Marks = U.S. \$1.00
100 Pfennigs = 1 Mark

COINS	\$
1, 2 Pfennigs	--
5 Pfennigs	.01½
10 Pfennigs	.02½
50 Pfennigs	.13½
1 Mark	.27
2 Marks	.55
5 Marks	1.37

NOTES

5 Marks	1.37
10 Marks	2.73
20 Marks	5.46
50 Marks	13.66
100 Marks	27.32
500 Marks	136.61
1,000 Marks	273.22

GREAT BRITAIN

A complete changeover to decimal currency will be effective in Great Britain on February 15, 1971. The shift to decimal currency was begun on April 23, 1968.

1 pound = U.S. \$2.40

1 pound = 20 shillings

1 shilling = 12 pence

1 guinea = 1 pound, plus

1 shilling (21 shillings)

COINS	\$
half penny (1/2d)	.005
penny (1d)	.01
"threepence" (3d)	.03
sixpence (6d)	.06
1 shilling (1/)	.12

5 new pence	.12
2 shillings (2/)	.24
10 new pence	.24
"half crown" (2/6)	.30

NOTES

10 shillings	1.20
1 pound	2.40
5 pounds	12.00
10 pounds	24.00

GREECE

30 drachmas = U.S. \$1.00
100 leptas = 1 drachma

COINS	\$
5, 10, 20, 50 leptas	--
1 drachma	.033
2 drachmas	.066
5 drachmas	.165
10 drachmas	.335
20 drachmas	.665

NOTES

50 drachmas	1.66
100 drachmas	3.33
500 drachmas	16.66
1,000 drachmas	33.33

IRELAND

See Great Britain

CURRENCY CONVERSIONS

ITALY

625 lire = U.S. \$1.00
100 centesimi = 1 lira

COINS	\$
1, 2, 5 lire	—
10 lire	.016
50 lire	.08
100 lire	.16
500 lire	.80

NOTES	
1,000 lire	1.60
5,000 lire	8.00
10,000 lire	16.00

LIECHTENSTEIN

(See Switzerland)

LUXEMBOURG

(See Belgium)

MONACO

(See France)

MALLORCA

(See Spain)

NETHERLANDS

3.62 guilders = U.S. \$1.00
100 cents = 1 guilder

COINS	\$
1, 5, 10, 25 cents	—
1 guilder	.28
2½ guilders	.69

NOTES	
1 guilder	.28
2½ guilders	.69
5 guilders	1.38
10 guilders	2.76
25 guilders	6.91
50 guilders	13.81
100 guilders	27.62
1,000 guilders	276.24

NORWAY

7.14 kroner = U.S. \$1.00
100 øre = 1 krone

COINS	\$
1, 5, 10 øre	—
25 øre	.035
50 øre	.07
1 krone	.14
5 kroner	.70

NOTES	
5 kroner	.70
10 kroner	1.40
50 kroner	7.00
100 kroner	14.00
500 kroner	70.03
1,000 kroner	140.06

PORTUGAL

28.75 escudos = U.S. \$1.00
100 centavos = 1 escudo

COINS	\$
10, 20, 50 centavos	—
1 escudo	.0348
2½ escudos	.09
5 escudos	.17

NOTES	
20 escudos	.70
50 escudos	1.74
100 escudos	3.48
500 escudos	17.39
1,000 escudos	34.78

RUSSIA

1 ruble = U.S. \$1.11
100 kopecks = 1 ruble

COINS	\$
1, 2, 3, 5, kopecks	—
10 kopecks	.11
15 kopecks	.17
20 kopecks	.22
50 kopecks	.56
1 ruble	1.11

NOTES	
1 ruble	1.11
3 rubles	3.33
5 rubles	5.55
10 rubles	11.10
25 rubles	27.75
50 rubles	55.00
100 rubles	111.00

SPAIN

69.50 pesetas = U.S. \$1.00
100 centimos = 1 peseta

COINS	\$
5, 10, 50 centimos	—
1 peseta	.014
5 pesetas	.07
25 pesetas	.36
50 pesetas	.72

NOTES	
1 peseta	.014
5 pesetas	.07
25 pesetas	.36
50 pesetas	.72
100 pesetas	1.43
500 pesetas	7.19
1,000 pesetas	14.39

SWEDEN

5.18 kronor = U.S. \$1.00
100 öre = 1 krona

COINS	\$
1, 5, 10 öre	—
25 öre	.05
50 öre	.10
1 krona	.19
5 kronor	.97

NOTES	
5 kronor	.97
10 kronor	1.93
50 kronor	9.65
100 kronor	19.31
1,000 kronor	193.05

SWITZERLAND

4.30 francs = U.S. \$1.00
100 centimes = 1 franc

COINS	\$
1 centime	—
5 centimes	.01
10 centimes	.02
20 centimes	.05
50 centimes	.12
1 franc	.23
2 francs	.47
5 francs	1.16

NOTES	
10 francs	2.33
20 francs	4.65
50 francs	11.63
100 francs	23.26
500 francs	116.28
1,000 francs	232.56

YUGOSLAVIA

12.50 New Dinars = U.S. \$1.00
100 paras = 1 New Dinar

COINS	\$
5, 10, 20, 50 para	—
1 dinar	.08

NOTES	
5 dinars	.40
10 dinars	.80
50 dinars	4.00
100 dinars	8.00

ANDORRA



LOCATION . . . In the Pyrenees between France and Spain.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . There is just barely room for two broad river valleys, one dipping as low as 3,000 feet above sea level, but the rest of Andorra is mountain peaks rising to more than 10,000 feet high. This tiny Shangri-La, long isolated by lack of roads, is today jammed in summer with visitors shopping for the best bargains in Europe, and is a dazzling ski center in winter.

POPULATION . . . 17,000; 7,000 in Andorra la Vella.

SIZE . . . 191 square miles; 18 miles wide, 16 miles long.

GOVERNMENT . . . Autonomous French-Spanish co-principality.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am to Barcelona (8¼ hours). Then drive; or take regularly scheduled taxi service, \$3.50 per person, for the 151-mile ride.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Despite their low rates, Andorra's hotels are comfortably modern. In the best hotels, rooms with private bath are about \$3-\$6 single, \$5-\$12 double European Plan, and American Plan rates (all meals included) range from about \$6-\$13 per person. Tops in Andorra la Vella, the capital: the very handsome *Andorra Park* with swimming pool and tennis courts; *Andorra Palace* with TV; *Pyrenees* with night club; *Cornella* with TV; *Mirador* with marvelous view; *Montserrat* with elevator; *Internacional* with elevator. In adjoining Les Escaldes, health resort with hot sulphur springs: *Roc Blanc*, *Hostal Andorra*, *Comtes d'Urgell*, *Hotel Europa* and the *Catalunya*. In nearby Santa Coloma: *Hotel Cerqueda* and *La Roureda*. At Encamp, which has a cable car up to sparkling Lake Engolasters: the *Rosaleda* and *Oros de France*. At Santa Julià de Lòria: the *Pol* and *Co-Princesps*. There are many others, and Andorra has over two dozen campsites.

CLIMATE . . . Summer days may reach 90 degrees, but nights are cool. Winters are cold and snowy, but generally sunny.

CURRENCY . . . French francs and Spanish pesetas.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . None. Come as you are, bring in what you like, stay as long as you please. But French and Spanish customs formalities are observed on departure.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 110- and 220-volts and 50- and 60-cycle currents. Ask before plugging in any electrical appliance.

FOOD . . . Mostly French and Spanish cookery. Meals are delicious, remarkably inexpensive. Wines and imported whiskies are also very cheap. The drinking water is fresh and pure.

LANGUAGE . . . Catalan, Spanish, French; some English.

RELIGION . . . Entirely Roman Catholic.

SPORTS . . . Excellent trout fishing in mountain streams, May 1 to late August. The chamois hunting season is late September to January. Deep snow for skiers lasts from mid-November to mid-May in the mountains near the French border, where there are many inexpensive hotels, ski lifts, ski lessons, and equipment for rent at very low rates. Riding stable near Canillo; mountain climbing everywhere.

TIPPING . . . Tip the same as in Spain.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Everything, from cigarettes to automobiles, costs less in Andorra than anywhere else in Europe. Best buys are custom-made suits, dresses and shoes produced in two or three days, French perfumes, Swedish glass, cameras, watches, jewelry, toys, motorbikes and a host of other luxuries.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Although there are lovely forests of pine, spruce, poplar and evergreen oak, you are everywhere aware of an abundance of grey granite. Nearly all the villages, clinging to the sunny southern slopes of mountains, have Romanesque stone chapels, bell towers and houses that date from the 12th century. Andorra la Vella and Les Escaldes now blend together with a one-way street of ultramodern shop fronts that disguise the centuries-old stone houses to which they're attached. The pride of the town is Casa de les Valls, built in 1580, where the General Council meets in a setting little changed from its original décor. The Broadcasting House and studios of Radio Andorra are the finest modern structures. Local entertainment includes soccer games and bull-fights. On weekends in late July and August, there are lively folk dances in the streets. There are some cozy tiny bistros and night clubs, the most popular probably the one in Hotel Rosaleda in Encamp. No place is very far away in Andorra. Local agencies have Jeep tours through the mountain-enclosed Valira del Orient and Valira del Nord, and nimble buses, blaring with transistorized pop music, penetrate as deep as El Serrat, set in a remote impasse of mountains. Even the zig-zag road up from France, which enters Andorra at Pas de la Casa (elevation 6,638 feet), is kept open year round.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Marendaz Travel Agency, 196 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn. 06103. Pan Am office, Calle Mallorca 250, Barcelona, Spain.

AUSTRIA



WEATHER IN VIENNA—Lat. N48°20'—Alt. 564'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	28°	29°	35°	41°	50°	55°	58°	57°	51°	43°	35°	31°
High	36°	38°	48°	56°	65°	70°	73°	72°	65°	55°	42°	38°
Average	32°	34°	42°	49°	58°	63°	66°	65°	58°	49°	39°	35°
Days with No Rain	24	23	24	22	22	20	21	23	23	23	23	24

LOCATION . . . Austria lies in central Europe, easily accessible from principal European cities.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . This beautiful country is always ready to welcome tourists. There are many new hotels and restaurants and, of course, the same beautiful scenery which has made Austria one of the famous tourist spots of the world. Here you find the Vienna, Bregenz and Salzburg Festivals, famous the world over; Vienna with its cafés; Innsbruck with its marvelous skiing in the surrounding country of Tyrol and at nearby Arlberg. The people are friendly and you can have a delightful time.

POPULATION . . . Up to 7,419,250.

SIZE . . . 32,374 square miles; 360 miles east-west.

CAPITAL . . . Vienna (Wien), a city of 1,643,500.

GOVERNMENT . . . Austria is a federal republic of 9 provinces governed by a parliament which meets in Vienna.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan American Jet Clipper, 9½ hours (elapsed time) to Vienna from New York via Brussels. By ship, 5 to 9 days to Le Havre, France, then 21 to 24 hours by train to Vienna. Western Austria is most easily reached by Pan Am to Munich and thence a 2½-hour train ride to either Innsbruck or Salzburg. Austrian Airlines provides frequent service by connecting with Pan Am in many European cities. There is also daily air service to Salzburg, Innsbruck, Graz, Linz and Klagenfurt.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury hotels (L) are \$10-\$21 single,

\$16-\$39 double; moderate hotels (M) are about \$7-\$18 single, \$10-\$23 double; budget hotels (B) mentioned in this chapter (there are many that are cheaper) are about \$4-\$8 single, \$6-\$14 double. These rates include service charge and taxes and are for the high season for rooms with bath. They are European Plan (without meals) unless otherwise noted. Some rates include breakfast (CP) and some resort hotels include all meals (AP).

Hotels within easy walking distance of Vienna's "Ring" include the supremely comfortable, crystal-chandeliered *Vienna Inter-Continental* (L); *Ambassador* (L), charming Viennese atmosphere; *Bristol* (L), facing the Opera House; the aristocratic *Imperial* (L); and the famous old *Sacher* (L). Less expensive are the sedate *Am Stephansplatz* (M), facing the Cathedral; the *Astoria* (M; CP); *De France* (M; CP); *Europa* (M; CP); the *Kaiserin Elisabeth* (M); *Royal* (M); *Austria* (M; CP); *Carlton* (B); *Central* (M; CP); the *Kummer* (M), a commercial hotel; the modernized *Erzherzog Rainer* (M; CP); *Römischer Kaiser* (M); and *Wandl* (B). *Hotel Palais Schwarzenberg* (M; CP) is in one wing of Schwarzenberg Palace near the City Museum; the very modern *Prinz Eugen* (M) is across from the South Railway Station. Farther out, *Parkhotel Schönbrunn* (L) is in a quiet neighborhood opposite Schönbrunn Castle. *Schloss Laudon* (L; CP), a 12th century castle beautifully furnished with antiques but equipped with modern resort facilities, is about 8 miles west of the city. *Hotel Kahlenberg* (M) has a lovely view from a hilltop in the Vienna Woods, 9 miles out of town.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Schwechat Airport into Vienna (11 miles) is 17 schillings (65¢); taxi fare is about 180 schillings (\$7.03), plus 10% tip. Luggage porters are tipped 2 to 3 schillings per bag. Air departure tax 40 schillings (\$1.60).

ARTS . . . Vienna's reputation as an art center is due to its wonderful museums filled with collections by world-famous masters. One should visit the Albertina Museum, which houses a famous collection of the etchings of Raphael, Michelangelo, Titian, Rembrandt, and Italian and German primitives. In this museum is one of the world's outstanding collections of Dürer's work. The National Museum of Fine Arts contains priceless collections. Here are represented all the great masters, such as Pieter Breughel and Dürer, the best Velasquez collection outside of Madrid, Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein, Giorgione, Titian, Moretto, Raphael and Correggio. Don't miss the Belvedere Picture Gallery, the Vienna Museum of Natural History, the Vienna City Museum and the Imperial Palace collections.

BANKS . . . Major Austrian banks have U.S. affiliations. The American Express Company and Bank of America have branches in Vienna.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . New Year's Day; January 6, Epiphany; Easter Monday; May 1, Labor Day; Ascension Day; Whitmonday; Corpus Christi; August 15, Feast of the Assumption; November 1, All Saints' Day; December 8, Feast of the Immaculate Conception; Christmas and December 26, St. Stephen.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . All tobacco products are

available. American cigarettes cost 13 ö.S. (50¢) a pack.

CLIMATE . . . Austria rarely becomes either terribly hot or biting cold, and the seasons slip gradually into one another without abrupt temperature changes. There are rainy days from late October to mid-December, but Vienna is always agreeable. In the mountain regions snow begins to fall in mid-November. The air is crisp, clear and cold, but sunny. Spring climate in the mountains is ideal for skiers.

CLUBS . . . Austrian Press Club, P.E.N. Club, Jockey Club, Lions, Kiwanis and Rotary (meets in Hotel Bristol).

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . The tempo of living in Austria is a bit slower than in the United States, so be patient when expecting personal service. The Austrians are very gracious. *Danke schön* is "Thank you." Many tourists take to native apparel upon arrival in Austria, but in Vienna the usual international city attire is recommended. Austrians enjoy going to their favorite sidewalk coffeehouses for coffee and the newspaper, and lately the espresso shop has become very popular.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute phone call to the States costs ö.S. 260 (\$10); about ö.S. 10 (39¢) per word for a cablegram. Air-letters cost ö.S. 5.00 (19¢); high surcharges on other mail.

CURRENCY . . . There are about 25 Austrian schillings to U.S. \$1. One schilling valued at 4¢. See currency chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Except for duty-free limit of 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars or 1 lb. tobacco; 2 quarts of wine, 1 quart of hard liquor, you may take into Austria anything which is for your personal use. An unlimited amount of dollars may be brought into or taken out of Austria. You need a passport but no visa.

DRUGSTORES . . . In some of the drugstores within the first district of Vienna, foreign products, including American are available.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 volts, 50 cycles, A.C. Adapters for round-prong plugs are needed.

FAUNA . . . The vast forest and mountain districts of the provinces overflow with prize game. Chamois shooting is a special feature. Stag, marmot, roebuck, and mountain cock all abound. Hunting is good throughout the country, but the shoots of Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the Danube are particularly renowned. All hunting equipment may be rented, or brought into the country duty free. As for fishing, the mountain lakes and streams teem with brook, lake and rainbow trout, char, brook-char, pike, pike-perch, and other fish.

FLORA . . . The lower meadows of Oberinntal, near the Italian border, are rich in the multicolored carpets of flowers for which the Alps are famous. Throughout the Alps the forests and flowers are strikingly beautiful, especially in the spring.

FOOD . . . Most of the more popular Austrian dishes are part of international cuisine everywhere—*Wiener Schnitzel*, *goulash*, and the various *strudels*, to name a few. There are numerous other less well-known specialties worth trying, especially dishes garnished with small dumplings. And do not miss Viennese pastry such as the famous *Sacher*

Torte (chocolate cake) and *Linzer Torte* (with jam). Even in the small inns food is served in substantial quantities. A Continental breakfast of coffee and rolls is taken upon arising, with a heartier second breakfast at 10 A.M. In Vienna, large towns, and resorts, dinner is from 6:30 P.M., with a light supper after the theater. Afternoon "tea," called *jause*, is served after 4 P.M. and consists of sandwiches, pastry and coffee (with mountains of whipped cream).

GAMBLING . . . There are two large racetracks in the vicinity of Vienna. Casinos are also located in Salzburg, Bad Gastein, Seeboden, Velden, Kitzbühel, Vienna and Baden (15 miles from Vienna).

LANGUAGE . . . German is the official language, but English is taught in the high schools and is widely understood.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . You can have your laundry done quickly and thoroughly and inexpensively, by the chambermaid at your hotel. Dry cleaning is fast and good in Vienna, but not so good in the provinces.

LIQUOR . . . Austria is both a beer- and wine-drinking country. The beer is excellent and the wines are wonderful. Ordinary *Tischwein* is both good and cheap. The best red wine is *Vöslauer*, with *Ruster Burgunder* a close second. But Austria is best known for its white wines, such as *Dürnsteiner*, *Gumpoldskirchner*, *Grinzinger*, *Nussberger*, *Riesling*, and *Veltliner*. Austrian champagne is good. Schnaps, distilled liquors, obtainable in great and potent variety, are also good. Whiskey is imported and expensive. *Slivovitz*, a South Slav drink distilled from plum juice, is popular and strong. The famous *Heurige* wine of new vintage is served by the wine growers in the backyards of their premises in all the wine growing areas. Cocktails vary in price and quality, but are good at the large international bars.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Austrian doctors and hospital facilities are generally excellent. Ski resorts have first-aid centers with resident doctors. Inquire at your hotel.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Motion-picture theaters are to be found in most cities. Many of the films shown are American or English, but with German sound track.

MUSIC . . . There is music everywhere in Austria; for centuries Vienna has had a great musical tradition. From there emanated the works of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Gluck, Haydn, Bruckner, Wolf, Mahler, Lanner, the Strausses and other great artists. The Vienna Philharmonic is world renowned. Among many famous conductors have been Herbert von Karajan, Dr. Karl Boehm and Rafael Kubelik. The Vienna State Opera and the gay *Volksopera* are superb. These, however, like the famous ballet company of the Vienna Opera, do not play in Vienna from July 1 to September 1, although there is a great summer program of chamber music and concerts in lovely old Viennese palaces; opera and operetta in historic Theater an der Wien. In late July and August there are the important Salzburg and Bregenz festivals. Salzburg's Easter Festival has become a major musical event, and the city also presents Palace Concerts the year round. In recent years, Vienna has produced its own Spring Music Festival, called

Wiener Festwochen, during the first three weeks of June. Summer and fall festivals are also numerous, and most sizable villages have lively and colorful dances on Saturdays. The world-famous Vienna Boys choir can be heard almost every Sunday, except in summer, at the Hofburg Chapel.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Vienna has everything from swank night clubs with floor shows to fashionable little *tanz* bars where there is always wonderful music and good wine. However, don't expect the big shows of Paris—they just don't exist. The *Cobenzl Bar* in the Vienna hills is smartest of all. You can dine and dance here with the city of Vienna and the Danube spread below you (open only in summer). The *Splendid*, *Eden*, *Moulin Rouge*, *Maxim* and *Eve* are all good. Vienna specializes in *intime* small bars with piano players or orchestra. You'll find them everywhere within the Ring. Among the wine gardens, try *Hengl*, *Rode*, *Setzger*, *Kurtz-Manhart*, *Maly*, *Franz Meyer* and *Altes Haus*. The native inns in the smaller towns all have *bauernstube* rooms, handsomely decorated with folk art, where in the evenings there are dancing, singing and congenial company.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . All equipment is available. Good developing everywhere, including color developing.

RELIGION . . . Austria is predominantly Roman Catholic. Cathedrals, abbeys and churches are numerous and beautiful throughout the country. There are Protestant services in the larger cities.

RESTAURANTS AND BARS . . . Vienna abounds in wonderful restaurants, dance-bars and small, smart eating places. Coffee houses are a way of life here: try the *Mozart* and *Demel's* downtown, and *Café Landtmann* near the University. You'll enjoy a lunch or dinner in the deep old cellars of the inner city, and the *Rathauskeller* is especially atmospheric. Also look for *Zur Linde*, *Gösser Bierklinik* and the *Griechenbeisl* (built in 1400 near St. Stephen's Cathedral). The *Palais Auersperg* is a masterpiece of baroque design with a restaurant (expensive), beautiful winter garden, coffee shop and bar. Also very aristocratic and expensive, *Le Palais*, in the 4th district, serves superb Viennese and French food. Best international restaurants are the *Drei Husaren*, the *Wiener Stadtkrug* and the *Am Franziskanerplatz*; also the dining rooms of the *Inter-Continental*, *Sacher*, *Ambassador* and *Imperial* hotels. For Balkan food enlivened with music, try the *Balkan Grill* and *Pataky's Hungaria*. Other conveniently located restaurants which have a lot of local atmosphere and moderate prices include the *Weisser Rauchfangkehrer*, *Deutsches Haus*, *Grüner Anker*, *Kerzenstüberl* and *Marhold*. *Fischerhaus*, in the Vienna Woods overlooking the city, is charming, and there's also a wonderful view from the luxurious restaurant atop the 800-foot Danube Tower (*Donauturm*). Especially quaint bars (open evenings only; snacks and wine) are the *Urbani Keller*, *Alter Hofkeller* and the *Augustinerkeller*.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Stores famous for their leather goods are Popp and Kretschmer, Nigst, Scheffel and Förster, as is the Lanz shop for native costumes. Antiques around Vienna's famous state-owned pawnshop Dorotheum. Shooting, fishing and ski equipment may

be purchased locally. For smart ready-made dresses try Elegance, Farnhammer, Adlmüller and Hoechsmann.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . From January to June there are international ski events at all the major alpine resorts. See SPORTS.

SPORTS . . . Skiing tops the list. It is the national sport of Austria, and her mountains and climate are perfect for it. Skiing huts and lodges dot the countryside, and there are many fine ski resorts. One-day ski excursions on Semmering, only an hour out of Vienna, may be booked at the Inter-Continental Hotel. Near Salzburg are the Bad Gastein and Hofgastein resorts with cable cars, ski lifts, jumps, and skating rinks. The Arlberg resorts, west, and Kitzbühel, east of Innsbruck, are international favorites. Obergurgl, Kaprun and Weisssee resorts have spring and summer skiing. The St. Anton-am-Arlberg resort has been called "The Ski Capital of the World." Zürs and Lech have international competitions. Austrian ski schools, trails, runs, and incidental facilities are all excellent. Austria contains over a thousand miles of perfect ski slopes with at least 1,700 cable cars and lifts. Hunting and fishing, mountaineering, bicycling and boating are also popular sports in Austria.

Vienna and Fuschl. Salzburg, have 18-hole golf courses; all the rest are 9-hole courses. The season is April through November and all clubs welcome foreign visitors. Tennis is popular; every sizable resort and all Austrian cities have good courts. There are sailing and rowing on all the larger lakes, and the Austrian rivers lend themselves exceptionally well to flat-boating. All the lake resorts offer swimming facilities. Opportunities for hiking and climbing are limitless. Trails are carefully marked, and the existence of more than 600 mountain huts and at least one clean, comfortable inn in every village make it possible to range freely. Mountaineering equipment may be purchased on the spot, and professional guides are available everywhere. There are also several mountaineering schools. Many towns also provide horseback riding.

THEATERS . . . State Opera, Theater an der Wien, Volksopera, Burgtheater, Volkstheater, Theater in der Josefstadt. Plays in German.

TIME . . . Noon in Vienna is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Bellboys and porters get 5 schillings per bag and for any little special service. Five schillings are also customary for the doorman who calls a cab, hat-check girl, washroom attendant, barbers, beauty shop attendants and, in special cases, movie and theater ushers. Cab drivers get 10% of the meter reading. Railway porters expect 2 or 3 schillings per bag, and 5 for a trunk. Museum guides get 5 to 10 schillings per sightseer.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Taxis are plentiful and not expensive. Chauffeur-driven and self-drive cars are available. Good train service is maintained within the country. The cable railways up and down and across mountains are remarkable and entirely safe. Riding in *fiakers* (2-horse open carriages) is a popular and charming feature of Viennese and Salzburg life.

WATER . . . Water in Vienna is famous—it comes from mountain

springs on aqueducts. You can drink the water anywhere in Austria.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Vienna is an excellent shopping center. Knitwear, petit point, fine needlework, along with the famous leather goods, antiques, crystal, porcelain and jewelry are worth mentioning. Peasant costumes and winter sports equipment may be bought almost everywhere. *Heimatwerke* in Bregenz, Innsbruck and Salzburg carry large selections of local craftsmanship.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Take with you about the same clothes required for corresponding seasons in New York, but warm clothes are needed for the Alpine evenings, and good, strong shoes always. Even if you do not plan to ski, heavy slacks or ski trousers are suggested for the provinces in winter. You will also need galoshes or fur-lined boots for walking in the provinces in winter. Formal dress may be worn at the opera in Vienna and at the Salzburg Festival. Formal dress is also worn at the more fashionable resort hotels in the evening, but by no means is this a must, particularly for men.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Vienna . . . Perhaps for the first sightseeing trip you make in Vienna it would be best to take a standard tour around the city. The buses are excellent and modern. Just ask your hotel porter for tickets. This would make it possible for you to plan from there on what you want to see most. Because there is so much of interest to see in Vienna, it is impossible to cover it all unless you plan to stay for some time. The city is divided into 23 districts. The inner town, the first district, is the most important. It is surrounded by the Ringstrasse. Each section of the Ringstrasse has a different name. The one in the very center of the city is the Opern Ring, the others are the Schotten, the Dr. Karl Lueger, the Dr. Karl Renner, the Burg, the Kärntner, the Schubert, the Park, and the Stuben Ring. These take in two thirds of the Old Vienna. The other third is bounded by the Franz Joseph Kai along the Danube Canal. The Opera House, a magnificent structure, is located where the Kärntnerstrasse, the main shopping district, meets the Opern Ring. It was rebuilt after extensive war damages and reopened in November 1955. The building was designed by the famous Austrian architect van der Nüll, who, after realizing that he had designed the Opera House at street level (the only one in the world at that time not raised above street level), committed suicide. Tickets for the symphonies and operas can be ordered through your hotel porter, or through your travel agent at home.

From the Opera House take a walk to St. Stephen's Cathedral, which was built in 1147 A.D. and partially remodeled from then to 1433. It suffered many war scars, but the Gothic spire (448 feet) escaped damage. The Cathedral contains many beautiful pulpits, choirs, choir galleries, and a great organ. The catacombs connect with subterranean passageways which extend under the entire area around Stefansplatz. Next on your list should be a visit to the Palace. The Hofburg Palace, whose oldest part was built in 1275 A.D. by Otto-car II, was the winter palace of the Habsburg emperors. It is now open to visitors who want to see the wonderful Habsburg collection. The

renowned wrought-iron Michaeler Tor opens into the Michaeler rotunda. Off this are the imperial apartments and state suites, the private apartments of Franz Joseph, containing the personal furnishings of the Emperor, the suites of Empress Elizabeth, the gorgeous state apartments now used by the President of Austria and the rooms containing the imperial porcelain collection. Adjacent is the world-famous Spanish Riding Academy, which was founded in the 16th century. In the beautiful hall the famous Lipizzaner horses are put through the Spanish paces at Sunday performances from September to December, and March to June; make reservations far in advance. The training sessions (Tuesdays through Fridays) are also tremendously interesting. A main entrance leads from the rotunda to the central courtyard of In der Burg. Here too you should visit the Schweizerhof, from which you enter to see the unique collection of the crown jewels. You should also see the Imperial Chapel, where the Vienna Boys Choir sings at Sunday Mass from the middle of September to the end of June.

Another must is a visit to the National Library, one of the largest in the world. This contains a collection of papyri comprising 81,000 items, 1,200,000 printed books and a fabulous collection of manuscripts. The oldest known part of an illustrated Christian Bible is here, too, as well as many other interesting early books and manuscripts. There is a music collection containing 19,000 volumes of printed music and 12,000 music manuscripts, a huge library and a collection of autographs.

Other places of interest to the tourist in Vienna are the Kapuziner church, in whose crypt lie 144 Habsburgs (12 were emperors and 15 empresses); the House of Parliament; and the University of Vienna. Nearby are the Chancellery and the Minoriten and Votive Churches.

In the 2nd district is the Viennese Coney Island "Der Prater," with its well-known giant Ferris wheel.

The immense imperial summer palace and beautiful gardens of Schönbrunn in the western outskirts of the city are an absolute must. Don't fail to walk through the interior of this palace.

If you want to look down on Vienna from the crests of the Vienna Woods, include the Kahlenberg and Cobenzl in your sightseeing.

From Vienna there is good train service to the other fascinating tourist spots described below. Innsbruck can be reached in less than 6 hours on a route that takes you to Linz, Salzburg, Kitzbühel. Styria in the south is reached in about 4 hours. There are frequent flights via Austrian Airlines from Vienna to most provincial capitals.

Innsbruck . . . The ancient and impressive city of Innsbruck in the Tyrol is known as the capital of "The Land of the Mountains." The best way to see Innsbruck is to walk around the city either in the early morning or early evening. In the blocks between the station and the Maria Theresienstrasse is the so-called new town, a section rich in sights, cafés and hotels. If you would like to know Innsbruck, go to the point where the Maria Theresienstrasse becomes the Herzog Friedrichstrasse, a thoroughfare which bisects the old city, the part which was within the walls. There you will find the city moat used long

ago, narrow Gothic houses, pointed arcades and wrought iron signs. The Herzog Friedrichstrasse leads directly to a little cobbled square, the Stadtplatz, which contains the world-famous Goldenes Dachl. The Dachl, a small Gothic balcony three stories high with a steeply pitched gilded roof, is a gleaming wonder. The entire neighborhood of the Dachl, containing several of those fountains for which Innsbruck is famous, is a must for sightseers. Try to visit the rococo parish church of Wilten, and be sure to make a journey on one of the two cable ascents from Innsbruck. One cable railway takes you to the Patscherkofel (starting at Igls, ½ hour by bus from the city), the other goes to the Hafelekar. The entire Tyrol can be seen from there, spread out like a great relief map. De luxe hotels are the modern *Europa* (M) and *Tyrol* (M) and the traditional *Maria Theresia* (M). Famous for their Austrian ambience are the venerable *Goldener Adler* (M; CP), *Goldene Stern* (B) and the *Grauer Bär* (B). The *Alpen* (B) is a modern motel with swimming pool and a minigolf course. Especially atmospheric restaurants are the *Altes Haus* in the Delevo Hotel, the picturesque *Alt Innsprugg*, the *Ottoburg*, *Volsänger's* and the *Wilder Mann* (4 miles out of town). Tyrolean night life resounds with music and *Gemütlichkeit*. Join in the fun at the *Falkenkeller*, the *Greif-Keller*, or the *Schindler* in Hotel Maria Theresia. Even if you're not heading into Italy, go out the Brenner Road and see the spectacular Europa Bridge suspended 623 feet above the Sill River. Just off the Autobahn from Innsbruck into Germany are the tiny towns of Erl and Thiersee, near the border, which alternate annually in presenting rather unique Passion Plays every Saturday, Sunday and holiday from late May through September. They're well worth stopping to see, and Munich is only an hour's drive afterward.

Lienz in East Tyrol . . . sometimes called "the prettiest little city in Europe," set between the High Tauern peaks and the dramatic Dolomites, is a perfect spot to break the trip from the north into Italy. Around its quaint, lively square, which is dominated by an old rose castle, now the City Hall, stand attractive little hotels, some with balconies that permit a good view of events in the square. Tempting shops are tucked under the white arched arcades. They are laden with peas-

Lech is typical of charming Tyrol villages.



ant linens, trimming, knit goods, wood carvings, antiques. The wrought iron work, wood carvings and brasswork are world famous. Castle Bruck on the edge of town has a gay wine *stube*, and houses a museum with two notable collections—one archaeological, the other paintings (the ranking collection of Egger-Lienz). A new cable car up the Zetttersfeld has opened a new terrain to skiers and provides sightseers with a breathtaking panorama of the Dolomites. One-day excursions from Lienz go into the Tauern (Grossglockner) to Matrei and Hinterbichl, to Meran, the Dolomites, to Venice. Lienz hotels are the new *Sonne* (B), the *Traube* (B) and the *Tyrol* (B).

Vorarlberg—Bregenz-Feldkirch-Montafon . . . Bregenz on Lake Constance, with the nearby Bregenz Forest, is a highlight of Austria's westernmost province, Vorarlberg. An ancient Celto-Roman town and a provincial capital, it has both a quaint old quarter and a beautiful lakeside esplanade providing modern diversions. The Bregenz Festival is held from late July to late August. This city is a fine base for exploration of the Lake Constance area and starting point for the Bregenz Forest trip. The latter offers beautiful scenery, good, inexpensive inns in lovely villages, costumed folk and the work of Angelika Kaufmann, who was born there. The Rhine valley route from Bregenz leads to Feldkirch, a medieval town with a celebrated castle winecellar. The Montafon Valley, which slants southeastward from Feldkirch, is even more dramatic than the Bregenz Forest. Exotic costumes, mountain grandeur, the gourmet fare at the *Madrisa* in Gargellen are top-ranking attractions. A mountain road leads via the Montafon into Tyrol's Oberinntal.

Salzburg . . . the great festival city. Here the world-famous musical event takes place from the last week in July through the month of August. The city is jammed with musicians and music lovers. The works of the great musical masters, particularly Mozart, are to be heard day and night, played by several orchestras and chamber groups. For many of these events there's a new Festival House, a dramatically designed modern building built in the side of a mountain. Salzburg has preserved its medieval character and is one of Austria's most beautiful cities. Small, but impressive mountains surround the town.

There are several organized sightseeing tours you can take, such as the city-sightseeing and Salzkammergut tour, "The Sound of Music" tour, the tour to Gaisbergspitze via Gaisbergstrasse (4,218 feet), and Grossglockner, and to Königsee and Berchtesgaden.

Of special interest are the famous Salzburg Cathedral, finest Italianate edifice in Austria, and the Hohensalzburg Fortress, which dominates the skyline. Attending the *Everyman* performance in front of the cathedral in the late afternoon, Sundays and August 15 during Festival time, is a most stirring experience. You must see a performance of the Aicher marionettes which have toured many countries and have won great acclaim. One of their best performances is *The Magic Flute*, but their *Don Giovanni*, *Nutcracker Suite* and *Fledermaus* are a delight, too. Also, attend a chamber-music concert in the exquisite Marble Hall of Mirabel Palace. Interesting places are Mo-

zart's birthplace in Getreidegasse—now a museum—and the house of the Mozart family, which is near the Mozarteum, the distinguished summer music school, attended by many Americans. Don't miss *Schloss Hellbrunn* with its water shows. For a stay during the Salzburg Festival be sure to arrange your reservations well in advance. While in Salzburg, visit the charming *Till Eulenspiegel* restaurant, and the *Café Bazar*, where celebrities, tourists and natives mingle, and enjoy a rousing "Salzburger evening" at the *Stieglkeller*.

De luxe hotels are the charming old *Goldener Hirsch* (L); *Schloss-hotel St. Rupert* (L); the *Oesterreichischer Hof* (L), with a fine view of the fortress; the strikingly modern *Grand Hotel Winkler* (M) in the center of town, and the elegant *Schloss Fuschl* (L), a complete resort 10 miles out of Salzburg. First class Salzburg hotels include the very modern *Europa* (M; CP), *Stein* (B), *Schlosshotel Klessheim* (M) and the centrally located *Bayerischer Hof* (M), *Bristol* (L; CP) and *Pitter* (M).

Zell-am-See . . . The best route from Salzburg is via Saalfelden. Just south of this town is the famous lake resort of Zell-am-See, an Alpine lake about 2¼ miles long, a mile wide and about 225 feet deep. The town has comfortable, fairly inexpensive hotels, and is a good place to make your headquarters for trips to places in the High Tauern. Castle Rosenberg in Zell-am-See on the main square is worth seeing, as is the thousand-year-old church tower. There are an excellent bathing beach, tennis courts and good shops. Take a trip by cable railway up the Schmittenhöhe. It takes only fifteen minutes to reach the top of this mountain, where you'll find a small chapel and a meteorological station. Zell-am-See is a winter resort, too. There are excellent accommodations and sparkling climate.

Bad Gastein . . . High in the Alps, 47 miles south of Salzburg, is this famous old cure resort. In addition to being a summer place, it is also developing into one of Austria's leading winter resorts. There are good shops, theaters, cinemas and, of course, the casino. Beautiful mountain walks abound. Go via cable car up to the top of the Stubnerkogel for a breath-taking view of the Tauern. The radioactive springs of Bad Gastein are famous for their rejuvenating powers. The *Kaiserhof* (L; AP), *Parkhotel Bellevue* (L; AP) and the *Grand Hotel de l'Europe* (M-L) are excellent; the bar and orchestra of the Bellevue make the wintertime particularly gay. The *Habshurgerhof* (L; AP) is a new resort hotel on the edge of town. Above Bad Gastein, reached by chairlift, is the *Bellevue Alm* (M), and if you have a longing to stay in a small Tyrolean lodge high up in the mountains with the world outside your balcony, make your reservations for the Alm early. It has a 9-hole golf course, a small swimming pool for summer—and in winter a roaring open fireplace in the bar.

Kitzbühel . . . Situated between Zurich and Vienna on the main railway line is Kitzbühel, one of the best-known Austrian towns among tourists. In winter it is an outstanding skiing resort, considered second only to the Arlberg resorts by expert skiers. The town has every kind of ski slope, cable railways up the Hahnenkamm and

Kitzbüheler Horn, ski lifts, any number of ski runs, including, of course, the famous Hahnenkamm run. There are excellent ski schools with expert instructors and guides. For skaters there is an ice rink. First-class hockey matches are held there frequently. Kitzbühel is the scene of many important international winter sport competitions. There are many good hotels. The *Hirzingerhof* (L; AP), *Postkutsche Hotel* (L; CP) and *Schlosshotel Munichau* (L; AP) are de luxe. The *Goldener Greif* (L; AP), *Schloss Lehenberg* (M; AP) and *Tennerhof* (M; AP) are fine first class hotels. Cozy inns and pensions abound here too. *Die Postkutsche* hotel has an award-winning restaurant with Tyrolean atmosphere. Some of the places of interest to see are the Church of St. Andreas and the Frauenkirche. You should take a side trip to the Kitzbüheler Horn and to Fieberbrunn, where there are a health spring and peasant festivals. The shops of Kitzbühel are extremely interesting. It has been said of Kitzbühel that despite its yearly influx of nobility and celebrities, the local people maintain their native charm.

Styria . . . This southeastern province, of which Graz is the capital, is surnamed "the green state" for its beautiful wooded countryside. Here both residents and visitors wear the Styrian gray and green hunting suits and the Styrian version of the dirndl, most popular in Austria. Alt Aussee is a perfect place to stay. Bad Aussee, the larger center, is lovely with its white-faced, dark-timbered houses with balconies covered with beautiful flowers. Life here is lived and also ended with a great deal of ceremony. An Aussee wedding is a sight to see, as is a funeral with a glass and ebony hearse, and horses with plumes and gleaming silver harnesses. There are quaint hotels here such as the *Park* (B; CP). At Alt Aussee take a room at the new *Haus Tyrol* (B), or the *Am See* (M), with balconies overlooking the lake. While having breakfast, look at the Dachstein glacier with the strange glints of morning light. Watch it, too, from a canoe on the lake (you can almost taste the ice). For an exhilarating feeling take a brine bath scented with a few thimblefuls of strong pine oil. And while you're in this area, visit Hallstatt, occupied since the Iron Age, and the Dachstein Caves, reached by cable car from Obertraun. Near Aussee is Bad Ischl and the famous Salzkammergut lakes, easily reached from Salzburg. The villages around the Wolfgangsee, Mondsee, Ebensee and Traunsee look like settings for the most romantic operettas.

Carinthia . . . The Province of Carinthia is in the southernmost part of Austria, bordering Italy. Carinthia's Wörthersee is Austria's best-known summer resort. This is a region of beautiful lakes and mountains, and because of its location south of the main Alpine chain, spring comes earlier and fall lasts much longer. Lake bathing is possible from mid-May until mid-October. Carinthia has excellent winter-sports resorts also, such as Kanzelhöhe, famous for its perfect snow and many hours of sunshine. The highlight of Carinthia is Velden on Wörthersee. It is a picturesque lake resort with first class hotels (the *Schloss*-M is one of the best in Austria), an interesting program of social entertainment, including champion water skiing. There are flower



Fuschl Castle on the Salzach River near Salzburg.

festivals, *corsos*, international dancing competitions, boat races, etc. At Velden, Portschach or Klagenfurt you can swim, sail, water ski, play tennis or golf to your heart's content. One of the best golf courses in Austria is located in Dellach, a 15-minute drive from Velden. Millstatt and Seeboden and Millstättersee are also pleasant lake resorts with good hotels. The many castles are another interesting aspect of Carinthia. Villach is a perfect stopover for tourists traveling between Vienna or Salzburg and Venice. An ideal castle tour is from Klagenfurt via Hochosterwitz to the old towns of Friesach and Gurk.

Sightseeing Along the Danube . . . During the summer months the First Vienna Danube Steamship Company provides regular steamship service along the beautiful river Danube. The loveliest stretch winds through the romantic "Wachu" valley, where the villages of Durnstein, Melk and Krems are simply enchanting. However, it is recommended that you take this trip only downstream (from Linz to Vienna) due to the strong current, and on weekdays when it is less crowded.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Austrian National Tourist Office at 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; at 2433 N.W. Lovejoy St., Portland, Oregon; at 195 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal.; and at 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60604. Every city and resort in Austria has its *Fremdenverkehrsverein* (local tourist office). The hotels and travel agencies will also be helpful to tourists. Just ask your hotel porter for any tickets including ski-lift tickets you may want for special events. Pan American's offices are at Körntnering 5, Vienna 1 (Tel. 52 66 46).



BELGIUM

WEATHER IN BRUSSELS—Lat. N50°50'—Alt. 190'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	30°	33°	35°	40°	46°	52°	55°	55°	52°	44°	38°	33°
High	39°	43°	49°	57°	64°	70°	73°	72°	67°	56°	48°	42°
Average	35°	38°	42°	49°	55°	61°	64°	64°	60°	50°	43°	38°
Days with No Rain	16	13	16	14	15	13	15	15	14	14	12	15

LOCATION . . . Belgium is nestled among France, Germany, Luxembourg, and The Netherlands, with 43 miles of coast line. Its oldest and most important coastal city, Ostend, is only 55 miles from Dover. Brussels is less than 1 hour's flying time from London, and is within easy reach of all European countries.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . This charming country with its wonderful museums, long stretches of beaches and gay cafés is a marvelous place to take a holiday. It is clean, modern, and rich in delightful architecture. You'll eat some of the finest food on the Continent.

POPULATION . . . Estimated at 9,632,000.

SIZE . . . A small compact country of 11,755 square miles, Belgium is approximately the size of Maryland. The distance between its farthest points is less than 200 miles.

CAPITAL . . . Brussels, population 1,077,000. Not only the capital of Belgium, but the heart and center of the country, it's one of the most interesting and most beautiful cities in Europe. Brussels is also the headquarters of NATO and the European Common Market. The new SHAPE headquarters is at Casteau near Mons, about one hour's drive from Brussels.

GOVERNMENT . . . A constitutional monarchy with a bi-cameral parliament elected by universal suffrage.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan American Jet Clipper, from New York to Brussels, 7¼ hours. By ship, 5 to 11 days to Antwerp.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury rates (L) in Belgium are \$12-\$25 single, \$18-\$33 double, but average \$16.40 single \$22.50 double; moderate rates (M) are \$7-\$14 single, \$10-\$20 double; budget rates (B) are \$5-\$9 single, \$7-\$14 double. The new *Brussels Hilton* (L), one of the tallest buildings in Belgium, stands on the city's highest hill facing Egmont Palace, with luxurious shops nearby. Within the original inner city and near the Grand'Place are the handsome *Westbury* (L), across from the Pan Am office; the regal old *Metro-pole* (L) on busy Place de Brouckère; the *Plaza* (L) and *Atlanta* (L) on Blvd. Adolphe Max; the *Palace* (L) on Place Rogier; and the *Amigo* (L) behind the Town Hall. The *Brussels* (L) and the new *MacDonald* (L) are in a residential area near the lovely Bois de la Cambre. Convenient moderate-priced hotels are the *Bedford*, *Central*, *Grand*, *Astoria*, *Queen Anne* and *Albert I*. Budget hotels near the city center: *St. Michel*, *Scheers*, *Albergo* and *Vendome*.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . The train fare from National Airport into Brussels (9 miles) is 40 francs (80¢); about 200 francs (\$4) by taxi, including 20% tip. Porters are tipped 10 francs per bag. Airport departure tax 100 francs (\$2).

ARTS . . . Among the many Brussels museums and art galleries the tourist should see the Royal Fine Arts Museum of Belgium, consisting of the Museum of Ancient Art containing works of the 15th to 18th centuries and the museum of Modern Art with works of the 19th and 20th centuries.

BANKS . . . Brussels banks include the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; First National City Bank of New York; the American Express Co.; Bank of America. Société Générale de Banque and Banque de Bruxelles are agents for various banks.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1, Easter Monday, May 1 (Labor Day), Ascension Day, Whit Monday, July 21 (National Holiday); August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Armistice Day), and Christmas Day are official holidays in Belgium. Processions and pageants take place all over the country. Ask at your hotel about these colorful events. Some of the interesting festivities include the Carnival at Binche on Shrove Tuesday with the procession of the Gilles; the procession of the Holy Blood at Bruges on Monday after May 2; the Combat of the Lumeçon, a local version of St. George and the Dragon, as well as the procession of the Golden Carriage of Ste. Waudru, both taking place at Mons on Trinity Sunday; Procession of the Penitents at Furnes on last Sunday in July. Most beautiful and spectacular is the Mystery called "Jeu du Saint Sang," played every 5 years in July-August on the open square at the foot of the belfry in Bruges, relating the story of the relic of the Holy Blood belonging to the city of Bruges. Also the "Ommegang," a medieval pageant and joust held in the Grand'Place of Brussels in July.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . American cigarettes cost from 30¢ to 60¢ a pack, but local brands are good and reasonably priced. Pipes of Belgian briar are excellent and inexpensive.

CLIMATE . . . No extreme temperature at any season. May through September is the best time to visit Belgium. (Brussels is also very worthwhile visiting from December 6 through the New Year, when the city is gaily decorated and illuminated.)

CLUBS . . . The American Chamber of Commerce, Brussels, can advise you about the meeting days of the American Club, Rotary (Hotel Metropole, Brussels), Lions, Kiwanis and commercial clubs in every city. American Women's Clubs in Brussels and Antwerp.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Hand-shaking when you meet or leave anyone. Bring or send flowers when invited to dinner at a private home.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute call to the U.S. costs 600 francs. Airmail postage to the U.S.: postcards 6.50 frs.; letter 8.50 frs. (for 5 grams).

CURRENCY . . . The monetary unit is the Belgian franc. (\$1 equals 50 Belg. frs.) One franc is divided into 100 centimes. See chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport required. No visa needed. You can bring in 400 cigarettes, 1 lb. of tobacco or 100 cigars; 1 opened bottle of wine or liquor.

DRUGSTORES . . . They carry only pharmaceuticals; cosmetics are sold in beauty shops. Other items found in American drugstores are available in general stores.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Mostly 220 volt, but also some 110 volt A.C., so check first at your hotel. European plugs needed.

FAUNA . . . Deer, wild boar, hare, wild fowl and game birds, wild ducks; hunting and shooting authorized only on private property; invitations to hunting and shooting parties can be obtained through hunting clubs or associations. Fishing is highly specialized, at sea, in rivers and streams; mostly private, however. Licenses for hunting and fishing are needed.

FLORA . . . The Ardennes is beautifully wooded. The district of Ghent is renowned for its orchids and begonias and its azaleas are world famous. There are beautiful public parks in most cities, and a fine botanical garden at Bokrijk, the living museum village of ancient Belgian buildings, that is about 55 miles from Brussels.

FOOD . . . Belgian specialties may be imitated but are never quite duplicated elsewhere. Do try *Anguilles au Vert*, small eels served hot or cold in an aromatic, exotically seasoned sauce. *Choefsels au Madère* is a savory concoction of oxtails, kidneys and other meats in wine. *Asperges à la Flamande* is the unrivaled Belgian asparagus in a sauce of hard-boiled egg and butter; *witloof* is white-leaved endive. The famous *Waterzooi* is made with either chicken or fish and comes in a rich broth. More familiar, but prepared with Belgian flair, is *Bijstek Frites*—grilled steak with French-fried potatoes. The pastries are glorious, and so is the vast variety of pralines.

GAMBLING . . . Casinos at Knokke-Le Zoute, Blankenberge, Ostend, Namur, Chaudfontaine, Middelkerke, Spa and Dinart.



Street scene, Brussels.

Canal in Bruges.



LANGUAGE . . . French and Flemish are the official languages, but most people have a working knowledge of English.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . All the hotels have speedy laundry and dry-cleaning service.

LIQUOR . . . Good French and German wines. Whiskey and cocktails about \$1 each. Belgian beer is very good. Try Faro, Lambic, Kriek, Geuze and Orval, or a light Export.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . There are English-speaking doctors.

MOTION PICTURES . . . All foreign pictures with subtitles in French, Flemish. Most shows run continuously.

MUSIC . . . There are excellent symphony concerts in Brussels at the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*. Also opera and frequent ballet performances at the *Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie*.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Large nightclubs in Brussels with good floor shows are *Chez Paul au Gaity* and the *Moulin Rouge*. Prices at a ring-side table range from \$10 to \$20 for a bottle of champagne, and wine is \$6 to \$12. Drinks at the bar cost \$1 to \$2. More intimate places, and generally less expensive, are the *Memling*, the *Scotch Club*, *Sea Club* and a few others. Enjoy old-time atmosphere and good Belgian beer in *Café Au Roy d'Espagne* on the Grand'Place, which has a jolly beer cellar and an open fire in winter, and *Le Bon Vieux Temps* in the same neighborhood.

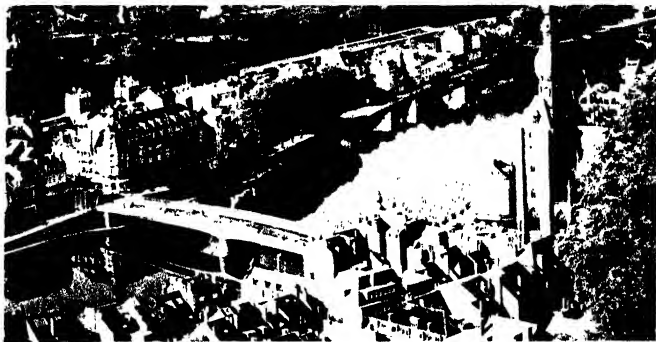
PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Black-and-white still and movie film are available in Belgium at about the same prices as in the U.S. Developing of color film takes at least one week, of black and white 24 hours.

RELIGION . . . While Belgium is a Roman Catholic country, there are churches of almost every denomination.

RESTAURANTS . . . The best Brussels restaurants are expensive but are worth every centime. From *En Plein Ciel*, on the 27th floor of the Hilton, you look out over the entire city. *La Maison du Cygne*, on the Grand'Place, and *Epaule de Mouton*, just off the square, are truly distinguished places to dine. *La Rotonde*, nearby, has lots of local atmosphere and more moderate prices. The *Provençaux*, 22 rue Grétry, is outstanding in an area full of restaurants, large and small. The *Carlton* and the *Savoy*, near the Hilton, are excellent and luxurious. In the Bois de la Cambre area are the smart new *MacDonald* on av. Louise, quaint old *Auberge Boendael* (3 miles out) and the beautiful *Villa Lorraine* (11 miles out). There are many others, including the 340-foot-high *Atomium* restaurant built for the 1958 World's Fair. There is nothing better than the traditional Belgian cuisine, but there are numerous restaurants featuring foods of other nations, such as *Maison du Boeuf* at the Hilton, which serves steaks and other American treats flown in daily from the States.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Large department stores are open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Principal ones in Brussels are *Au Bon Marché*, *A L'Innovation*, *Magasins de la Bourse*, *Galeries Anspach*. There are also many excellent small luxury shops.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Soccer, tennis, bicycle races, horse races; Grand Prix auto races at Francorchamps.



Dinant, on the River Meuse, is typical of charming Belgian towns.

SPORTS . . . Yachting, fishing, horseback riding, golf, tennis. You can go hiking, cycling or boating. There are Youth Hostels everywhere. The swimming is magnificent all along the coast lined with broad sandy beaches.

THEATERS . . . In Brussels plays in French at *Théâtre Royal du Parc*, *Théâtre du Palais des Beaux Arts*, *Théâtre des Galeries*, *Théâtre National* and others.

TIME . . . Noon in Brussels is 6 A.M. Eastern standard Time.

TIPPING . . . 15% is added to your bill at hotels and restaurants; 15% is the usual tip, except for taxi drivers, who get 20%; or a minimum of 10 frs. Porters get 10 frs. per bag; chambermaids 10 frs. per day. Checkroom and washroom attendants, theater ushers and museum guides, 10 frs.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Taxi meters start at 10 francs, jump 8 francs for each kilometer. Chauffeur-driven cars and drive-yourself cars are plentiful. Train service is widespread and worthwhile reductions are granted to visitors.

WATER . . . may be drunk without danger in any city.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Belgian lace, linens, porcelain, leather goods, copperware, tapestry, diamonds cut in Antwerp, exquisite jewelry, Belgian crystal, rifles, shotguns and fine cutlery.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . You do not need evening clothes in this part of Europe. Both men and women should take along medium-weight clothes, with an overcoat for winter. Be sure to take a raincoat, umbrella and walking shoes and in summer a swimming suit.

WHERE TO GO SIGHTSEEING . . .

Brussels . . . Brussels' architectural jewel is the Grand'Place with its lovely 17th-century buildings and the 15th-century Town Hall. Nearby is the well-known little statue of Manneken Pis. The church of

St. Michel et Gudule (Gothic) with its 16th-century stained-glass windows and the church of Our Lady of the Sablon (late Gothic) are magnificent monuments to be visited. Other points of interest are Brueghel's home on rue Haute, the House of Erasmus in Anderlecht, the 17th-century Cambre Abbey, the Royal Palace and Park, Parliament Buildings, the Archway of the Cinquantenaire and the huge 19th-century Palais de Justice. The battlefield of Waterloo, with its painted panorama of the famous battle and Napoleonic and Wellington museums, is a short distance from the capital, as is the Castle of Gaasbeek, which belonged to Count d'Egmont.

Side Trips . . . Belgium is divided into two main sectors: Flanders, the Flemish-speaking flatland of the northwest, reaching to the coast, and Wallony, the French-speaking southeastern part.

Casteau . . . This infinitesimal village, 6 miles northwest of Mons and an hour out of Brussels, is being developed as the new SHAPE headquarters and expects to have a population of 10,000 by 1970. The most modern places to stay near Casteau are the *Esso Motor Hotel* (M) on the Brussels-Mons highway; *Le Relais* (B), a fine country inn 11 miles west of Mons at Ville Pommeroeul; and *Hôtel de la Cathédrale* (B) in Tournai. One of the oldest towns in Belgium, Tournai is known for the 12th-century Cathedral of Notre Dame, its nave patterned in the style of tiered Roman aqueducts. The Belfry, another landmark, dates from the 13th century, and pre-Gothic and Gothic houses make the streets very photogenic. Fine porcelains, carpets, tapestries, brass- and copperwork, as well as fine sculptures and paintings, have long been produced in Tournai. The city of Mons is famous for its Collegiate Church of Ste. Waudru and Town Hall, both dating from the 15th century, and its peculiarly shaped bell tower with a fine carillon. Also in the neighborhood of Casteau is Château de Beloeil, fabulously furnished with treasures collected by the Princes de Ligne and set in truly magnificent formal gardens. The town of Ath, about 8 miles north of Casteau, annually stages a remarkable Festival of Giants on the last Sunday in August.

Antwerp . . . a wealthy metropolis in the rich country of Flanders, a cosmopolitan city and international business center, a mecca for art lovers and a great seaport. Here are some of the most famous Gothic and Renaissance buildings in Europe. The Gothic Cathedral has an exceptional carillon and many magnificent masterpieces by Rubens, which are kept covered until noon every day. The Town Hall in Market Place has a fine Renaissance façade. In one corner of the square are several old guild houses. The Museum of Fine Arts contains 16th- and 17th-century paintings by such great artists as Rubens, Memling, Breughel, Van Dyck and Jordaens. In the Museum Mayer-Van den Bergh, you'll find more Flemish masters. Other places of interest are the Steen, 10th-century castle, Butcher's Hall, Rubens House, Shipping Museum, Open-Air Museum of Sculpture in Middelheim Park and Folklore Museum. The best hotels among those near the railway station are the *Century* (L) and *Londres* (M); *Antwerp Docks* (B) is a good modern hotel in the commercial district. Dine at

Criterion, *St. Jacob in Galicië*, *La Pérouse* and *La Rade*.

Ardennes . . . Wooded hills and valleys, steep rocks and winding streams abundant with fish, forests teeming with deer, ruins of ancient castles, watermills and hunting lodges—such is the scenery in Ardennes and Fagne. La Roche, Ciney, Bouillon, Arlon are worth a trip. The Grottos of Han on the Lesse River are also worth seeing as is the Mardasson Memorial to American troops at Bastogne. There are many delightful country inns in this area.

Bruges . . . one of the most beautiful medieval towns of Europe. A one-time harbor, it is now visited for its picturesque old buildings and dreamy canals. The 13th- and 14th-century *Halles* (market), with 310-foot belfry; 13th-century St. Sauveur cathedral; Gothic Notre-Dame church; the Holy Blood Basilica; the 13th-century Béguinage and poetic *lac d'amour*; St. John's Hospital, where Memling lived and worked and where his paintings are shown; all are a delight. The *Duc de Bourgogne* (M), *Portinari* (B) and new *Bryghia* (B) are good hotels. *Panier d'Or* is a fine restaurant.

Ghent . . . another place you won't want to miss. There is a beautiful view from St. Michael's Bridge. In one direction is the Enfilade des Monuments, consisting of St. Nicholas Church, Cloth Hall and adjoining Belfry, and the famous St. Bavon's Cathedral. In the other direction are several Romanesque houses and the Castle of the Counts. Other places to see are the Town Hall, the Abbey de la Byloke, the Château of Gerard the Devil and ruins of St. Bavon Abbey. *St. Jorishof* (B), one of the oldest hotels in Europe, is an atmospheric place to stay; the *Europahotel* (L) and *Carlton* (M) are more modern.

Liege . . . Wallony's intellectual and industrial center. Its architectural pride is the 16th-century Palace of the Bishop Princes. *De la Couronne* (M), *Moderne* (M) and *Suède* (M) are popular hotels. Try to make a trip down the Meuse to Dinant. You'll go through Huy, where a cablecar provides a breathtaking view of the old town where Peter the Hermit—credited with starting the Crusades—lived and is buried. Huy's citadel is over 1,000 years old. Farther on is Namur with a citadel begun in the 11th century (now a Firearms Museum), the famous gold and silver Treasure of Oignies, and a museum of rare Roman and Merovingian antiquities. Enchanting Dinant, is known for its gingerbread *couques* and copper *dinanderie*. The great Han Grotto is about 20 miles southeast of Dinant.

Ostend . . . The famed coast resort has long been popular with tourists. There is the Casino, racing, tennis and golf and, of course, the thermal baths. The *Grand Palais des Thermes* (M) is outstanding. Knokke-Le Zoute, farther up the coast, is the newest and finest Belgian shore resort. Here they have an annual summer film festival. There is a casino, too, and many good hotels: *La Réserve* (L) and *Memling Palace* (M).

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Tourist offices in the Town Hall, Place de Brouckère and Central Station, Brussels; Pan American's Brussels office, 55 Cantersteen (Tel. 11-64-05). Belgian Tourist Bureau, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.



WEATHER IN SOFIA-- Lat. N42°43'—Alt. 1,760'

Imp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	22°	25°	32°	41°	49°	54°	57°	56°	50°	42°	35°	26°
High	34°	39°	51°	62°	70°	76°	82°	82°	74°	63°	50°	37°
Average	28°	32°	42°	52°	60°	65°	70°	69°	62°	53°	43°	32°

LOCATION . . . In southeastern Europe, bounded by Yugoslavia, Romania, Greece, Turkey and the Black Sea.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . This genial and hospitable country is making more and more visitors welcome with new, comfortable hotels in cities, mountain resorts and on the Black Sea coast.

POPULATION . . . 8,320,000.

SIZE . . . 42,823 square miles, slightly larger than Tennessee.

CAPITAL . . . 5,000-year-old Sofia, population over 850,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . A socialist people's republic.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am from New York to Prague or Vienna (about 9–10 hours elapsed time) then 2–2½ hours to Sofia direct or via Belgrade or Istanbul.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . The new *Sofia* is the De Luxe hotel in the capital. The *Balkan*, *Rila* and *Bulgaria* are First Class; and the *Moskva*, *Pliska*, *Slavia* and the *Stasliveza*, 10 miles out on Vitosha Mountain, are First A Class. Daily rates all over the country, except at spas and ski resorts, include all meals and are \$19 single, \$30 double De Luxe; \$12 single, \$21 double First Class; and \$10 single, \$17 double First A Class. Advance reservations are advisable, but are not required, and are made through *Balkantourist*, the Bulgarian National Travel Office. When you present your hotel voucher, on arrival, you'll be given meal coupons that are valid in *Balkantourist* restaurants all over the country, and it isn't necessary to eat just in the hotels where you stay. Bulgaria has about 120 good campsites where you can pitch or park a trailer for only 30¢ to 60¢ a night.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Vraidebna Airport into Sofia (7½ miles) is 40 stotinki (20¢); taxi fare 2-3 leva (\$1-\$1.50); if you are met by *Balkantourist*, the fare into town is 80¢ by bus, \$3.60 by private car. No tips, no departure taxes.

ARTS . . . The Vulchi Turn Treasure, gold vessels made in the 8th century B.C., is the pride of Sofia's Archaeological Museum. A panorama of Bulgaria's long eventful history can be seen at the Ethnographical Museum, in the former Royal Palace. Ballet and opera are performed at the National Opera, and programs by the National Folk Ensemble of Song and Dance are excellent.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . American brands are 30¢ a pack, but local cigarettes are only 16¢ a pack.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 stotinki in a lev, valued for tourists at U.S. 50¢. Foreign currency is easily converted at all larger hotels, restaurants, bars, and at *Balkantourist* information offices. Keep all exchange slips when cashing travelers checks so that unused leva may be reconverted on departure.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . New Year's Day; May 1 and 2, Labor Day; May 24, Education Day; June 2, Memorial Day; September 9 and 10, Liberation Day; November 7, Revolution Day.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport, smallpox vaccination certificate. A visa is no longer required for tourist visits. Duty-free allowance: 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars or 8 ounces tobacco. No import and export of Bulgarian currency.

DRUGSTORES . . . Take with you whatever you may need, including camera film.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 volts, 50 cycles, A.C.

FOOD . . . Bulgarians sometimes attribute their longevity to yoghurt, which they eat plain with bread to appreciate its subtle flavor but it is also used in sauces and desserts. Try *sarmi*, savory stuffed cabbage leaves; *tiirlu ghiuvetch*, a delicious mutton and vegetable stew; *prasentze palneno*, roast suckling pig stuffed with herbs and spices; *zelen haiver*, delectable eggplant hors d'oeuvre. Local fruit, especially strawberries, is delicious. The water and milk in cities are safe to drink.

LANGUAGE . . . Bulgarian, written in Slav script. English is understood at major hotels. German and French are widely known. Local people will be delighted if you try a few words in their language. Say *dobber-ben* for "hello"; *moll-ya* for "please"; *blah-gold-ahr-ya* for "thank you." *Da* is "yes"; *ne* is "no"; *kol-ko?* is "how much?"

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Apart from the usual hospitals, Bulgaria has more than 500 medicinal springs. The most elegant spas, which foreigners may visit through *Balkantourist*, are: Bankya, on Iyulin Mountain, 5½ miles from Sofia; Hissar, founded by Thracians 25 centuries ago, 26 miles from Plovdiv; and Kyustendil, on Ossogovo Mountain, 60 miles southwest of Sofia. The spas have various sports and entertainment facilities, as well as health-giving waters. Rates are only about \$8 single, \$14 double and includes all meals, baths and medical treatments.

SPORTS . . . The season for all kinds of water sports on the broad, sandy beaches of the Black Sea is from early May through October. You can get a great suntan there in winter too, but you'll swim in indoor pools. Mountain summer resorts become ski centers in winter, the most popular being Borovets, in the Rila Mountains 45 miles from Sofia, and Pamporovo, in the Rhodope Mountains 50 miles from Plovdiv; first class accommodations in handsome, modern hotels are only \$6.50 single, \$11 double including all meals. Bulgaria is a wonderful place for hunters, and sportsmen can bring shotguns and ammunition into the country without difficulty. *Balkantourist* can make all arrangements for shooting expeditions, but reservations must be made at least 30 days in advance and a \$50 deposit is required.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Taxis are cheap but scarce; order through hotel porter in advance. There are no restrictions on taking your own car into Bulgaria, and your regular U.S. license is all you need to drive a car there. English-speaking guides can be hired to accompany you for \$1 an hour or \$4 a day within the city, or from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per day for tours through the countryside. You can also rent a car, with or without a driver-guide, for very reasonable rates. (Hertz is in Sofia and Varna.) *Balkantourist* has excellent escorted tours from Sofia, Plovdiv and Black Sea resorts by private car, bus or train. For instance, a day's sightseeing in Plovdiv, from Sofia, costs \$11 per person by bus or train and includes the services of a guide, lunch and an afternoon snack. A 7-day tour, that loops through all the most interesting spots in the entire country, departs every Monday from Zlatni Pyassutsi (Golden Sands) on the Black Sea, and costs only \$70 per person (sharing a double room), everything included.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Icons, woodcarving, carpets, pottery, Valley of Roses perfume, Turkish coffee sets, wine flasks and leatherware.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Sofia . . . The capital combines grand modern architecture with elaborate mosques and rich Byzantine churches. Hear the choir in golden-domed Alexander Nevsky Cathedral. The remains of the 4th century Church of St. George are in the courtyard of the Balkan Hotel. The restored red stone St. Sofia Church was built by Justinian in the 6th century. Frescoes in the 700-year-old Boyanna Church, 7 miles from the city, were painted in 1259 and are masterpieces of medieval Bulgarian art. The Rila Monastery, 76 miles south of Sofia, is a magnificently ornate old building housing a veritable treasure of religious antiquities. The surrounding Rila Mountains, green with forests and laced with rivers, are full of good resorts. Vitosha Mountain, just outside Sofia, is a beautiful national park where the *Zlatni Mostove* (Golden Bridges) and *Kopitoto* (The Hoof) are very popular restaurants.

Plovdiv . . . Situated on five hills rising from the Maritsa River and the Thracian Plain, Plovdiv is a very modern industrial city. But on the Trimontium you can still see remains of fortresses built by Thracians, Macedonians and Romans. The Clock Tower on Vassil Kolarov Hill, and the vast mosque on Alexander Stamboliiski Square, are im-

pressive remnants of 514 years of Turkish occupation. The Georgiadi House, by Hissar Kapiya leading into the colorful Old Town, is typical of Plovdiv houses with their upper stories cantilevered over the street. The Ethnographical Museum, with undulating roof and decorated façade, is almost as interesting outside as its contents are inside. The Archaeological Museum is famous for the solid gold Panagyurishte Treasure, crafted in the 3rd century B.C.

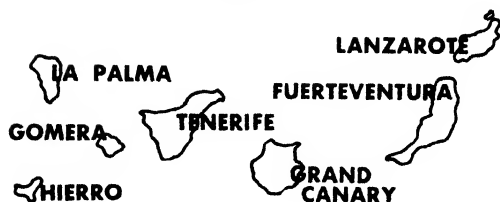
Black Sea resorts . . . The major centers are Varna, Drouzhba, Zlatni Pyassutsi and Slunchyev Byrag. Their beaches are lined with large, modern hotels, the sands are bright with girls in bikinis, and nightclubs flourish until the small hours of morning. There are also concerts and opera and ballet performances. *Balkantourist* operates a wide choice of tours. Be sure to see ancient Veliko Turnovo, tightly packed in tiers above the Yantra River, and Nessebur, also incredibly old and picturesque.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Bulgarian Tourist Office, 50 E. 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017; and 1 Lenin Square, Sofia (Tel. 877574). Pan Am is represented by Bulgarian Airlines, at 12 Narodno Sobranie Square and 19 Lege Street, Sofia.

Golden Sands Resort, Bulgaria.



CANARY ISLANDS



WEATHER IN LAS PALMAS—Lat. N28°—Alt. sea level

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Average Temp.	63°	63°	62°	64°	66°	68°	71°	72°	71°	73°	68°	63°
Sunny Hours	165	183	196	229	195	150	189	238	198	207	124	162

LOCATION . . . 60–370 miles off Morocco's southern coast.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Long known as the "Fortunate Isles," the Canaries enjoy a perfect climate, magnificent scenic beauty and low, low prices. The tourist season, is October to April; prices are even lower the rest of the year. (See **SPAIN** for customs regulations, currency, electric current.)

POPULATION . . . About 490,000 on Grand Canary and 180,000 on Tenerife, the most popular of the seven inhabited islands.

SIZE . . . Grand Canary is 30 by 40 miles; Tenerife is 30 by 60 miles. Lanzarote is 31 miles long, 5–10 wide.

CAPITAL . . . Las Palmas, Grand Canary; Santa Cruz, Tenerife.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am to Lisbon (6½ hours), then 3¼ hours to Las Palmas or Santa Cruz.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Winter rates in luxury hotels (L) are about \$9–\$15 single, \$13–\$20 double EP; about \$6.50 per person additional AP (with meals). Moderate hotels (M) are about \$4–\$8 single, \$7–\$10 double EP; about \$4.50 per person additional AP. Most of these rates are even lower between May 1 and October 31, and the islands have countless very nice budget hotels (B) where rooms with bath are as little as \$2.85 single, \$4.30 double EP; plus \$3.80 per person AP. Apartments and houses also have modest rents.

In Las Palmas on Grand Canary is *Las Palmas Palace* (L), with swimming pool, gym, smart shops, dinner dancing. The *Santa Catalina* (L) is beautifully furnished, offers minigolf, tennis, bowling, pool. The new *Rocamar* (M) on Las Canteras Beach has a night club, two bars, two restaurants. The regal *Reina Isabel* (L) is also on Las Canteras. Other top hotels in Las Palmas include the new *Sansofe* (M)

and *Britania* (M, has kitchenettes), the *Gran Canaria* (M), *Gran Hotel Parque* (M), *Metropol* (M) and *Ballesman* (M). The *Costa Canaria* (M) and *Maspalomas Oasis* (L) are new on San Augustin Beach.

A major new hotel on Tenerife is the *Las Vegas* (M) in the very popular north coast resort of Puerto de la Cruz; minigolf, pool, sauna, nightclub. Other fine hotels here include the *Gran Tenerife Playa* (M, night club, pool); the *Tigaiga* (M, fishing, riding, swimming); and *Valle Mar* (M, night club, pool, roof-top barbecues), *Hotel Taoro* (L) and the *San Felipe* (L) are in the de luxe category. The new *Los Gigantes* (M), at Santiago del Teide, is a self-contained resort overlooking the Atlantic. The traditional hotel in Santa Cruz: *Mencey* (L).

The eerily beautiful island of Lanzarote, with its weird lunar landscape and smoking blowholes, offers red, white and black sand beaches and superb fishing. It is just developing. There is a *Nacional Parador* (B) at Arrecife, and the new *Hotel Los Fariones* (M) at Playa Blanca overlooking Fire Mountain; pool, night club, donkey and camel riding.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Better hotels provide bus services for expected guests arriving by air or sea. Tip luggage porters 10 pesetas per bag. International air departure tax 50 ptas. (72¢).

CLIMATE . . . Warmed by African winds in winter, cooled by trade winds in summer and often months without a rainy day, these paradisiacal islands have summer nights cool enough for blankets.

FOOD . . . A full meal in a de luxe hotel costs barely \$3.50 (excluding wines), and you can dine very well for \$2.50 in many restaurants. Hotels serve Spanish-accented European food, but try island specialties too. *Gofio*, made of toasted corn flour, appears in many guises, and *el mojo* is a fiery sauce that enlivens many bland foods. There are luscious fruits and vegetables, and Tenerife bananas are among the world's best. Local sweet pastries are fabulous. Island wines have a high alcoholic content and are delicious. There's also fine local beer.

SPORTS . . . Northern Europeans swim here in midwinter; sea water temperature is about 64° in January. There are fine golf courses and tennis courts, exciting deep-sea fishing, good shooting for ducks and other game birds. Mountain climbers can tackle Mt. Teide (12,192 feet) on Tenerife. There is cock fighting, greyhound racing, jai-alai, and the unique form of wrestling called *lucha canaria*.

TIPPING . . . Tip waiters and taxi drivers 10%.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Grand Canary . . . See Canary Village in Las Palmas, with typical island buildings, handicraft shops, weekly folklore programs. Visit the Canary Museum, with world's most complete collection of Canario aboriginal relics. The Columbus House, now a museum, was the explorer's home on three occasions. Shop for duty-free luxury items and delightful island-made embroideries, pottery, wicker and wood carvings.

Tenerife . . . The Botanical Gardens of La Orotava, near Puerto de la Cruz, are radiant with a great variety of flowers and tropical trees. Snow-capped Mt. Teide presents a view of all the islands.

SOURCE OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Spanish National Tourist Office, 589 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



WEATHER IN PRAGUE—Lat. N50°5'—Alt. 640'—919'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	25°	28°	33°	40°	49°	55°	58°	57°	52°	44°	35°	29°
High	34°	48°	45°	55°	65°	72°	74°	73°	65°	54°	41°	34°
Average	30°	38°	39°	48°	57°	64°	66°	65°	59°	49°	38°	32°

LOCATION . . . In the heart of Central Europe.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Czechoslovakia offers a full program of summer and winter sports, luxurious spas, beautiful architecture, fine food, the original *Pilsner Urquell* beer, and incomparable Czech glass and crystal. The local people are very friendly and helpful.

POPULATION . . . About 19,000,000.

SIZE . . . 49,371 square miles, slightly smaller than New York State.

CAPITAL . . . "Golden Prague of 100 spires," population 1,100,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . A socialist federal republic.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am, direct to Prague from New York in 9¼ hours elapsed time.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . In Prague, luxury rates (L) are \$26.70 single, \$42.80 double with three meals; \$20.20 single, \$36.80 double with two meals. Moderate rates are about \$19.50 single, \$35.60 double with three meals; about \$15 single, \$28 double with two meals. Budget rates (B) are about \$15 single, \$28 double with three meals; \$11 single, \$21 double with two meals. (Rates outside Prague are \$3-\$5 less in each category.) The new *Inter-Continental Hotel* (L, opening in 1970), on the Vltava River, has a superb view of Hradčany Palace. In the river is the boatel, the new *Albatros* (L). Within a few blocks of each other are Prague's *Alcron* (L), *Jalta* (L) and *Esplanade* (L). The *Park* (L) and *International* (M) are 10 minutes by taxi from Wenceslaus Square. The *Pariz* (B), *Palace* (B) and *Zlata House* (B) are centrally located. Off-season rates are lower except during trade fairs and festivals. Advance reservations are advisable and easily made through *Čedok*, the national travel bureau.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Fare on the bus from Ruzyně Airport into Prague (7 miles) is Kčs 6 (38¢); taxi fare is Kčs 30-40

56—Czechoslovakia

(\$2-\$2.50), plus 10% tip. Luggage porters are tipped Kč 3 per bag, or a minimum of Kčs 5. Air departure tax is Kčs 20 (\$1.28).

ARTS . . . A great Gothic art collection is housed in Sternberg Palace, modern art in various small galleries. See the unique synagogue artifacts in the State Jewish Museum, and the treasures in the Loretto Pilgrimage Church cloisters. The impressive National Museum is located on Wenceslaus Square. Museums are closed Mondays.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1; Easter Monday; May 1, Labor Day; May 9, Liberation Day; October 28, Nationalization Day; December 25 and 26. Major annual events are the International Music Festival in Prague for 3 weeks in May and June, and the International Trade Fair at Brno in September. Huge *Spartakiáda* (gymnastic spectacular) in July 1970.

CLIMATE . . . Temperatures are comparable to those in New York at the same time of year. The major tourist seasons are May 15 to September 15, and December 20 to March 31. Spring and fall are rainy.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Although Czechoslovakia has its share of beatniks and is pretty tolerant, conservative styles of clothing are best.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute telephone call to the U.S. is Kčs 180; cablegrams are Kčs 4 per word to New York, Kčs 5 per word to other cities. Airmail postage is Kčs 1.80 for ½ oz. letter, Kčs 1.40 for a postcard.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 haléru in 1 koruna (crown). Tourist rate is 16.08 korun (Kčs) to U.S. \$1. Unlimited foreign currency and travelers checks may be brought into the country and be exchanged at the airport and at major hotels. Upon departure, local money (beyond \$3 for each day of your stay) will be reconverted at the border or at the Czechoslovak State Bank. See currency chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport, visa (\$4 and 2 photos from Czech embassies). It is not required but recommended that you prepay all hotel and meal vouchers. Tourists must exchange at least \$3 a day during their stay. Duty-free allowances: 400 cigarettes or 50 cigars or ½ lb. tobacco. No import or export of Czech currency.

DRUGSTORES . . . Tuzex (dollar) stores stock some American pharmaceuticals, as well as cigarettes at 50¢ a pack.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Mostly 220 volts, 50 cycles, A.C.

FAUNA AND FLORA . . . More than one-third of the country is beautifully forested with spruce, fir, larch, Scots pine and birch trees, and the forests are still well stocked with game. Wild birds include such large species as Egyptian vultures, griffin, eagles and storks. Catfish, weighing 200 pounds or more, inhabit the Danube.

FOOD . . . Typical Czechoslovakian dishes are for hearty eaters. Pork (*vepřové maso*) and goose (*husa*) are favorite meats. Plum dumplings (*knedlíky*) bob in thick soups and sauces and reappear with fruit fillings for dessert. Vegetables are treated imaginatively; try *květáková polévka* (cauliflower soup). The rolls, gingerbread and cream cakes are delicious. *Slivovice* (plum brandy), vodka, local

wines and superb beer are inexpensive but imported whiskies are high. City tap water and pasteurized milk are safe to drink.

GAMBLING . . . State lotteries.

LANGUAGE . . . Czech and Slovak. English is understood at most hotels. German is a useful second language. Local people are delighted if you master a few words of Czech: *dobry den* (good day), *prosim* (please), *děkuji* (dye-ek-oo-yee; thank you), *ano* (yes), *ne* (no).

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . There is a clinic for foreigners at Karlovo Namesti. The country's health spas have long been popular with European aristocracy.

MUSIC . . . Prague maintains an excellent ballet company at the National Theater, and has three opera houses and five symphony orchestras. The works of Dvřák, Smetana and Janáček are enduring national favorites. Tickets for concerts are as low as 50¢, and the best opera seats are only about \$4. Apart from major concert halls, there are performances in summer in the villa (now a museum) where Mozart wrote *Don Giovanni*. Much of the new Czech folk-rock music is well worth buying on records, and there are music festivals throughout the country in summer.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Follow your ears through the twisty arcaded alleys off Wenceslaus Square to any of the smoky little taverns rocking with the new beat of modern Czechoslovakia. Be sure to visit *U Fleku* on Křemencová between the New Town Hall and the river; it has been serving its unique black beer and roaring with song since 1499. *U Kalicha*, at Na Bojišti 14 in New Town, a favorite spot of Jaroslav Hašek, is decorated with cartoons immortalizing his *Good Soldier Schweik*.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Taking non-military pictures is enthusiastically encouraged, but go well supplied with film (only East German brands available). Local developing services are slow, not too expert.

RELIGION . . . Numerous Catholic churches; Old-New Synagogue.

RESTAURANTS . . . Plan to eat at least one meal a day outside your hotel. In Prague, the *Opera Grill*, on Divadelni in the Old Town, is beautifully decorated, serves delectable grilled meats and is memorable for its "Dancing Glasses" performance. Sophisticated dining also at the *Ozive Drevo* (Living Wood) in Strahov Monastery, with an incomparable view of Prague, and at *U Labuti* on the castle square (have your hotel porter make reservations). Midtown, try the *Vysocina* on Narodni Street, and the *Praha* and *Brussels* restaurants. In the Lesser Town across the river, try the *Olympia Grill*, *Valdstejska Hospoda* and the historic *U Mecenase* and *Lobkowitzka Vinarna* wine cellars. The *Vikarka* is convenient when sightseeing Hradčany Castle. You can't resist snacking between meals when you get a whiff of those sizzling sausages sold by street vendors, or a view of decorated open-face sandwiches displayed everywhere.

SPORTS . . . Hunting trips tailored to individual tastes, are arranged by *Čedok*. Bring your own guns, or rent them on arrival. Game includes deer, bear, moufflon, wild boar, chamonix, game birds. The High Tatras in the Carpathian Mountains offer wonderful skiing.

THEATERS . . . You needn't understand Czech or Slovak to enjoy

the famous pantomime show at *Divadlo Na zábradlí*, or the wonderful *Spejbl and Hurvínek Puppet Theater*, or the incredible *Laterna Magika*, which combines opera and ballet, movies and live actors. Czech theater and movies, of course, are extraordinarily fine.

TIME . . . Noon in Prague is 6 A.M., U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Service charges of 10% are included in bills, but tip waiter an additional 3% to 5%. Taxi drivers are tipped 10%.

TRANSPORTATION . . Taxis are quite inexpensive but rather scarce. They operate from fixed stands instead of cruising. Have porter order a cab in advance and tip him Kčs 2. Many stores, theaters, restaurants and sightseeing attractions, however, are within walking distance of hotels around Wenceslaus Square. *Čedok* sightseeing bus tours take off daily at 9:30 and 2:30 from June 15 to September 15 (\$3); daily at 9:30 the rest of the year (\$2). *Čedok* operates excellent and inexpensive tours around the country of from one to 12 days. Self-drive cars (\$7-\$9 a day) may be rented. If you drive into Czechoslovakia, buy gasoline coupons at the border; gas is otherwise 56¢-70¢ a gallon.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Prague . . . Gothic and baroque spires rise from the seven hills of Prague and the Vltava (Moldau) River. The Charles Bridge is closed to vehicles so pedestrians can enjoy looking at the superb statues. Hradčany Castle is a magnificent complex of churches and palaces now partly converted into concert halls and museums. Bohemian kings were crowned in St. Vitus Cathedral. St. Nicholas Church is elegantly baroque, Tyn Church is impressively Gothic. On the hour see the astronomical clock in the Old Town Square with its early baroque buildings. Visit the ancient Jewish cemetery and oldest synagogue in Europe. Shop for crystal, glass, jewelry at Tuzex stores, where vodka and caviar are also good buys.

Bratislava . . . Only 30 miles from Vienna, Bratislava on the Danube is dominated by its fortress-castle which still has a romantically medieval atmosphere. The Hall of Mirrors in the Primate's Palace was the ornate setting of Napoleon's signing of the peace treaty after the Battle of Austerlitz. Gothic churches, renaissance and baroque houses and palaces make the city very beautiful. *Hotel Devín* (L) is an excellent place to stay and features a French restaurant and nightclub. The waters of the health resort of Piestany, about 50 miles northeast of Bratislava, have been relieving sufferers of arthritis and rheumatism since Roman times. Three weeks at the spa, including all meals and medical services, cost only \$12 a day per person in a double room in season. \$7.60 a day off-season.

Brno . . . Capital and industrial heart of Moravia, the site of the annual Trade Fair, Brno is well prepared for foreign visitors with the *International Hotel* (L, fine restaurants, nightclub), the *Grandhotel* (M) and the completely modern *Continental* (B). Major points of interest are Spilberk Castle with its spine-chilling torture chambers and dungeons, the Capuchin Monastery with mummified monks, the Dragon of Brno on the Old Town Hall, and many photogenic ba-

roque buildings. The town of Telč, a rare gem of exquisite renaissance architecture, is on the main road 50 miles due west of Brno.

Carlsbad (Karlovy Vary) . . . One of Europe's most fashionable health resorts since the 18th century, the waters of Carlsbad have treated kings and emperors, famous writers and musicians, and today continue to attract notables during the International Film Festival in July. *The Grandhotel Moskva-Pupp* (L) fairly exudes elegance. There is a sporty golf course and a new gambling casino. Beautiful crystal is made in the town, and there is a museum of priceless porcelain at nearby Loket Fortress.

Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně) . . . More than 40 different mineral springs here relieve a variety of ailments, but even without therapeutic benefits Marienbad is a lovely resort surrounded by deep forests in a mountain valley. Swimming, sailing, fishing, beautiful golf course; fine skiing in winter; movies, plays, concerts. Famous names fill the registers at the *Esplanade* (M), *Palace Praha* (M) and *Golf* (M) hotels.

High Tatra Mountains . . . *Čedok* has packaged ski tours to mountain resorts from late December through April for as little as \$64 for 8 days, all-inclusive from Prague. The major resorts, both summer and winter, are Starý Smokovec, 3,313 feet elevation, *Grandhotel* (M); and Tatranská Lomnica, 2,788 feet elevation, *Grandhotel Praha* (M). There are also scenic campsites in the mountains. Snow lingers so long at altitudes over 6,000 feet that ski races are held every July at Velká Zmrzlá Dolina.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . *Čedok*, 10 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; and at Na Příkope 18, Prague. Pan Am's office is at Pařížská 11, Prague 1 (Tel. 69741).

The Charles Bridge, Prague.



DENMARK



WEATHER IN COPENHAGEN—Lat. N55°40'—Alt. 25'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	29°	29°	31°	37°	45°	53°	56°	56°	51°	44°	37°	34°
High	35°	35°	39°	47°	57°	65°	68°	66°	60°	51°	43°	38°
Average	32°	32°	35°	42°	51°	59°	62°	61°	56°	48°	40°	36°
Days with No Rain	16	14	16	18	18	18	16	15	16	14	14	14

LOCATION . . . Denmark occupies the Jutland peninsula, protruding north from Germany between Norway and Sweden, and includes a group of nearby islands, of which Funen and Zealand, where Copenhagen is located, are the largest.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Denmark is one of the tidiest countries in Europe. Everything is bright and shining. The people are genial and gay, the food is wonderful and all too plentiful and the bars never close. Good hotels, night clubs, restaurants, shops and a palace at which the guard is changed at high noon when the King is in residence. Yachting and fishing are excellent.

POPULATION . . . Estimated at 4,873,910.

SIZE . . . 16,615 square miles, about half the size of Maine. No part of the country is more than 40 miles from the open sea.

CAPITAL . . . Copenhagen with suburbs, 1,400,000 population.

GOVERNMENT . . . A constitutional monarchy, the crown holding power with the Folketinget (Parliament).

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am to Copenhagen in 7½ hours nonstop from New York. Or fly Pan Am to Oslo or Hamburg and take connecting flights there.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury rates (L) are \$11–\$19 single, \$15–\$35 double. Moderate rates (M) are \$8–\$13 single, \$10–\$24 double. Budget rates (B), which are found at many really excellent hotels and inns, are about \$5–\$8 single, \$6–\$12 double. These rates include sales tax but not the 15% service charge. Rates are considerably lower

for rooms without private baths. Right in the heart of Copenhagen are the grand old *d'Angleterre* (L), which has been tastefully modernized; the *Palace* (L), on Town Hall Square; and the stunning *Royal* (L), facing Tivoli Gardens and the Central Station. Others in midtown are the *Terminus* (M) and *Astoria* (M), adjacent to the Station; the *Imperial* (M), *Mercur* (M) and *Richmond* (M), near the Royal; the well-managed *Europa* (M) and *Alexandra* (M) on H. C. Andersens Boulevard; the *Hafnia* (M-L, excellent food) and *Kong Frederik* (M) on Vester Voldgade, running parallel to it; the *Codan* (M), overlooking the harbor, 10 minutes' walk from downtown. The large *3 Falke* (L) is 5 minutes by cab from midtown. The *Hotel Arthur Frommer* (M) is new. Near the airport: *Danhotel* (M), *Bel Air* (B) and new *Globetrotter* (B-M); and *Esso Motor Hotel* (B) at Glostrup on Highway A1. There are also a great many less expensive hotels, student hostels and dormitories. Advance reservations are essential in summer but if you arrive on the spur of the moment, go to Kiosk P in the Central Station and they'll find you a room; open until midnight from May 1 to September 30. Many hotels reduce their rates between October and April. Camping and youth hosteling are very popular in Denmark, and Denmark's special "park your children" facilities keep tourists' youngsters safe, happy and entertained while parents sightsee locally or tour the rest of Europe.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Kastrup Airport into Copenhagen (5 miles) is 4 kroner (52¢); taxi fare about 16 kroner (\$2.08), plus 15% tip. Luggage porters are tipped kr. 1.50 per bag. No departure tax.

ARTS . . . You could spend all your sightseeing time in the wonderful museums of Copenhagen alone. Here are a few of the most outstanding: The National Museum has excellent collections from the Stone Age, Viking days and other periods in Danish history. The Arsenal has a famous display of arms, armor and uniforms. In Rosenborg Palace you will enjoy seeing the regalia of the Danish kings. The Kunstinstitutsmuseet houses a fascinating collection of arts and crafts of Denmark and foreign countries from the Middle Ages to the present time. The famous Museum of Musical Instruments is in a beautiful old building. The Hirschsprung Collection of Danish art is an interesting and representative exhibit. The Thorvaldsen Museum contains the works, tomb and the personal effects of Thorvaldsen, one of Denmark's greatest sculptors. The State Museum of Arts has fine paintings from the Danish Renaissance. The Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek contains an antique collection and the largest display of French Impressionists outside of France.

BANKS . . . Leading Copenhagen banks have U.S. affiliation. American Express is at Dagmarhus, H. C. Andersens Boulevard 12.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . Stores are closed but museums are open on: New Year's Day; 5-day holiday from Maundy Thursday to Easter Monday; Store Bededag (public holiday fourth Friday after Easter); Ascension Day; Whit Monday; June 5, Constitution Day (afternoon); December 24 (afternoon); December 25 and 26. Other

celebrations are June 23, Midsummer Night and July 4, celebration in the Danish-American National Park in Rebild near Aalborg.

CIGARETTES . . . Go prepared. One pack of even local cigarettes now costs \$1. See under CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

CLIMATE . . . All of Denmark is warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than the northeastern section of the United States. Winter temperatures seldom go below 30 degrees and summer averages are in the 60s. The Gulf Stream keeps the climate equable. Best time to visit Denmark is from Mid-April to November.

CLUBS . . . There are many clubs of all kinds in Denmark. Ask the Personal Information Department of the Danish Tourist Board for information about clubs which may interest you. Address in Copenhagen: 7 Banegaardspladsen (in the Central Station but with its own street entrance). Rotary meets at the Hotel d'Angleterre.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . "Thank You" (*Tak*) is the most often heard phrase in Denmark. You shake hands when you meet people and when you leave. Bring flowers when invited to dinner at a private home or send them ahead.

Time is referred to as half of the next hour rather than half past an hour; for example, 6:30 is called "half-seven."

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute business hours call to New York costs kr. 68 (\$9); about \$2 less from 10 P.M.—10 A.M. and on Sunday. Kr. 28 (\$3.75) for a 10-word cablegram to New York, higher to other cities; night letter cablegrams (22-word minimum) are kr. 31 (\$4.15). Airmail postage to the U.S. is 90 øre for a 5-gram letter; 50 øre for a post-card. Local phone calls are 25 øre.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 øre in a krone, valued at U.S. 13¢, which comes to 7.50 kroner to the dollar. See currency chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Your American passport is all you need to enter Denmark. No visa. Bring your driver's license if you plan to hire a car. If you are not living at a hotel, you must register with the local police. You can bring in and out unlimited amounts of Danish and foreign currency. Other duty-free imports are: 400 cigarettes or 500 grams of cigars or tobacco; up to 2 liters of wine or liquor for persons over 17 years of age.

DRUGSTORES . . . Known as *Apotek*, Danish drugstores carry American or equivalent European products.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 volts, a.c., 50 cycle. The European standard round-prong type plug is necessary in most hotels.

FAUNA . . . Danish forests abound in deer, hare and wild fowl and game birds. Fishing in Danish lakes, streams and along the sea-coast is excellent for both sportsmen and for the great fisheries that are one of the principal industries. Graceful swans are found in the parks and sea gulls are as common as pigeons in Copenhagen. Ducks waddle around among the people in Danish parks. Denmark is principally agricultural. There is a marvelous agricultural show the last week of June on Zealand, Copenhagen's island.

FLORA . . . Denmark is a land of beautiful flowers. The parks

of Copenhagen are beautifully landscaped. Lilacs and roses are everywhere. The beech is the national tree of Denmark. There are impressive pine forests and lovely meadows and farmlands.

FOOD . . . The Danes love to eat and eat well. They have done the ultimate-most with the sandwich. There are over 200 varieties of delicious open-faced sandwiches available, the so-called *smørrebrød*, which are the uniquely Danish version of *smörgåsar*. Danish dairy products, especially cheeses, are among the most outstanding in the world. The milk is marvelous. Seafood is a national specialty. Boiled cod, fried eel (*stegt ål*) and a delicious soup made of rye bread and beer are Danish national dishes, too. Here, Danish pastries are deliciously different from the American version. The variety is infinite. The Danes are great consumers of coffee and enjoy tea.

GAMBLING . . . Gambling is prohibited except at Government-controlled racetracks and other sports events, and at Marienlyst Hotel at Elsinore.

LANGUAGE . . . The official language is Danish of course, but English is understood even by the man on the street in Copenhagen.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Though service is not as fast as in American establishments, Danish laundries and dry-cleaning plants are excellent. Most hotels in Copenhagen have their own facilities, and there are self-service automats, too.

LIQUOR . . . Good, strong Danish beer and Danish *akvavit* (snaps) as well as Cherry Heering are well known. Most kinds of imported liquor and wines are also available. Minimum legal age for drinkers is 18.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Medical care is available to tourists at a very low cost at the Government health clinics. There are excellent doctors and dentists throughout the country.

MOTION PICTURES . . . English and American pictures and other foreign films are shown in theaters throughout the country with their original sound tracks. See the local papers for time and programs which are at set hours.

MUSIC . . . Opera, alternating with plays and the Royal Ballet at the Royal Theater, is one of the outstanding features of the winter in Copenhagen. There is an excellent symphony that performs at the Copenhagen Concert Hall and a visiting artist or musical group once a week during the winter. Also, in the attractive Concert Hall of the Broadcasting House, the symphony orchestra of 90 musicians gives concerts weekly. During the summer, daily concerts in Tivoli Gardens.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Night life in Copenhagen is gay and fairly inexpensive. The clubs, now called "night restaurants," no longer require memberships, are open from about 10 P.M. on. These and other restaurants with dancing and floor shows may stay open till 5 A.M. From May to the beginning of September, there's fun all over the place in *Tivoli Gardens* but the park closes at midnight. Spots with later hours include the elegant *Adlon*, which also has a smart bar for the younger set. Also in the center of town, the Palace Hotel has dancing and entertainment in the *New Look Bar* and supper dancing

(winter only) in the *Ambassadeur*. The *Queen's Pub* in the Kong Frederik is fun too. The *Valencia* intersperses dancing with vaudeville acts. Ny *Rosenborg* has cabaret-type shows. The Swiss-style *Lorry*, near Frederiksberg Town Hall, has excellent variety shows; across the street a young crowd pours into *La Cubana*. *Øl & Vingod* is a big, jolly tavern with moderate prices. Copenhagen also has its share of discothèques and beatnik bars. Go to *Prins Henrik's Club* for genteel striptease.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Black-and-white and color film are developed quickly and well in Denmark. A roll of Polaroid color film is \$6, but most photographic supplies are quite inexpensive.

RELIGION . . . The state religion is Lutheran. Other sects include Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Jewish.

RESTAURANTS . . . Eating being one of the Danish national pastimes, it's hard to find a poor restaurant in Copenhagen. From street stands selling *pølse* (like hot dogs) to the tapestry-hung dining room of the *d'Angleterre Hotel* (which has a charming terrace for lunch in summer), Danish food is simply great. The dining room of *Hotel Østerport* (Tel. 11.22.66 for reservations), serves a huge and inexpensive *smørrebrød* lunch and very good French and Danish dishes for dinner. On Gammel Strand near Christiansborg Castle are the old-fashioned *Fiskehuset*, specializing in fine seafood, and the very good *Den Gyldne Fortun* with a "budget basement." *Coq d'Or*, near the Town Hall on H. C. Andersens Blvd., puts a French accent on Danish dishes with excellent results. Very popular restaurants which also have sidewalk dining terraces are *Frascati* (outside Tivoli) and *Stephan & Porta* (across from the Royal Theater). *De 7 smaa Hjem* is delightful. There are magnificent views from the roof restaurants of *Hotel Codan* and *Hotel Europa*, and an ever-fascinating scene to watch from *Langelinie Pavillonen* at the Royal Yacht Club overlooking the harbor. *Oscar Davidsen's*, nearer the city center in the Sea Pavilion, is the famous sandwich emporium listing 178 different choices, all delicious and reasonably priced. Outstanding among downtown hotels is the buffet lunch at the *Richmond*, the enclosed garden restaurant of *Hotel Imperial* for lunch or dinner, and the dining rooms of the *Palace*, *Royal*, *Terminus* and *Kong Frederik*. In summer, dine on the charming terraces of *Belle Terrasse*, *Divan I* and *Divan II* in Tivoli Gardens, and in the courtyard of *Hotel Hafnia*. The *KAR* restaurants (beer, no liquor) are also good and moderately priced. There are fascinating food fairs and cookery demonstrations on weekdays at the *Ekko Grill* and *Folden Snack Bar* across from the Royal Hotel.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Copenhagen is one of the great shopping centers of the world. Department stores in Copenhagen which sell distinctive Danish souvenirs are: *Illum*, *Magasin du Nord*, *Crome* and *Goldschmidt*. The headquarters of Georg Jensen is here. Also good are A. Michelsen and Hans Hansen. *Illums Bolighus* is outstanding for furniture, interior decorations. The Permanent Exhibition of Danish Industrial Arts and Crafts is a good place to pick up marvelous textiles, pewter, ceramics, china and toys. Silver and furs cost

less than at home. Zany new boutiques include the Fifth Year and Blizzard Mode. Shops close at 5:30 P.M. weekdays (7 P.M. Fridays) and at 2 P.M. on Saturdays. A 12½% tax is included in prices. There's a tax-free liquor and tobacco store at Kastrup International airport.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Soccer is the national sport in Denmark. Racing and trotting meets are also very popular. Bicycle racing and tennis matches are great seasonal favorites, too. See the local papers for more information on these events.

SPORTS . . . There are golf courses at Aalborg, Aarhus, Asserbo, Ebeltoft, Esbjerg, Vesterhavsbad on the island of Fanø, Elsinore, Holbaek, Kolding, Copenhagen, Nyborg, Odense, Randers, Rungsted and Silkeborg. Tennis courts are plentiful. The local club will gladly arrange for you to use their courts. Riding clubs throughout the country will give you information about hiring horses. Kajak and canoeing are favorite holiday sports. There are lovely rivers, like Gudenaa and Susaa, and the fjords. Freshwater fishing in some of the rivers may interest you, but if you prefer sea fishing, fishermen will be glad to take you out. There is great sport each year in tuna fishing in the Oresund off Elsinore. The season is from about August 15 to October 1. Sailing is ideal in Danish waters. Get information from the Royal Danish Yacht Club, Langelinie-pavillonen, Copenhagen.

THEATERS . . . The presentations in Copenhagen's *Royal Theater*, including ballet and opera, will interest those unfamiliar with the Danish language. The Danish Royal Ballet, an internationally respected company, performs from September through May. During the summer there are open-air performances all over Denmark, including the Viking Festival at Frederiksbund with colorful pagentry, and the H. C. Andersen Festival at Odense. Consult the National Tourist Board for exact dates.

Tivoli is a great big amusement park open daily in summer. There are outdoor comedy theaters, side shows, animal circuses, band concerts and pantomime, to name but a few of the attractions at these mammoth fun fairs. Famed *Circus Schumann* performs daily in summer in the World Cinema, and has a bar for its many adult patrons.

TIME . . . Six hours later than United States Eastern Standard Time. Denmark uses the 24-hour clock (12:01 to 24 is P.M.)

TIPPING . . . All hotels and restaurants add a 15% service charge to your bill, which covers everything but special services. 1 krone (13¢) is the usual tip for small services. Barbers, beauticians and taxi drivers get 10-15% of the bill.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Taxis have a basic starting fare of 3 kroner. There are good trains and buses for traveling in Denmark. Efficient ferries take you from island to island at reasonable rates. Cars for hire are readily available through all hotel porters and most travel agencies. Rates are reasonable, but gas is about 75¢ per gallon. A bicycle, with or without auxiliary motor, can be rented for a few kroner a day.

WATER . . . The water is safe to drink all over Denmark.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Danish and Greenland furs and silver, which

cost much less than at home; Royal Copenhagen and Bing and Grøndahl porcelain; lovely table and other linen; pewter and bronze ware; beautifully designed Danish furniture and housewares; Danish toys; silver tableware and jewelry. *See also* SHOPS AND STORES.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . As there are no extremes of heat or cold in Denmark, you'll need neither very heavy clothes nor your lightest cottons. Wool suits and dresses and a warm topcoat will be fine although it is recommended that women bring their furs for the winter months. Suits and a dressy black outfit will fill a woman's needs in Copenhagen. Formal attire is seldom worn. Business suits, a topcoat and tweeds in the country for men. Bring a raincoat, too. Conservative sports clothes are favored by the Danes anywhere outside of Copenhagen. Wear conventional styles for active sports.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Copenhagen . . . A wonderful way to get your first view of Copenhagen and environs is by the little motorboats that chug through the canals of the city and the surrounding coastline. Well-planned guided tours to various points of interest are available. Usually operating throughout the year, they range in price from \$1.60 for the nonstop City Tour to \$13.50 for the Copenhagen Night Tour. Others include all-day tours of South Zealand, all- or half-day tours of North Zealand, or historical areas. The "Lifeseeing" tours, such as the Industrial Arts Tour and World of Tomorrow Social Tour, offer opportunities for becoming acquainted with Danish life aside from their Meet the Danes service mentioned under *SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION*.

Of course, it's fun to sightsee on your own too. The King lives in the beautiful Amalienborg Palace. The Changing of the Guard takes place at noon when the King is in residence. The Royal reception rooms in Christiansborg Palace are open to visitors Thursday through Sunday. Other sights are Grundtvigs Church, which is situated in the middle of the new residential quarter of Bispebjerg, and the Church of our Savior, with a spiral staircase outside the spire. The Copenhagen Zoo is one of the important zoos of Europe. Ørstedsparken is one of the loveliest parks in Europe surrounding a charming little lake full of graceful swans.

Other sights of interest include the Arsenal Museum, Rosenborg Castle, the University of Copenhagen, the House of Parliament in Christiansborg Palace, and the Gefion Fountain at the entrance to Copenhagen's favorite promenade, Langelinie, where you'll see the statue of the Little Mermaid. Tivoli is the famous amusement park in the center of town, where you can dance, hear a symphony, watch hilarious pantomime, dine superbly or ride a Ferris wheel.

Side trips from Copenhagen can be made through the lovely surrounding countryside. Bellevue Bathing Resort is only 8 miles from Copenhagen. The Deer Park is a beautiful wooded area where horses and carriages can be hired. At Lyngby there is an interesting Open-Air Museum, featuring old Danish farms (folk dances on Sundays in the summer). See the exciting Louisiana Museum in Humlebaek, 20 miles from Copenhagen, with frequently changing exhibits of all kinds



Copenhagen's Tivoli Gardens are especially beautiful at night.

Frederiksborg Castle at Hillerød, 22 miles from Copenhagen.



of modern arts. Fredensborg Castle is the lovely spring and autumn residence of the Royal Family, set in a beautiful park. Kronborg (Hamlet's) Castle is only 28 miles north of Copenhagen at Helsingør; the *Hamlet Hotel* (M) faces the castle. On the other side of town is *Marienlyst* (M), a smart beach resort with a casino and discothèque. Hornbaek Beach, 40 miles from Copenhagen, has the *Trouville* (M), a luxurious new resort hotel. You can also visit southern Sweden; Malmö is only 35 minutes from Copenhagen by hydrofoil.

Now for sightseeing farther afield. There is a good 4-day tour called "The Fairy Tale Tour," which covers most of the places described below. The "Circle Tour" and "Danish Isles Tour" are also very popular to follow on your own or with a conducted group. The Danish Tourist Office or travel agencies will be glad to help you plan tours.

Odense . . . is an enchanting city, the capital of the fairy-tale Island of Funen, second largest in Denmark. Hans Christian Andersen was born here, and his house has become a museum open to the public daily. Andersen's fairy tales, turned into plays, are presented during the annual festival in July and August. The 13th-century St. Knud's church is one of the most delightful in Denmark. See the Funen Village, an open-air museum of Danish peasant life. It looks like something out of Andersen. The zoo is also very interesting. Excursions can be made among the lovely rolling hills. Quaint thatched farmhouses and picturebook scenery abound. The *Grand Hotel* (M), *Motel Odense* (B) and *Motel Brasilia* (B) are good places to stay in Odense. The *Hesselet* (L) is quite fabulous at Nyborg on the eastern shore of Funen, and the *Stavrhj Skov* (B) at Strib, 30 miles west of Odense overlooking the Little Belt, is charming.

Traveling to the south of Funen you'll come to the lovely old town of Svendborg. Twisting streets and old houses; many beautiful private castles in this region. Good swimming, boating, and fishing. *Hotel Svendborg* (B) is very nice. The Travel Association here arranges tours to the small, beautiful islands of Aørø, Taasinge and Langeland, which are enchanting with half-timbered houses, luxuriant gardens and storybook atmosphere.

Aarhus . . . Denmark's second largest city is Aarhus. Located on the Jutland peninsula, overnight by boat from Copenhagen or 6 hours by train. The Town Hall is striking, ultra-modern; the cathedral, part Romanesque, part Gothic. The University is beautifully situated in an extensive park and the open-air museum is very interesting. The deer parks and wood of Riiskov preserves are wonderful. The leading hotels are the traditional old *Royal* (B); the new *Atlantic* (M) overlooking the harbor; and the new *Marselis* (M) in a wood south of town beside the sea. Go to Ebeltoft, 30 miles east of Aarhus, famous for its tiny town hall and the lovely new *Hvide Hus* (B).

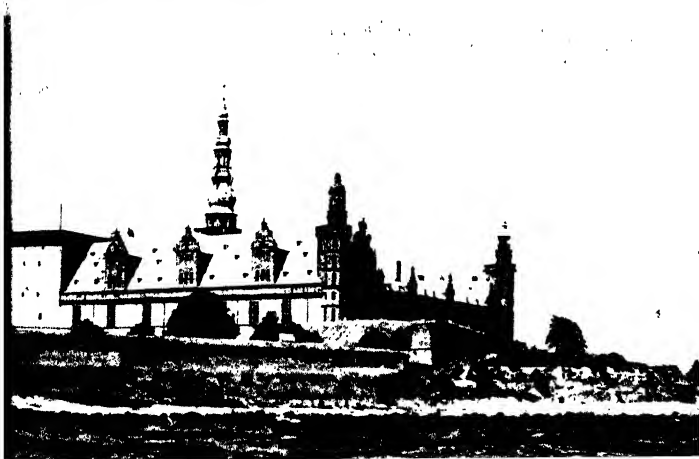
Thirty-one miles west of Aarhus is Silkeborg, a charming little town in the heart of the Jutland lake district. The sailing is great, the beaches are lovely, and fishing is also very popular. Travel through the crystal lakes in shiny little lake steamers. The best hotel in Silkeborg is the *Dania* (B). The town of Ribe in marshy southwestern

Jutland, the oldest town in Denmark, is enchanting with quaint buildings hundreds of years old. Ribe is famous for the storks' nests on so many roofs; *Hotel Dagmar* (B). Motorists will find an *Esso Motor Hotel* (B) at Billund, where children can revel in Legoland Park's miniature town and toy exhibitions. The island of Rømø, connected to Jutland by a causeway, has the *Lakolk* (B), a fine resort hotel on one of the most wonderful sand beaches in Northern Europe.

Aalborg . . . is a very active city in the north of Jutland. Don't miss Jens Bang's House, a beautifully preserved Renaissance building. Night life here is very gay. The *Ambassador* and *Algier Bar* are excellent nightclubs, and *Ristorante Italiano* is a good eating place. You'll find a good golf course, fine fishing and other excellent sports facilities. Stay at the new *Hvide Hus* (M), or the *Phoenix* (B-M). The beautiful new *Kongens Ege* (M) is in the attractive town of Randers. Rebild National Park near Aalborg is the beautiful setting for the unique July 4 celebration. The de luxe *Rold Stor-Kro* (B) here is excellent. For good fishing and the invigorating tang of the North Sea, stay at Skagen's new *Hotel Skagen* (M) on the very tip of Jutland.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Danish National Travel Office, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. In Copenhagen, the very helpful Danish Tourist Board is in the Central Station (Tel. 11.14.15). To arrange to "Meet the Danes," also consult the Tourist Board. This meeting service is international friendship and hospitality at its best. Pan Am's office is in the Imperial Building, Vester Farimagsgade 7 (Tel. 12.31.23).

Elsinore Castle, Denmark.



FINLAND



WEATHER IN HELSINKI--Lat. N60°12'--Alt. 25'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Average	23°	22°	28°	39°	48°	58°	63°	59°	53°	45°	37°	28°
Days with No Rain	13	12	17	18	19	17	19	15	14	14	11	12

LOCATION . . . Finland lies northwest of Russia and east of Norway and Sweden. Helsinki in the south is about 250 air miles (a 1-hour flight) from Stockholm, 1,144 air miles from London.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Finland is a delightful and vigorous country which is unspoiled by tourists despite the fact that it offers the traveler a great deal. This land, where the Midnight Sun shines through most of the summer, is a paradise of virgin forests, crystal lakes (about 60,000), low mountains and cascading rivers. As in all Scandinavian countries, its people are blond and blue-eyed, its cities clean, its food marvelous. This is a land of distinctive architecture, where the people are hospitable; and the rugged, rather mystic quality of the country is reflected in the Finns themselves.

POPULATION . . . Estimated to be 4,696,200.

SIZE . . . 130,165 square miles; 724 miles and 337 miles at its longest and widest points.

CAPITAL . . . Helsinki, with 531,000 inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT . . . A republican form of government similar to the British parliamentary system.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan American Jet Clipper from New York to Helsinki, about 9½ hours (elapsed time) via Oslo. Or fly by Pan Am Jet to London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Hamburg or Copenhagen and make connections for Helsinki. Helsinki is 1 hour from Stockholm. By ship about 10 days from New York to Helsinki.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury rates (L) are about \$12-\$21

single, \$16-\$27 double. Moderate rates (M) are \$9-\$12 single, \$12-\$15 double. Budget rates (B) are \$4-\$8 single, \$5-\$12 double. In downtown Helsinki are the *Helsinki* (L), outstanding restaurant with international cuisine; *Marski* (L), very convenient, smart modern furnishings; *Vaakuna* (L), beside the famous railway station, top-floor restaurant with panoramic views; *Palace* (L), overlooking the harbor; *Merihotelli* (L), very modern with fine views. The *Torni* (M) is noted for its four diversified restaurants; the *Klaus Kurki* (M) is in a department store building. Good budget hotels are the *Hospiz*, *Martta-hotelli*, *Ursula* and *Olympic*. The elegant *Kalastajatorppa* (L), in a lovely woodsy setting, is about 15 minutes' ride from downtown. A service charge of 15%, is added to bills. Advance reservations are essential in summer. Hotels look large, but many of them share buildings with commercial offices that take up most of the space.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from the airport into Helsinki (12 miles) is Fmk. 2 (47¢); taxi fare about Fmk. 17 (\$4.04). Drivers aren't tipped. Tip porters Fmk. 1 (24¢) per bag. Air departure tax Fmk. 10.

ARTS . . . There are many galleries and museums in Helsinki, and magnificent sculptures to be seen in the public squares. In the Athenaeum, you will see collections of paintings by Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Albert Edelfelt, Eero Järnefelt, Juho Rissanen and other famous Finnish artists. The National Museum houses a large collection, as does the Museum of the City of Helsinki, and the Taidehalli. The museums also contain sculpture by Finland's outstanding sculptor, Wäinö Aaltonen, by Jussi Mäntynen and others. There's a Permanent Design Center at Kaartinhalli House.

BANKS . . . The important banks with U.S. affiliations are: Pohjoismaiden Yhdyspankki, Helsingin Osakepankki, Kansallis-Osakepankki. The banks and most hotels will cash travelers checks.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1 (New Year's Day); January 6 (Epiphany); May 1 (Spring Feast and Labor Day—Student Festivals); the Saturday closest to June 24 (Midsummer's Day and Finnish Flag Day); Saturday nearest the end of October, or beginning of November (All Saints' Day); December 6 (Independence Day); December 25 and 26 (Christmas and Boxing Day). In addition to these are Easter, Ascension Day and Whitsunday.

CIGARETTES . . . American brands cost Fmk. 2.50 (59¢) a pack.

CLIMATE . . . Summer days can be surprisingly warm and winters are not as cold as you might expect. Best of all is the sparkingly clear, unpolluted air, even in cities.

CLUBS . . . Rotary Club, Lions, Jaycees, Zonta.

COMMON COURTESIES AND CUSTOMS . . . The sauna, the famous Finnish bath, is a must when you visit Finland. Almost all homes and hotels have one. In Finland, both men and women always shake hands on meeting each other. Children should not be excluded from this ceremony. When introduced, you are also expected to mention your last name. When invited anywhere, you are expected to be prompt. This means you arrive between 7:30 and 7:35 for a dinner

party scheduled for 7:30. Guests shouldn't take a drink until the host has proposed a toast to their health. Another Finnish social custom is that of observing the saint's name day, as well as the birthday, of friends and relatives. "*Kiitos*" is "Thank you."

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute phone call to the States costs Fmk. 37.74 (\$8.90), with Fmk. 12.50 (\$2.95) for each additional minute. Airmail postage to the U.S. is 45 penniä for an airletter or postcard; 60 penniä for a 5-gram letter. Local phone calls are 50 penniä. Dial 018 in Helsinki for newscasts in English.

CURRENCY . . . The *markka* (Fmk.), composed of 100 penniä, is valued at about 24¢; 4.20 *markkaa* (plural form) to U.S. \$1. See chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport; no visa required up to 3 months' visit. You may bring in duty free: 2 liters of wine or spirits and 2 liters of beer; 400 cigarettes, 100 cigars, or 1/2 lb. of tobacco. Only 100,000 Fmks can be taken out of the country.

DRUGSTORES . . . Chemists' shops and lots of them.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 volts, 50 cycles; A.C. The plugs used are the round-prong, two-hole European type.

FAUNA . . . Most numerous among Finland's mammalian fauna are the fox, squirrel, hare and moose. In the eastern and northern parts the bear, wolverine and lynx wolf are also found. For the game-bird hunter, Finland offers good opportunities. The capercaillie, the black grouse and the hazel hen are rather common birds.

FLORA . . . The flora and vegetation of Finland resemble that of northern Minnesota. More than 70% of Finland's land area is covered by forest. Predominant trees are pine, spruce and birch.

FOOD . . . Some of the native foods are wonderful. Be sure to try the *voileipäpöytä* (like *smörgåsbord*), *piirakka* (Karelian rice pastry), Finnish pancakes served with lingonberry sauce. "Fish Cock" (*kala-kukko*)—a strange but delicious blend of pork and fresh-water herring in a pastry loaf—reindeer steak or smoked reindeer, and in August, crayfish. Attend a crayfish party, if you can.

GAMBLING . . . The National Lottery, betting on horse races, and roulette in some restaurants.

LANGUAGE . . . Finland is a bilingual country where approximately 92% of the population speaks Finnish, the rest Swedish. The tourist can easily get by in Helsinki and other big towns, since many people speak English, too.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Laundries are plentiful. Dry-cleaning facilities are excellent, speedy and inexpensive.

LIQUOR . . . The Finns have two rare liqueurs, Mesimarja (Arctic brambleberry) and Lakka (cloudberry or chamaemorus). Scotch and American whiskeys and cocktails are rather expensive. Finnish beer (grades III and IVA) is of high quality, but the "beer" served in a *baari* is nonalcoholic. Try Finnish volka with a beer chaser.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . If you need a doctor in Helsinki, dial 008 at any hour of day or night.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Movies are mostly in English.

MUSIC . . . The Helsinki Symphony Orchestra gives concerts during the winter season at the University Hall. Opera at the Opera House. Summer festivals accent concerts, opera and ballet at Helsinki in May; chamber and choral music at Turku in June; music and drama at Vaasa in June; music, drama and dance at Jyväskylä in July; opera and folk music at Savonlinna in July; jazz at Pori in July; drama at Tampere in August.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Lively spots that are centrally located include the *Teatteri Grilli* (chic, very modern); the *Helsinki Club* in Hotel Helsinki; and the *Adlon*, *Espilä*, *Fennia* and *Kaivohuone* (all four with floor shows). The *Casino*, open May through September, is 15 minutes by taxi from the center of town, and dinner-dancers are entertained by the myriad boats and water skiers viewed from huge picture windows. For a very special evening, take a 15-minute taxi ride to *Kalastajatorppa*, beautifully set in woods beside a bay; superb furnishings, fine dining, good floor shows and a sizable dance floor. Most Helsinki night spots flourish from 10 P.M. until 3 or 4 A.M.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Film and developing charges are reasonable. Color film is available, as are black-and-white still and movie film. There is excellent service on developing as long as you make clear exactly how long you can wait. Experts recommend an orange filter for photographing lakes, islands and summer clouds, the dark green for full effect of the forest and landscape, and yellow for Lapland scenes. Sunsets in Finland are particularly strong and beautiful.

RELIGION . . . Lutheran and Finnish Orthodox are the state churches, although most sects are represented.

RESTAURANTS . . . They do wonderful things with fish at the *Arkadia* in the Auto Building on Fredrikinkatu; dinner dancing. The *Lido*, in the Autotalo Building on Salomoninkatu, is the epitome of modern Finnish design; dinner dancing, occasional floor shows. The *Savoy*, designed by Alvar Aalto, overlooks the Esplanade and features mostly French and Russian dishes. The *Motti*, at Töölöntorinkatu 2, may be hard to find but worth the effort for one of the most sophisticated cuisines in Northern Europe. Old-time atmosphere redolent of Finland's heroes adds nostalgia to vast portions of local dishes at the *Karl König*. Time your visit to Tapiola so you can have lunch or dinner in the 12th floor *Linnunrata* restaurant overlooking this stunning model suburb and the pine forests and bays between it and the Helsinki skyline 6 miles away. Two of the staunchly fortified islets in Helsinki harbor now have delightful restaurants. From June through September, boats leave the tip of Brunnsparcken every half hour from 4 P.M. for the excellent and reasonably priced *Merenkävijät*. More famous is awesome old Suomenlinna fortress, a 10-minute boat ride, where the *Walhall* dispenses fine food amid fascinating medieval surroundings (open May through September). These are among the high spots, apart from hotel dining rooms, but there are many less expensive restaurants, snack bars and cafeterias (*kahvi*).

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Stockmann's Department Store, Sokos,

Elanto, Kalevala Koru, Artek, Bitco, Finn Flare, Ecco, Marimekko.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Racing, yachting regattas, log rolling, auto and motorcycle races, track meets, Finnish baseball (which is called *pesäpallo*), international canoeing competitions, cycling championships, tennis matches, soccer, the International Winter Games, skiing and ski-jumping competitions and reindeer races.

SPORTS . . . Swimming, tennis, football, golf, sailing, skiing, fishing, hunting. The best fishing season is from the beginning of June to the end of August. The hunting season is in the autumn. The best skiing is in Lapland during March and April, when days are long. (Ski resort hotels, all budget priced, are at Pallastunturi, Utsjoki and Kilpisjärvi.) Canoeing and hiking are popular too.

THEATERS . . . Almost every town in Finland has its own theater where foreign as well as Finnish plays are produced. In Helsinki: the new *Helsinki City Theater*, *National Theater* and *Swedish Theater*. The Ballet Company of the Finnish National Opera performs from early autumn until late spring. In Tampere: the famous *Outdoor Theater* moves the audience instead of the sets.

TIME . . . Noon in Helsinki is 5 A.M., Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . There is a 15% service charge added to your hotel bill and 11½% on restaurant bills. The Finns do not encourage extra tipping. Taxi drivers, barbers and ladies' hairdressers are not tipped. Tip coatroom attendant Fmk. 1 per person in your party.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Taxis are numerous, bus and train services excellent. Also water buses to take you to some of the outlying places. You can hire private cars with English-speaking guides. Taxi fares are identical with the meter reading but 50 penniä are added to the basic fare after 11 P.M. Self-drive cars are available for \$5 and up per day, plus 5¢ per kilometer and 12.4% tax. From June 1 through August 31, special Tourist Tickets, combining first class travel by bus, boat, train and plane, give you up to 730 miles of scenery for only about \$19. Conducted tours, all expenses included, are very reasonable. A Lakeland Tour, for instance, is only \$89 for 4 days and 3 nights; and the fascinating Arctic Circle Tour through Lapland (6 days, 5 nights) is only \$156.

WATER . . . Excellent.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Famous Arabia rice china, pottery, Karhula-Iittala glass. "Ryijy" rugs, ornaments of brass, wood carvings, fabrics, hand-blocked linens, and articles made of woven birch bark, reeds, wickers. Also Finnish jewelry.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Heavy clothes in winter months (fur coat, ski togs), and lightweight clothes for the summer months. Better take a coat even in summer. Fur hats in Lapland in winter season.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Helsinki . . . Although the city of Helsinki is over 400 years old, most of the present city was built after the turn of this century. This accounts for its striking modern architecture. There is a lot to be seen in Helsinki, which is called the White City of the North. You should take a walk through the beautiful parks and squares where some of

Finland's most magnificent sculpture can be seen. In front of Stockmann's store on the Main Square is the famous statue of the *Three Smiths*. On the Market Square is the statue of *The Maid of Helsinki Rising from the Sea*, and on Observatory Hill one of their most famous symbolic statues, *Shipwrecked*. All these are by outstanding Finnish sculptors. Visit the Olympic Stadium where the 1952 Olympics were held. From the Stadium tower you get a wonderful view of the entire city. Other places to see in Helsinki are the Parliament Building; the President's Palace, on the Market Square; the beautiful City Gardens at Eläintarha Park. Take a ferry from the foot of Aleksanterinkatu to Korkeasaari Island for a visit to Finland's only zoo. Also worth visiting are the Suomenlinna Islands just off Market Square, Tapiola suburb and Seurasaari island's open-air museum.

Be sure to visit the Helsinki Cathedral, a magnificent white stone structure. At the Social Museum you will see an exhibition of work protection and social welfare work.

Turku . . . Finland's former capital, Turku (45 minutes by air from Helsinki), was founded in the 13th century. It is the country's oldest city, with a population of 151,836. The Cathedral and the Castle dating from the 13th century, the Handicraft Museum, Modern Museum and the Resurrection Chapel, a masterpiece of modern Finnish architecture, are some of the sights in this old city with an atmosphere of its own. Modern Turku ranks very prominently in the cultural life of the country and it is also one of its biggest ports. From Turku it is easy to make trips into the beautiful surrounding country. The new *Golden Sun Motel* (M) is completely modern at Naantali on a neck of land 12 miles west of Turku.

Tampere . . . From Helsinki, one of the most beautiful trips to take is to the city of Tampere. Go by train, or by motor bus and water bus. Tampere, with a population of 152,628, is crisply modern. Fine hotels include the new *Domus Ykk* (B) and *Victoria* (B), the *Emmaus* (B) and *Tammer* (B). The Tammerkoski Rapids flow through the town and many important industries are located here. Take a trip to the top of Pyylikki ridge where you will get a wonderful view of the city and its surrounding lakes. Other places to see are the Cathedral with its famous fresco paintings, Kaleva Church and Näsilinna, the provincial museum, which is on the top of a hill where you get an excellent view of Lake Näsijärvi. There are also two art museums here, which house fine collections of modern Finnish art. If you are here in the summer, try the *Rosendahl* summer restaurant and attend the *Outdoor Theater*—famous for its revolving auditorium. Watch ice hockey in Tampere's superb new stadium.

Side Trips . . . From Tampere you go by water coach to Aulanko through the Finnish lake regions. Food and refreshments are served on board. Aulanko is on the shore of Lake Vanajavesi, facing the town of Hämeenlinna. The *Aulanko Hotel* (M) is one of the finest and most modern in the country and is surrounded by the Aulanko National Park, one of the most beautiful in all Finland. The restaurant in the hotel has an orchestra and floor shows. There are riding horses, a



The Helsinki Railway Station, designed by Eliel Saarinen.

private bathing beach, tennis courts, and, of course, the traditional Finnish *sauna*. One of the historic sights is the Hattula Church, which was built in 1250. From a tower high up in Aulanko National Park you get a wonderful view of the entire surrounding lakeland. The town of Hämeenlinna facing Aulanko is where Jean Sibelius was born and went to school. There's also a medieval castle built in the 13th century. Take a new hydrofoil boat from Lahti for the 3-hour scenic trip to Jyväskylä, where the *Jyväshovi* (M) is an attractive hotel, and the University designed by Alvar Aalto, is outstanding even amid all the other superlatively modern buildings here.

A view of the South Harbour in Helsinki. Helsinki Cathedral is in the center background.



Travel agencies offer a wide choice of tours, from 3 to 11 days' duration, which combine travel by bus and boat. Rates include all transportation, first-class hotel accommodations, all meals, guide services, entrance fees and tips. Boat tours through the Saimaa Canal are the newest treat, going from Lappeenranta to Leningrad. A 4-day cruise is \$40-\$65 per person; you'll need a visa to enter the USSR.

Lapland . . . No visitor to Finland should miss a trip to Lapland, which is just as beautiful in the summer as it is in the winter. There are many legends about Lapland, one being that "it casts a spell on the visitor which compels him to return again and when he goes a second time he may stay, and if he does he'll turn into a reindeer." Lapland was almost completely destroyed in the war, but has been entirely rebuilt. To reach Rovaniemi, the capital of Lapland and gateway to the North, you may go by air in 2½ hours or by train in 17 hours. There are good hotels here: *Polar* (M), new *Lipinpoitti* (B), *Motorest* (B) and *Pohjanhovi* (M), and many tourists' inns and ski lodges in various parts of Lapland. At ultramodern *Hotel Suommu* (B), near Kemijarvi, the Arctic Circle line passes right through the dining room.

From mid-May to mid-July there is no night in the Arctic Circle, a vast and mystic region with a strange allure. There are still about 2,600 native Lapps in existence and they are a particularly proud race. One thing a visitor **MUST NOT** do is stare at the Lapps in their native costumes. Lapland is rapidly becoming one of the most popular resorts in Finland. Transportation is excellent; buses will take you to the most faraway villages. In the winter it is a wonderful place to enjoy winter sports. Skiing on the treeless mountain slopes, practically unequalled anywhere else, continues far into spring. Reindeer-joring is an exclusive sport in Lapland. This is getting into a one-seated *pulkka*, following the leader (they say the driving is easy), and skinning over the snow. The annual Ounasvaara International Games held in Rovaniemi are one of the biggest winter tournaments in northern Europe. During the short period of summer, Lapland is a splendid place for the fisherman, canoeist or hiker. Fish are plentiful; trout, salmon and grayling are found in the streams, perch and pike in the lakes.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Local tourist offices in Finland are the Finnish Travel Association, Uudenmaankatu 16 A, Helsinki (Tel. 61391); or The City Tourist Office, Pohj. Esphla-naadik 17; the City Tourist Bureau, Linnankatu 8, Turku; the City Tourist and Congress Service, Rautatienkatu 18, Tampere. Pan American's Helsinki office at Aleksanterinkatu 40 (Tel. 659055). Other useful addresses in Helsinki are the American Embassy, Itä Kaivopuisto 21; U.S. Information Center, Kaivokatu 10; Finnish Automobile Club, Fabianinkatu 14; Suomi Touring Club, Unioninkatu 45 H; Suomen Turistiauto, Ltd., Lasipalatsi. In New York, the Finnish National Travel Office is at 505 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. You may want to pick up a copy of the English-language magazine *Look at Finland*, available in Helsinki.

FRANCE



WEATHER IN PARIS—Lat. N48°45'—Alt. 300'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	32°	33°	36°	40°	46°	52°	55°	54°	50°	44°	37°	35°
High	42°	46°	52°	60°	67°	72°	76°	75°	69°	60°	49°	44°
Average	37°	40°	44°	50°	57°	62°	66°	65°	60°	52°	43°	40°
Days with No Rain	17	14	17	17	17	18	19	19	19	16	15	16

LOCATION . . . Although France is located on about the same latitude as Montreal, the weather is usually somewhat warmer because of the Gulf Stream.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . No one has to be told that Paris has everything for everyone. Its hotels are good, its restaurants, of course, out of this world. You can have a wonderful time in this famous, gay old city, not only during the summer season but also in winter and early spring, when there are even greater attractions in theater, music and art. Other parts of France are awaiting you, too. The Riviera, with its long stretch of fashionable beaches, its casinos, its luxurious hotels, is ready to help you to have a wonderful time, as are the château country, Normandy, Brittany and the Alps.

POPULATION . . . About 51,000,000.

SIZE . . . 212,821 square miles, about four-fifths the size of Texas.

CAPITAL . . . Paris, with a population of 2,530,771 in the city itself, 9,250,674 in the metropolitan area.

GOVERNMENT . . . A republic, with a Parliament which consists of a National Assembly and a Senate.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan American Jet Clipper, non-stop to Paris, about 7 hours from New York and Boston, about 16 hours from the U.S. west coast via Jet connection in New York, 11–13 hours from U.S. west coast cities via polar route. Through Jet Clipper service to Nice on the Riviera via Lisbon and Barcelona about 10½ hours from New York. Connections at Lisbon for Paris (2¼

hours). By ship from New York, 5 to 9 days depending on the routing.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . In Paris, and throughout the country, de luxe hotels (D) are \$24-\$36 single, \$30-\$53 double. Luxury hotels (L) are \$16-\$28 single, \$24-\$40 double. Moderate hotels (M) are \$12-\$20 single, \$16-\$26 double for rooms with bath. Good budget hotels (B) are \$7-\$13 single, \$8-\$20 double for rooms with bath. Many hotels include a continental breakfast in their rates; ask about this when you check in. Some resort hotels on beaches and in the mountains have only American Plan rates that include all meals. These can range from a high of about \$35 single, \$72 double, down to as little as \$6 single, \$10 double. Some hotels charge up to 25% additional on bills for service and taxes. Hotel space is hard to find in Paris from Easter until the end of October, and prices rise accordingly. From December 20 to March 1, some hotels in Paris and on the Riviera reduce prices as much as 20%.

There are countless hotels and pensions in all price ranges in Paris. Here are just a few of the better ones. Near the Arc de Triomphe (Etoile): *Celtic* (M), *Claridge* (M), *Napoléon* (L), *La Pérouse* (M), *Prince de Galles* (D), *Raphaël* (D), *Royal* (M), *Royal Monceau* (L), *Stockholm* (L) and *Windsor-Reynolds* (M). Just off the Champs Elysées: *California* (M), *George V* (D), *Lancaster* (L), *Plaza Athénée* (D). On famous Faubourg St-Honoré: *Bristol* (D) and *De Castiglione* (M). Near the Madeleine: *Astor* (M), *Bedford* (M), *Madeleine Plaza* (M). Convenient to Place de la Concorde, the U.S. Embassy, the Louvre and Tuileries Gardens: the recently refurbished *Inter-Continental Paris* (D), *Crillon* (L), *Lotti* (L), *Meurice* (L) and *Regina* (M). Near the Opéra, American Express, large department stores and city center: *Ambassador* (L), *Commodore* (L), *Eduard VII* (M), *Le Grand* (M), *Louvois* (M), *Normandy* (M), *Ritz* (D), *Royal-Malesherbes* (M), *Scribe* (M) and *Westminster* (M). On the Left Bank: *Lutétia* (M), *Montalembert* (M), *Paris Hilton* (D; near the Eiffel Tower), *Pont Royal* (L), the new *Sofitel-Bourbon* (L) and *Victoria Palace* (M). At the airport: *Air Hotel* (M) and *Orly Hilton* (L).

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Orly Airport into Paris (11 miles) is 5F. (90¢); taxi fare about 20F. (\$3.60), plus 15% tip. Porters are tipped 1F. per bag. Le Bourget Airport is 8¼ miles from the city; same bus fare. Airport departure taxes are 5F. to points in France, 10F. to European or North African cities, 15F. to all other destinations. Arriving ship passengers are taxed \$3.50 in tourist class, \$6.50 in second class, \$10 in first class.

ARTS . . . Paris is the city for the art lover, the museum goer. Begin with the Louvre, of course. See the Venus de Milo, the Mona Lisa, the Winged Victory. Visit the Musée d'Art Moderne, the Rodin Museum, the Musée de l'Homme, the Jeu de Paume (impressionist painters), the recently renovated Orangerie, the Palais de Chaillot, Cluny, with sculptures, and exhibits of the Middle Ages, Sèvres for porcelains, Musée de l'Armée for arms and armor. Museums are closed on Tuesdays.

BANKS . . . In Paris: First National City Bank, American Express Co., Barclays Bank, Ltd., the Chase Manhattan Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of America N.T. and S.A., Thos. Cook & Son.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . New Year's Day; Easter and Easter Monday; May 1, Labor Day; Ascension Day, 40 days after Easter; Whitsunday (Pentecost) 10 days later and the following Monday; July 14, Bastille Day; August 15, Assumption; November 1, All Saints; November 11, Armistice Day; Christmas Day.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . American cigarettes cost \$6 to \$7 a carton, so take in as many as you are allowed. French brands, such as *Gitanes* and *Gauloises*, are much cheaper.

CLIMATE . . . It seldom gets either very cold or very hot in Paris, although there are some exceptional days each season. Paris is interesting to visit in all seasons, but particularly so in autumn and spring. The Riviera basks in winter sunshine, but the average January temperature in Nice is 48 degrees.

CLUBS . . . In Paris: Jockey Club (very aristocratic—difficult to be admitted), International Club, Racing Club de France, Touring Club, Rotary Club (Pavillon Dauphine), Lions International. Foreign members are admitted. In Nice and Marseille: Propeller Club of the U.S.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . You may find some customs in France new to you. Tickets are collected when you leave trains. It is customary to shake hands when you meet someone and when you say good-bye. In small buildings the elevator will take you up but you are expected to walk down. Look for the *minuterie*, those buttons you press on each floor to give you one minute of light in hall or stairs.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute phone call to the States costs 58.25F. (\$10.48); cablegram from 1.36F. (25¢) to 1.73F. (30¢) per word, depending upon the state. Airmail postage to the U.S. is .85F. for postcards; 1.15F. for 5-gram letters.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 centimes in a franc (F.), valued at about U.S. 18¢. In many stores you can buy some French goods at up to a 20% discount on purchases of \$25 or more. Refunds are mailed to your home or obtained at departure airport. See currency chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . You may bring in 400 cigarettes, 125 cigars or 1 pound of tobacco, 1 bottle of liquor or 3 of wine, 2 pounds of foodstuffs duty free. You need a valid passport but no visa for stays up to 3 months.

Two still cameras of different sizes or makes with 10 rolls of black and white and 20 of color film for each and 1 movie camera with 10 rolls of film may be brought in.

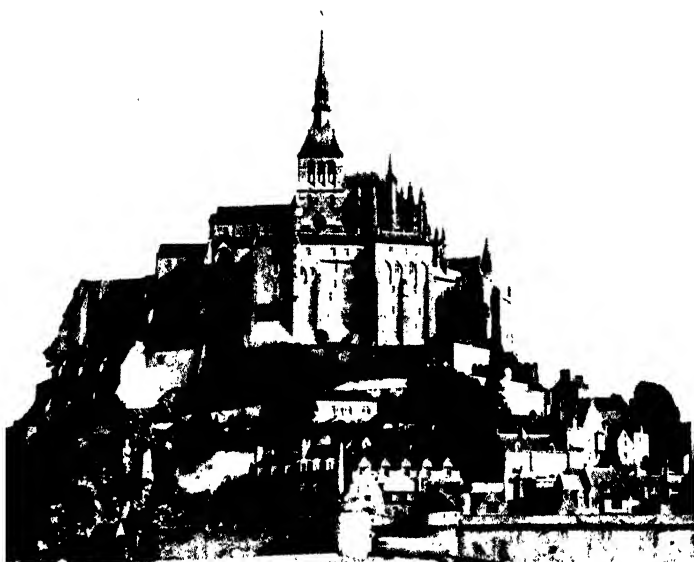
DRUGSTORES . . . American products are available in cities.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . The trend is to 220-volt but some electric current is 110-115-volt a.c. In France the current is 50 cycles rather than 60 cycles as in the United States, and it will affect the

*Coastal resort
of Collioure.*



Mont-Saint-Michel.



function of your electrical equipment with moving parts. Travel irons and shavers will operate satisfactorily; converter plugs are needed to fit European round hole sockets.

FAUNA . . . Stag, deer, wild boar, moufflon, chamois and various game birds are still found deep in the country.

FLORA . . . In northern and central France, a wide variety of attractive wild flowers. In the south you will see vines, mimosa, orange, olive and graceful cypress trees.

FOOD . . . This is a volume in itself, and Paris has some of the best restaurants in the world. You can find anything you want to eat in Paris at almost any price you wish to pay. Lunch can be a 2- or 3-hour affair involving several courses. The cheese is wonderful, hors d'oeuvre are usually excellent, sauces are a national specialty, *pâté de foi gras* is different from anything you've had in tins. Coffee is strong but can be ordered to approximate the American taste. Try *purée de marrons*, chestnuts cooked with celery, spices and chicken consommé; wonderful snails in garlic sauce and saddle of spring lamb done in white wine with chopped tarragon. The French are also famous for their fish and salads. There are hundreds of magnificent dishes and regional favorites. The wines range from ordinary to superlative, depending upon price and taste. They are served with all meals. The French rarely drink water, but you may want to order *Evian* bottled spring water. Pastries are famous, as are the *potages*, or thick soups. Milk is usually safe to drink, but be sure it's pasteurized and purchased in a sealed bottle.

GAMBLING . . . Around Paris there is horse racing at *Auteuil*, *Chantilly*, *Longchamp*, *St. Cloud*, *Vincennes* and other nearby spots. The National Lottery has drawings every Wednesday. Nearest gambling casino is in Enghien, 10 miles from Paris. Along the Riviera, and at Deauville, of course, the casinos are famous.

LANGUAGE . . . In Paris and at Riviera resorts there is always someone around who speaks English. Elsewhere, better keep a French phrase book handy.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Laundry is touch and go. In some hotels it's fine, in others it's very bad. In large hotels you can get your clothes dry cleaned in 48 hours.

LIQUORS . . . French wines, champagnes and brandies have no peers in the world. Scotch, popular in Paris and on the Riviera, costs at least \$1 per drink. Wine is still the national beverage, rivaled only by Pernod and brandy, and even an unknown bar brandy is better than you often get at home. For bar brandy ask for a *fine*. Pernod is very popular, especially in the south. The champagne name is patented and applies only to wines from the Champagne district, just as cognac applies only to brandy of the Cognac district.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . The American Hospital at Neuilly is the favorite of Americans. But there are many English-speaking doctors. Ask at your hotel.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Hollywood and British movies are in English with French subtitles if the sign says *version originale*. French

is dubbed in if the sign reads *version française*. See newsstand magazine *This Week in Paris* for movies and other listings.

MUSIC . . . The Paris Opéra and Opéra-Comique are of major importance. Some of the world's great composers and conductors are French, and there is fine music to be heard at any time. Good music can also be heard in celebrated concert halls such as Salle Gaveau, Salle Pleyel and Palais de Chaillot.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Like food, this would take a book in itself. But in Paris take a look at the *Lido* on the Champs-Élysées, world-famous for its floor shows. For dinner go about 9:30 to get a good table, which must be reserved in advance. The *Crazy Horse Saloon*, nearby on av. George V, and *Le Sexy*, just around the corner, pack in crowds for their sophisticated striptease acts. In the same general neighborhood you'll find excellent jazz (but no dancing) at the *Living Room* and *Blue Note*; gypsy music and Russian supper-show at the *Tzarevitch*; and such swinging discothèques as the *François Patrice Saint-Hilaire*. See the revue at *Le Casino de Paris* near La Trinité. In Montmartre, *Au Lapin Agile* has an almost authentic Gay Paree atmosphere; drop into *Shéhérazade* or *Etoile de Moscou* and be suffused in gypsy violins pulsating amid Tsarist Russian atmosphere; the *Moulin Rouge* and *Nouvelle Eve* put on some flamboyant shows, but most nightclubs in the Place Pigalle area are out-and-out clip joints. In Montparnasse, the semi-private *New Jimmy's Club* and *Rolls Club* feature thoroughly French music. The *Alcazar* on rue Mazarine is new and fun. If you like jumping jazz and wall-to-wall people, squeeze into *Le Chat Qui Pêche*, *Le Caméléon*, *Chez Castel* or *Le Tabou*, among many others in the Latin Quarter, most of which are in cellars. Nightclub tours in several price ranges are offered by hotels and Paris travel agencies, and are the best way to see a lot without demolishing your finances.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Black-and-white and color still and movie film is available in Paris and other big cities; so are cameras. Prices are somewhat higher than in the U.S. Kodak-Pathé S.A. is located at 39, ave. Montaigne, Paris.

RELIGION . . . France is a Catholic country and there are many magnificent cathedrals. There are also many Protestant churches in Paris: American Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, American Community Church, British Embassy Church, St. George's Anglican, Methodist, Church of Scotland, St. John's Lutheran, Church of Christ, Christian Science. There's also Liberal Synagogue and Great Synagogue, and a mosque. And in Nice, the beautiful Church of the Holy Spirit, the only American Protestant church in France outside Paris.

RESTAURANTS . . . Paris is full of little restaurants, undiscovered by most tourists, which have magnificent food and comparatively cheap prices. Here, however, are some giants of Parisian gastronomy (most are very expensive and many close Sundays and in August; it's always best to call for a reservation). In the region around Champs-Élysées: *Maxim's* (also known for its meals on Pan American's Clipper flights) is still as opulently luxurious as it was in Franz Lehar's

day and the food is celestial; nightly dancing, formal dress on Fridays; *Lassere* is decorated like a sumptuous mansion and the food is equally beautiful to behold; *Ledoyen* has a luxurious atmosphere, superb wines; *Fouquet's* has been a favorite since the Gay Nineties; *Laurent* has outdoor dining in summer, supper dancing; *Lucas-Carton* retains the splendor of a more leisurely era and caters to the most knowledgeable gourmets, open every day the year round; *Potel-Etoile*, with a view of the Arc de Triomphe, serves very rich food in very rich surroundings but also has a *carte diététique* for weight-watchers and people on salt-free diets; *Taillevant* has the mellow atmosphere, great wines and provincial heartiness that especially appeal to men. Most distinguished near the city center are: *Drouant*, where celebrities gather for lunch; *Prunier's* downstairs dining room, world-famous for fish (closed Mondays, July and August); and *Le Grand Vefour*, which features seasonal specialties in an Empire setting. On the Left Bank: *Tour d'Argent*, famous for its view of Nôtre Dame Cathedral, is a Paris gastronomic classic (closed Mondays); *Lapérouse*, also overlooking Ile de la Cité, has an extremely aristocratic air and *haute cuisine* to match. Elegant little *Allard* attracts affluent actors and artists. In the Bois de Boulogne: *Pré Catalan* and *La Grande Cascade* are especially delightful for lunch or dinner in summer. Hotel dining rooms that rank with the finest restaurants are in the *George V*, *Plaza Athénée* and the *Ritz*. Pan Am planes speed superb U.S. steaks to the Paris Hilton's *Le Western* restaurant, and Chesapeake Bay soft shell crabs (in season) to the Orly Hilton. Consult the *Michelin Guide* for the best restaurants in all price ranges. For the cost-conscious, there are *le snack* (lunch counters) and *le self-service* (cafeterias); also *charcuteries*, with budget-priced *haute cuisine* selections to take out and eat in the park or on a bench beside the Seine. For homesick Americans and adventurous Europeans there are three U.S.-type drug-stores (on Champs-Elysées, Blvd. St. Germain and near the Opéra), two *Pam Pams*, a *Wimpy's* and the *Pub Renault* that serve cheeseburgers, milk shakes and similar Americana . . . and, of course, wine. Over on the Left Bank *La Coupole*, beloved in the 'twenties, is still in business, and so are *Deux Magots* and *The Flore* where the Lost Generation was found. The durable *Harry's New York Bar* is still at "sank roo doe noo" (5 rue Daunou), the *Café de la Paix* continues to be the crossroads of Europe, and the *Ritz Bar* is still the favorite meeting place of Americans (men must wear coat and tie in the Ritz). All told, there are close to 12,000 restaurants in Paris and prices are high everywhere, but most restaurants—except the very grand ones—have a *Menu Touristique* that is far cheaper than the à la carte menu which the waiter hands you first.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Biggest and best department stores are *Printemps* and the *Galeries Lafayette*. *Aux Trois Quartiers* and *Samaritaine de Luxe* are smaller but excellent. For linens there is *Grande Maison de Blanc*. The shops on the rue de la Paix are magnificent. The rue Royale, avenue Matignon, Faubourg St-Honoré and cross streets near the rue Royale and the rue St-Honoré have the smartest specialty

shops. And now the big couturiers have opened small boutiques in which ready-to-wear merchandise and accessories are offered at far lower prices than in the custom salons. The *Bon Marché* is on the Left Bank. The Swiss Village antique market is near the Eiffel Tower. *Marché aux Puces*, the famous Flea Market, is reached by métro to the Porte de Clignancourt; open every Saturday through Monday, but bargains are becoming scarce.

Department stores are closed Mondays, except during the Christmas season. Beauty shops are also closed Mondays. Some shops close during August, when many Parisians take their vacation. There are good duty-free shops at international airports.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Horse racing goes on almost all year at one track or another near Paris. Soccer and rugby are popular at the Parc des Princes and at Colombes Stadium. Tennis tournaments and championship matches take place at Stade Roland-Garros in the Bois. Boxing matches are frequent. Basketball games during the winter.

SPORTS . . . There is a well-laid-out golf course at St-Nom-la-Brèche; fine courses also at St-Cloud, St-Germain, Chantilly, Morte-fontaine, etc. Admissions are limited to people who are golf club members in their own countries. There is superb skiing in the French Alps and the Pyrénées in winter. Yachting, swimming, fishing, golf, riding all along the coast.

THEATERS . . . In Paris: The *Comédie-Française*, world-famous theater, is open all year except in August. Grand opera may be heard all year except during August at the *Opéra*. The famous Paris Opera Ballet performs Wednesdays (except in August) at the *Opéra*. Buy your seats from a broker; it saves wear and tear. Performances at 8:45 P.M. Matinees Thursday and Sunday at 3. The incomparable *Folies-Bergère*, which opened in 1869, still stages one of the world's most dazzling revues. See **MUSIC** for a listing of concert halls and **NIGHT LIFE**.

TIME . . . Noon in France is 6 A.M. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . One franc is about equivalent to a 25¢ tip in the States. In addition to 12%-15% service charge at hotels, plus 10% tax, the baggage porter expects 1 to 3 francs; room service waiter, average 50 centimes per trip; chambermaid, average 25 centimes per day; doorman, 50 centimes to 1 franc for getting taxi; concierge, average at least 2 francs per day if you've made much use of his services. Most tourists leave something for restaurant waiter beyond 15% *service compris* added to check. The *sommelier* you consult for wines gets 1 or 2 francs; checkroom and washroom attendants, 40 or 50 centimes; theater and movie ushers, 50 centimes. Tour guide gets 1 franc for a short tour. Beauticians and barbers 15%, usually included in bill; taxi drivers about 15% of meter reading, minimum 40 centimes.

TRANSPORTATION . . . There are plenty of taxis in Paris but at peak hours are often difficult to find. It is advisable always to notice whether the taxi you hire has a meter. Unmetered cabs often charge exorbitant rates. Between 12 and 2 P.M. drivers won't take you anywhere except in the direction they are going. They are usually going to

lunch. Taxi drivers are as volatile and excitable as ever.

After 11 P.M. taxi rates are 50% higher. Consult your driver before you go anywhere, because at night clubs and theaters fixed-rate cabs are waiting. There are stands for cars for hire near most of the hotels. These are more expensive than ordinary cabs. Travel the métro (subway) at least once; a first class ticket is 1.50F. (27¢). Bus operating hours, which vary, are posted at each stop.

There are many companies operating sightseeing tours of Paris, its environs and, in fact, all of France. One of the newest is Meet the French, a highly personalized service in which all the driver-guides are young university graduates with their own cars who take one to four persons for sightseeing, shopping or night clubbing in Paris, and make longer trips of any number of days anywhere in the country. Meet the French is at 39, rue Godot-de-Mauroy, Paris 9^e (Tel. 073-11-77).

France has some wonderful trains, such as the new *Mistral*, which whizzes from Paris to Nice in only 9 hours. It carries a special car with beauty salon and barber shop, a boutique selling all kinds of gifts, magazines and books, and there's also a bilingual stenographer aboard. The SNCF (French National Railroad) has many economy-priced train tours, and also operates sightseeing buses in most areas.

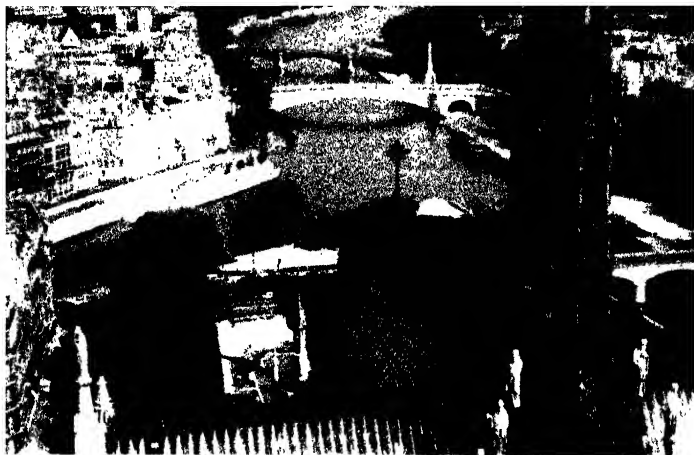
WATER . . . It's safe to drink. There are also plenty of bottled still or sparkling waters: Vichy, Perrier, Evian and Vittel.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Clothes, of course, from one of the great designers, if you can afford them. If you want the very latest, don't buy dresses anywhere but at top shops or couturiers. Fashions have a 2-year patent in Paris. Shoes are not a good buy; they are apt not to be right for American feet. Paris hats are special. Lingerie, blouses, gloves, laces, china. Lalique glass, Daum crystal, cognac and champagne are all cheaper than at home. Made-to-order girdles are wonderful. Perfumes are amazingly inexpensive. Prices are standard in all stores. The handbags and umbrellas are excellent. Costume jewelry is low-priced, too. Furs are better at home. Hermès' engagement and address books are standard gifts for a man. For men there are also hand-rolled handkerchiefs, lisle socks, ties, wallets and fishing reels.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Your newest, smartest clothes—what you would wear in any large city at home. You'll need a raincoat, a suit, walking shoes, evening clothes if you plan any gala night life. Men should dress as in any city. Women going to the Riviera should take their newest sports clothes, evening clothes and a fur jacket, beach clothes. Men need slacks, sport shirts, bathing trunks and robes. For skiing, what you would wear at a good resort at home, or buy your ski things abroad. Ski equipment can be rented at most resorts.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Paris . . . There are various ways to see Paris. You can do it on your own and discover things, or you can go on a guided tour which will probably save you time but won't give you the same satisfaction as working things out for yourself. With its recent cleaning program, Paris has become astonishingly beautiful. Walk down the Champs-Élysées from the Arc de Triomphe; you will pass some famous res-



The Seine River is seen here from the top of Notre-Dame de Paris cathedral on the Ile de la Cité.

Paris' famous Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile marks one end of the Champs-Elysées.



taurants and hotels. Midway is the Rond Point and from there to the place de la Concorde you walk down a tree-lined avenue to avenue Gabriel, where you find public buildings, including the American Embassy. At the place de la Concorde you'll find Hotel Crillon and the Marine Ministry. About two blocks away is the Church of the Madeleine. Notre-Dame is on the Ile de la Cité. In the Ile, too, the Sainte Chapelle, located inside the Palais de Justice, has a most beautiful stained-glass window arrangement. The lectures and tours through the great cathedral are most interesting. See also the Tuileries Gardens along the rue de Rivoli; you can't miss the Eiffel Tower, or the Opéra, which has a new ceiling painted by Marc Chagall.

Go up the hill to Montmartre, with its twisting streets and many restaurants and cafés. Sacré-Coeur stands on top of the hill and you get a magnificent view of the city below. Back in the heart of Paris you will want to see the place Vendôme, the rue de la Paix. Take a stroll down the chain of magnificent boulevards: boulevard de la Madeleine, boulevard des Capucines, boulevard des Italiens, boulevard Poissonnière, boulevard St-Denis, boulevard St-Martin, which form a wide continuous avenue of shops and theaters. Go to the Left Bank and wander through the fabulous new Gare Montparnasse. See the Sorbonne and the Pantheon. The Luxembourg Gardens and Palace are here, too. Pay a visit to the Hôtel des Invalides and Napoleon's tomb. It is all fascinating.

Drive out through the Bois de Boulogne, with its lakes and fine restaurants and bridle paths. Browse at the open-air bookstalls along the Seine. Take a trip on the river, on the colorful *bateaux mouches*, and see all the familiar monuments from a different angle. Boat trips are 1 to 2 hours long, and some include lunch or dinner.

Versailles—Fontainebleau . . . There are many short trips out of Paris to the environs which are practically musts. Versailles is 12 miles away. Here are the gardens, the Palace of Louis XIV, the Grand Trianon and the Petit Trianon. You can see La Malmaison on this trip, too, the home of Napoleon and Josephine. In another direction Fontainebleau, with its Renaissance palace and formal gardens, is fascinating. You can visit these places on standard tours or go by train. Halfway between Paris and Fontainebleau is the 17th-century château of Vaux-le-Vicomte, the richly baroque mansion recently opened to the public, which aroused Louis XIV's suspicions about the honesty of his finance minister, Nicolas Fouquet. Fontainebleau, once a 12th-century fortress, was reconstructed in the 16th century and eventually became the favorite residence of Napoleon. Drive through the 42,000-acre-forest. During the summer, in the gardens of Versailles and Fontainebleau there are fountain displays, night festivals with ancient dances, fireworks, etc. These performances are well worth while, and tickets can easily be purchased in most local travel agencies.

Go to St-Germain-en-Laye, just a short trip from Paris, to see the Royal Palace with its 1½-mile-long terrace. A trip to Chantilly and Compiègne is interesting. The latter is the site of the German surrender in 1918 and the French surrender in 1940. There is a large



The medieval town of Eze on the Middle Corniche provides a panoramic view of the French Riviera.

palace in the park with a collection of Gobelin tapestries. At Chantilly there is a huge château with an art museum set in a formal park.

Chartres can be seen in a one-day excursion. Don't miss the Cathedral, noted for its stained-glass windows and Gothic sculptures.

The Château Country . . . No visit to France is really complete without a trip through the château country, the center of which is Tours. The *Hôtel Univers* (M) or the *Métropole* (B) are both good here. Or stay in one of the many romantic castles in the region that have been converted into hotels, such as the *Château d'Artigny* (M-L) and *Domaine de Beauvois* (B-M). Take any of the standard trips to Blois, Amboise, Chaumont, Chenonceaux, Chambord, Loches, Luynes, Langeais, Villandry, Azay-le-Rideau, Chinon. During the summer months Sound and Light spectacles similar to those in Versailles are given every night in most of these châteaux. Night trips can be arranged from Paris or from Tours. Some of the châteaux are furnished in magnificent style; some are in ruins; others are visited for their architectural interest. Azay-le-Rideau contains a kitchen which is a rarity. It also has a Fontainebleau tapestry ordered by Charles I for the city of Rome. Villandry is famous for its Spanish Museum, its beautiful gardens. Chenonceaux, one of the most famous châteaux, was given to Diane de Poitiers by Henry II. The gardens, ruined in 1944 by bombings, have been restored. The château itself was unharmed.

Blois contains an ornate staircase in its inner court. Here, too, is the death chamber of Catherine de Médici, and her private chapel. Amboise is furnished with period pieces, Ambusson tapestries; there is an interesting collection of 15th- and 16th-century armors in the guard-room. Chambord is an enormous place with 440 rooms. There are innumerable turrets and spires, a wall surrounding the gardens and an estate which is the largest in France.

Visit Vouvray while in Tours. Here is where some of the finest wines in the world are made. Visit the vineyards with their acres and acres of grapes. From Tours you should go down to the Cognac country if you are a brandy fancier. Here is the world-famous center for Cognac which takes its name from the city and the region.

Pyrénées—Basque Region . . . In southwest France the Pyrénées

stretch from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean in a natural boundary line between France and Spain. Here is Bordeaux, as famous for its wines as nearby Cognac is for its brandy. On the coast of the Bay of Biscay is Biarritz, a famous beach resort made fashionable by the Empress Eugénie. There are luxurious hotels such as the new *Eurotel* (L), *Miramar* (B) and *Palais* (D); a casino, excellent restaurants and a wonderful surfing beach nearby. Not quite so fashionable but smart in its way is St-Jean-de-Luz; *Chantaco* (M-L), *Miramar* (M-L). There are also budget priced accommodations. Pelote is a favorite local sport; or you can see a bullfight at Bayonne.

If you are heading eastward to the Mediterranean, you will go to Lourdes, site of the famous vision of Bernadette. There are many hotels and pensions here. The grotto is a national shrine and the Cathedral is composed of three churches, built one above the other with hundreds of memorial chapels donated by pilgrims to the shrine. Nearby are the baths where each year thousands of afflicted come to bathe in the holy waters. It is estimated that more than a million people make the pilgrimage to Lourdes each year. Luchon in the Pyrénées looks into Spain. It has excellent ski runs and thermal baths. There are dozens of hotels, best of which are the *Poste et Golf* (B) and the *Sacaron* (B). Skiing is excellent on Superbagnères, a 6,000-foot peak with the wonderful *Grand Hotel* (M) at its summit.

Pau is an interesting city with a fine bridge, public squares, a great castle—now a museum famed for its tapestries—in which Henry IV was born, and a renowned boulevard with a gorgeous view facing the Pyrénées. Pau is a starting point for tours of the Pyrénées.

Nîmes and Arles, old cities where Roman ruins may be seen, are on the route to Marseille and the Riviera from the Pyrénées. Don't miss Carcassonne, the magnificent old walled city; *Hotel La Cité* (M).

The French Alps . . . The French Alps extend south from Lake Geneva to the Riviera. Some of the best skiing in Europe is found here and some of the most breath-taking scenery. Mt. Blanc towers over the towns of Mégève and Chamonix. From here you may visit the Mer de Glace glacier, take the cable car 9,035 feet up to the Aiguille du Midi, or go to Le Brévent with its astonishing view of the whole chain. Grenoble is famous for gloves, its university, and as the focal point of the 1968 Winter Olympics. The French Alps are dotted with guest houses and hotels from the ultrasmart to the very simple. Val d'Isère, Alpe d'Huez, ultramodern La Plagne and Avoriaz, and the very fashionable Courchevel are among the most outstanding ski centers.

The Riviera . . . Here is France's playground, the famous Côte d'Azur. The French Riviera extends from Toulon to the Italian border and glitters with famous resorts.

Nice, with its seaside airport, is the largest city and focus of the Riviera. It has the splendid Promenade des Anglais, a famous pre-Lenten Carnival, Matisse Museum and some fine hotels. On the promenade are the *Negresco* (L), *Royal* (M), *West-End* (B) and *Westminster* (B). In the center of town: *Atlantic* (B), *Plaza* (M) and

Splendid-Sofitel (M). Two excellent downtown restaurants are *Le Petit Brouant* and *La Poularde*. And for a vast view of the city, the Alps and Bay of Angels, dine high on a hill at *Hostellerie de la Reine*, just west of Nice at Place de la Lanterne. Three roads lead out of Nice to Monte Carlo and the Italian frontier. They are the Basse (low), Moyenne (middle) and Grande (high) Corniches, each running on a different level and each with its own great view of the Riviera. St-Jean-Cap-Ferrat has superb restaurants, the richly stocked Musée Ile-de-France and the beautifully situated *Grand Hotel du Cap Ferrat* (D). *La Réserve* (D) at Beaulieu is also an elegant place to stay or to stop for a meal, and *Château de Madrid*, on the Moyenne Corniche, is known for good food too. *Château de la Chevre d'Or*, in Eze on the Moyenne Corniche, has an excellent restaurant, comparatively inexpensive. *Hôtel du Cap Estel* (D), a romantically lovely spot with its own beach and lovely garden, is located down on the Basse Corniche, a mile beyond Eze-sur-Mer. In picturesque Menton (February Lemon Festival, August Music Festival), *Hotel Napoleon* (M) faces the sea and is open year round.

West of Nice you'll find Cros-de-Cagnes, where *Le Vieux Moulin du Cros* in a distinguished restaurant. In the hills to the north, try *La Colombe d'Or* in St-Paul-de-Vence and visit the stunning Maeght Museum of Modern Art. The romantic, beautifully situated *Château du Domaine St-Martin* (D) overlooks a view of Provençal villages and the sea. At Cap d'Antibes, visit *Hotel du Cap* (D) with the fabulous pool and superb *Eden Roc* restaurant. Dine too in the famous *La Bonne Auberge*, north of town at La Braque, a village devoted to water sports and entertainment. The de luxe *Hôtel Provençal* (L) is at Juan-les-Pins.

Cannes, its yacht-dotted harbors sheltered by green hills, is a favorite of international society. There are luxurious branches of Paris shops, fine beaches, two casinos, the annual Film Festival and wonderful hotels. The beachside boulevard, La Croisette, has the *Martinez* (L, largest hotel on the Riviera), the elegant *Carlton* (D), *Majestic* (L), and *Le Grand* (L). Visit the Henry Clews sculpture museum down the coast at La Napoule, and dine across the road at *Mère Terrats*. Near the entrance of the toll highway to Fréjus is the very attractive *Logis San Estello*, a complete resort with swimming pool, tennis, horseback riding. There are many other popular resorts along the Riviera, all with delightful beaches, many with fine hotels and cozy small pensions, such as quiet St-Raphaël and Ste-Maxime, and swinging St-Tropez with its great modern art museum; *Hotel Byblos* (D) is outstanding here. Or try some of the quaint fishing villages: Cagnes, Villefranche, Cap d'Ail. The island of Bendor, reached by boat from Bandol, is a new away-from-it-all (no cars) resort, gorgeously landscaped and charming with Provençal architecture. Accommodations range from simple inns (about \$2.40 per person) to the tastefully furnished *Residence le Delos* (M).

The entire Riviera is a yachtsman's paradise, but it is fun for those with small boats too, and there are water skiing and underwater fish-

ing; also tennis and fine golf courses. In the winter there is Alpine skiing less than two hours' drive from the coast. Winter on the Riviera is not so warm as in Florida, but you'll find balmy sunshine, a profusion of flowers, fruit trees in blossom, and plenty of other visitors taking advantage of the many hotel rates reduced as much as 20%. You can take a delightful 7-day drive from Paris to the Riviera by way of Avallon, Dijon, Vienne (home of the highly esteemed *La Pyramide* restaurant), Valence, Avignon, Marseille, Toulon and up the coast to Cannes.

Normandy and Brittany . . . In Normandy you can visit the invasion beaches of Omaha, Arromanches and Utah. Rouen is the departure point for tours of both provinces. This is where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake, and is also a great museum city. Don't miss the exquisite Musée Le Secq des Tournelles. The new "teleguided" system for touring principal monuments has made Rouen itself an outdoor museum. Deauville is one of the most elegant beach resorts in France, and is filled with refined activity during the season. The *Normandy* (L), *Royal* (L) and *Hôtel du Golf* (L) are the best hotels. Activities include a casino, horse racing, yachting, golf and polo. Paris shops have branches there.

Take a trip to Mont-St-Michel, at the junction of Normandy and Brittany, which is built on a small island with a single street that climbs to the abbey founded in the 8th century. It was a prison in Napoleon's time. The cobbled street is lined with shops and restaurants, most of which feature huge fluffy omelets made on an open fire before your eyes. Very good, too.

In Brittany you'll find the women still wearing white, starched coifs. You'll see cozy, ancient enclosed beds. Quimper is the tourist center. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday, are most picturesque. The square in front of the Cathedral is crowded with colored tents in which all sorts of things are sold. Dinard in northern Brittany is the largest seaside resort.

St-Malo, across the harbor from Dinard, is a walled city full of charm. It is also a battlefield site. There are many little fishing villages along the Brittany coast where traditions are preserved. The *Pardons*, religious pilgrimages, run from May to October.

There are tours of Normandy and Brittany from Paris.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . In Paris, contact the Commissariat Général au Tourisme, 8, avenue de l'Opéra. Also the National Office for Tourist Information, 127, Champs Elysées and at 7, rue Balzac. In other French cities, see local Syndicat d'Initiative office. The French Government Tourist Office is at 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020, with branches in Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Semaine de Paris, a weekly entertainment guide and the *Paris Weekly* magazine are both in English. The *Guide Michelin* is a must if you're touring France by car or are a serious gastronome.

Pan Am's offices in Paris are at: 90, Champs Elysées and 1, rue Scribe (Tel. BAL. 9200).



GERMANY

WEATHER IN FRANKFURT—Lat. N50°10'—Alt. 300'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	26°	28°	31°	37°	46°	52°	55°	54°	49°	41°	34°	29°
High	35°	38°	45°	54°	65°	72°	74°	72°	66°	55°	44°	37°
Average	31°	33°	38°	46°	56°	62°	65°	63°	58°	48°	39°	33°
Days with No Rain	16	13	16	17	18	17	16	17	17	17	16	16

LOCATION . . . Germany is in the very heart of Europe. Frankfurt is about 400 air miles from London, less than 300 miles from Paris, and about 3,900 air miles from New York. The distance between Berlin and London is 700 air miles.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Nothing has changed the basic beauty of Germany; glorious scenery, art treasures, entertainment such as stage plays, music, gay folk festivals, and quaint ancient customs. In many ways, Germany is at present a most interesting part of Europe; the progress the country has made since 1945 is phenomenal. The German people have a true desire to make visitors happy and comfortable.

POPULATION . . . West Germany has a population of 60,165,000.

SIZE . . . The area of West Germany, excluding West Berlin, is 95,742 square miles, about the size of New York and Pennsylvania combined. The entire country occupies about 182,000 square miles.

CAPITAL . . . Bonn, a city of 300,000 on the Rhine, is the present capital of the Federal Republic of Germany—*Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, as West Germany is officially called. The former German capital, Berlin, has a population of 3,263,650; 2,190,000 in the west sector. Hamburg has a population of 3,263,650.

GOVERNMENT . . . West Germany is a Federal Republic with a legislative body of two houses.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Jet Clipper, New York to

Munich, 9 hours; to Düsseldorf, 8½ hours; Hamburg, 8¾ hours; Frankfurt, 7½ hours; Berlin, 9 hours. Frankfurt is 10¼ hours from Chicago and 13¼ hours from the U.S. west coast via the polar route. Also through service from Dallas, Houston, Atlanta, Washington (9¾ hours) and New Orleans. Frequent local service via Pan Am between Berlin and Hamburg, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Hanover, Cologne/Bonn, Düsseldorf, Munich. By ship, about 9 days from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury rates (L) are about \$10-\$22 single, \$17-\$41 double, but average \$15 single, \$25 double. Moderate rates (M) are about \$8-\$13 single, \$12-\$22 double. Budget rates (B) are about \$6-\$10 single, \$10-\$15 double. These rates include service charges and taxes, and are for rooms with private baths. Continental breakfast, added to your bill, costs from DM 2.50-5.00, but if you skip breakfast, hotels add DM 1 or 2. More than 50 medieval castles and baronial manors, some as much as 1,000 years old, have been converted into hotels and are scattered all over the most scenic spots in the German countryside. They are usually furnished with magnificent antiques, but the plumbing and heating are efficiently modern. Because they are generally in rural areas, castle hotels include all meals in their rates: about \$20-\$30 double.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . The fare on all airport buses going into German cities is DM 2.50 (63¢), or less. Berlin's Tempelhof Airport, being right inside the city, is served by city buses, or is about \$1.75 by taxi to downtown hotels, plus 10% tip. Porters are tipped 50 pfennigs per bag.

ARTS . . . There isn't a city in Germany without an art gallery or a museum. Some are highly specialized, such as the unusual Wallpaper Museum in Kassel, and others embrace the arts of all places and periods, such as the Dahlem Museum in Berlin. Admission is, generally free, or at most DM 1 (25¢). Museums that are not open seven days a week usually choose Monday as the day to be closed.

BANKS . . . First National City Bank has branches in Berlin, Frankfurt and Hamburg. Chase Manhattan has a branch in Frankfurt. American Express has offices in 5 West German cities.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . New Year's Day; Good Friday; Easter Sunday and Monday; Ascension Day; Whitsuntide, Sunday and Monday; May 1, Labor Day; June 17, Day of German Unity; Repentance Day, Wednesday before Sunday of the Dead, in November, a Protestant holiday; December 25 and 26, Christmas. Roman Catholic holidays of Corpus Christi, All Saints Day and All Souls Day are also observed. There are also local and regional holidays.

CIGARETTES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO . . . American brands are available, but German cigarettes at DM 2.2 per pack are very good. Try *Marlboro*, *Stuyvesant*, *Kent*, *HB* and *Astor*. Try thin German cigars too.

CLIMATE . . . With the exception of January, which is the coldest month, the winters are mild. There are long springs and agreeable summers; Indian summer until late October.

CLUBS . . . Rotary and Lions among others; also German-American clubs. Rotary meets at Frankfurt Inter-Continental; Kempinski, Berlin; Grand Hotel, Nuremberg and Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten in Munich and Hamburg.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Just about the same as at home, but there's little use of first names.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute call to the States costs about DM 50; DM 10 for a 10-word cablegram to New York; DM 12 to other cities. Airmail: postcard, DM 0.50; *Aerogramm*, 0.70; 10-gram letter, 0.90. Local phone calls are DM 0.20.

CURRENCY . . . The monetary unit is the Deutsche Mark (DM), which is valued at about 25¢ in United States currency. One hundred pfennigs equal one mark. See currency chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Your American passport is all you need for entry into either West Germany or western sector of Berlin. Adults may take in, duty free, 400 cigarettes or 75 cigars or 1 lb. of tobacco, 1 bottle of liquor, gifts to a value of \$25, unlimited Deutsche Marks and other currency.

DRUGSTORES . . . The *Apotheke* sell only pharmaceuticals; the *Drogerie* sell standard drugs, cosmetics, etc.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . There is 220 voltage a.c. generally prevailing all over Germany. The plugs are the round prong, European type. Most of the leading hotels can provide an adapter.

FAUNA AND FLORA . . . About the same as in New York State.

FOOD . . . A hamburger is *Deutsches Beefsteak*, and frankfurters are called *Frankfurter Würstchen*. Some German specialties are: dumplings and strudels in Bavaria; *Spätzle* (a special type of noodle) in Swabia and Baden. Westphalian ham; Hamburg *Schnitzel à la Holstein* and fish; New Year carp in Berlin and Northern Germany; *Berliner Pfannkuchen* (Berlin doughnuts), *Kartoffelpuffer* (potato pancakes); Helgoland lobster along the seashore; St. Martin's goose throughout Germany; Allgäu district cheese; Bodensee *Felchen* (Lake Constance trout), Rhine salmon; Alpine cheese; and countless others. Meals are inexpensive by U.S. standards.

GAMBLING . . . There are many licensed casinos in spas and resort towns. Players must be over 21. The German Class Lottery, the football toto and numbers lottery, all under state regulations, are very popular.

LANGUAGE . . . English is understood in all the tourist centers, hotels, railroad stations and better shops.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Very good everywhere.

LIQUOR . . . The Germans have famous Rhine, Moselle and many other wines, Bavarian beer, Schwarzwälder (Black Forest) Kirsch (a great specialty), and Steinhäger, a form of gin. You also find all kinds of liquor, and milk bars with familiar soft drinks, juices.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Excellent and available everywhere.

MOTION PICTURES . . . The movie theaters in all larger cities in Germany show American and English films (German sound tracks are dubbed in), as well as those of Germany and other countries.

MUSIC . . . Every major German city has a philharmonic orchestra; 63 cities have permanent opera companies with ballet. Among the most important annual events are the Wagner Festival Plays in Bayreuth in July and August, the Bavarian State Opera Festivals in Munich at about the same time, the Berlin Festival Weeks with international opera companies, chamber orchestras and ballet companies in September, the International Opera Festival in Wiesbaden during May, the Mozart Festival in Würzburg in early summer, contemporary music festivals at the Kranichstein Institute in Darmstadt and at Donaueschingen, and the popular operetta performances on the floating stage in the Rhine at Koblenz, from early in July till the beginning of September. (For others, and exact dates, consult the Calendar of Events of the German National Tourist Office.)

NIGHT LIFE . . . See listings under descriptions of cities.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Black-and-white film, rolls and packs are available in all sizes; also color film. Excellent work in developing.

RELIGION . . . There are churches of all denominations.

RESTAURANTS . . . See listings under descriptions of cities.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Store hours are 9 to 6:30; to 2 P.M. on Saturdays. In suburbs and smaller towns, 2-hour closing for lunch.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Almost every sport flourishes well in Germany. Soccer is as popular with Germans as baseball is with Americans. In almost every city there is a big stadium, such as the *Olympia Stadion* in Berlin and the *Frankfurt Wald-* (Woodland) *Stadion*. The famous *Sports-Palace* and *Deutschland Halle* in Berlin, where ice shows, 6-day bicycle races and hockey contests take place, have been rebuilt; so has the huge *Westfalen-Halle* in Dortmund in the Ruhr District. Tennis courts, such as those at Bad Homburg, Berlin, Hamburg, Wiesbaden, and Frankfurt, present international stars; and the *Avus*, automobile race tracks in Berlin, as well as the *Nürburgring* in the Eifel Mountains, attract fans from all over. You can watch horse races, polo games, ice hockey, and even rugby. There are also international winter sports contests in the mountains, and summer skiing events on artificial jumps near Bayreuth.

SPORTS . . . Golf, tennis, swimming, soccer, skiing, skating, rowing, fencing, sailing, boxing, volleyball, fishing, hunting, gliding, sand yachting and flying.

THEATERS . . . Performances in all larger cities. In summer open-air music and drama performances are given in ancient cathedrals, monasteries and medieval castles or their ruins.

TIME . . . Noon here is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Hotels add a service charge of 10 to 15% onto your bill, and that covers everything but the tip for the porter, who gets 50 pfennigs a bag. Chambermaids, however, expect DM 1 per night, or DM 5 if you stay a week. Give the doorman 50 pfennigs if he goes to some trouble to get you a taxi. Restaurants and night clubs add a service charge of 10% to your bill, but a good waiter deserves an additional 5% to 10%. Washroom attendants and hatcheck girls get 20 to 50 pfennigs. Barbers, beauticians and taxi drivers are tipped

10% of the bill. Sightseeing guides get 50 pfennigs per person in your party if you're on a short tour of the town; for an all-day tour give about DM 1 per person. Railway-station porters have a fixed fee of 80 pfennigs for the first bag, 50 for each additional bag; add a tip of 40 or 50 pfennigs.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Excellent through trains between most important cities such as the *Blauer Enzian*, running from Hamburg to Munich. Excursion trains in scenic areas have glass domes and some have dancing and movie cars. Plane service to large cities is very good, too. Car rental service, with or without driver, is readily available at reasonable prices. Hired-car delivery at destination also through railroad stations. Some trains and boats will carry your car aboard.

WATER . . . Excellent to drink. Table waters are also available.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Leather goods of all kinds, photographic articles (German cameras are among the best), optical goods, china, ceramics, jewelry, wood carvings, cuckoo clocks, toys and watches.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Dress as you would in New York City during the corresponding season. No sports clothes in the theater.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Frankfurt . . . Frankfurt-on-Main is the city where Goethe, author of *Faust*, was born. Coronation banquets of the emperors of the medieval German Empire were held in magnificent Römer Hall in Frankfurt for centuries. This is also a West German center of commerce and industry, and international fairs.

Rising high beside the Main River, and not far from the Railway Station and opera house, is the luxuriously modern *Frankfurt Inter-Continental* (L), a favorite of visiting executives and American Forces officers. Other hotels are the excellent, traditional *Frankfurter Hof* (L), downtown near Goethe's house; the *Hessischer Hof* (L), also in the city center and known for good food; and the comfortable old *Park-hotel* (M) near the Railway Station. Others near the station are the *Baseler Hof* (M), *Excelsior* (B), the *Monopol-Metropole* (M), *National* (M) and *Savigny* (M). The new *Frankfur Airport Hotel* (M) is 8 miles from the city center. In Kronberg, 14 miles north of the city center, is the moderately-priced, very modern *Victoria* (B) and the de luxe *Schlosshotel Kronberg* (L), a 19th-century castle hotel.

Worth visiting in Frankfurt are the many museums, which house fine art collections. Among them are: Goethe Museum, Grosser Hirschgraben 25; Städelsches Institute of Art and Industrial Art Museum, both on Schaumainka; Historical Museum, Saalgasse 31; Frankfurt Society of Art, Markt 44 (Steinernes Haus); Frankfurt Cabinet of Art, Börsenplatz 13-15; Zimmer Gallery Frank, Böhmerstrasse 7; Senckenberg Natural History Museum, 25 Senckenberg Anlage. There's fine ballet at the Städtische Opera; ballet groups occasionally also in the Festhalle, Kongresshalle on the Fair Grounds, and in the Jahrhunderthalle Höchst.

Some of the best night clubs and cabarets in Frankfurt are: *Taverne im Salzhaus* (outstanding, expensive), the exclusive *Petit Point*, *Prelude* and *Three-Coins-Bar* (Hotel Frankfurt Inter-Continental). *Frankfurter*

Stube (Hotel Frankfurter Hof), *Jimmy's Bar* (Hotel Hessischer Hof), and *St. John's Inn*. Bavarian atmosphere in the large *Maier Gustl's Oberbayern* beerhall.

Principal restaurants are the *Brasserie* and *Silhouette Supper Club* in the Frankfurt Inter-Continental Hotel and, in the same neighborhood, the *Grillroom* of the Parkhotel; the candlelit, medieval *Brückenkeller* (dinner only, closed Sundays and holidays). In the center of town, the *Grillroom* of the Frankfurter Hof is particularly outstanding, and you'll also enjoy the *Kupferpfanne* and atmospheric *Börsenkeller*. Across the river, you have a tremendous view of the city, the Rhine and Main rivers and Taunus Hills from the revolving *Henninger Tower Restaurant*.

Best shopping area: Kaiserstrasse, Zeil, Hauptwache, Goethestrasse, Schillerstrasse. There's a duty-free store at the airport.

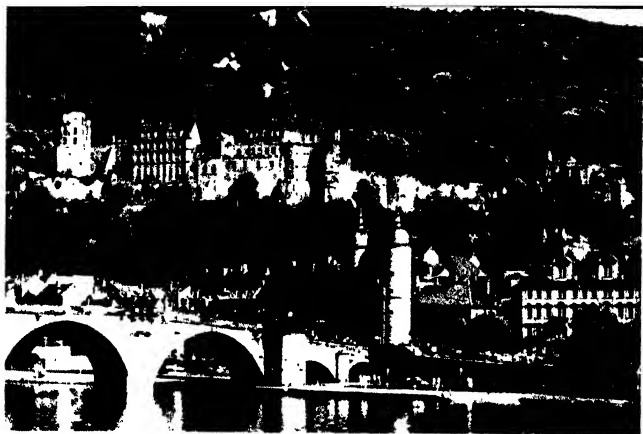
Theaters include Städtische Bühnen, Kleines Theater im Zoo, Die Komödie and Die Schmiere.

Other cities in this area, each with its own features of interest, include Kassel, with its health resort, and Wilhelmshöhe. During the summer, there are 12-hour trips up the Rhine and back by bus and steamer from Frankfurt to as far as Koblenz. A wide selection of 1-day motorcoach trips out of the city includes such famous places as Bad Homburg, Heidelberg and medieval Rothenburg.

Mainz (Mayence) and Wiesbaden . . . are only a few miles west of Frankfurt. 2,000-year-old "Golden Mainz," where Johann Gutenberg invented movable type (see the World Printing Museum), is a university town, also the center of German wine trade. This is where most Rhine River boat trips start and end. Wiesbaden, capital of Hesse, and a famous health resort, contains many art treasures. The *Hotel Nassauer Hof* (L), the ancient and luxurious *Rose* (L) and *Schwarzer Bock* (L) in Wiesbaden, and the new *Mainz Hilton* (L) and *Europahotel* (M) in Mainz, are excellent.

Fifty miles south of Frankfurt is Heidelberg, alma mater of many Americans, city of the *Student Prince*, with the famous Heidelberg Castle. Stay at the *Eso Motor Hotel* (M), *Der Europäischer Hof* (L), *Schrieder* (M), or *Zum Ritter* (B). Nearby is Mannheim, Europe's second largest inland harbor. Not quite 40 miles farther south is Karlsruhe, on the Rhine. Its museum and collections are worth seeing. Karlsruhe is frequently the starting point for excursions into the Black Forest. Bruchsal Palace is nearby. Southeast less than 120 miles is Ulm-on-Danube, with its famous church spire rising 528 feet. The church took 500 years to build and contains art treasures accumulated during those 5 centuries. Augsburg is slightly over 50 miles in the same direction—city of the Fuggers and Welsers, merchant princes.

Berlin . . . From Frankfurt, Berlin is 50 minutes by Pan Am jet. Flying is the simplest way for foreigners to reach the "Island City." Berlin has managed by almost superhuman effort to become an important industrial and cultural metropolis again. A variety of stage offerings, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, and life along Kurfürstendamm, the Berlin equivalent of Broadway, help make the city gay and



Heidelberg Castle lies on the Neckar River.

Rothenburg ob-der-Tauber is a medieval walled city.



interesting. Among some 4,000 night clubs, don't miss *Ballhaus Resi* with world-famous water shows, table phones and pneumatic mail service; and *Café Keese*, the "matchmaker of special style." In the Dahlem Museum are many of the paintings and sculptures of the former state museums, including 26 Rembrandts. The nearly 3,300-year-old bust of Queen Nefertiti and other antiquities are in Charlottenburg Palace. Works of the 19th and 20th centuries are in the New National Gallery, designed by Mies van der Rohe. See also Waldbühne, a huge sylvan theater; Philharmonic Hall; Congress Hall, a present from the U.S.A.; the new Gedächtniskirche memorial church; the new Europa-Center; the quaint shops and restaurants in the Sperlingegasse (Sparrow's Narrow Lane), and the Hansa Quarter. The Berlin International Festival Weeks, usually in September, the Berlin International Film Festival, usually in June, a German Industries Exposition in the fall, the "Green Week," an agricultural show, and international sports events attract huge crowds from other countries.

The *Bristol Hotel Kempinski* (L), long one of the great hotels of Europe, is now a member of the Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation and has been smartly modernized without losing its regal atmosphere; it is right on the Kurfürstendamm and has a famous Boulevard Café. Other fine hotels on, or just off the "Ku'damm," are the very popular *Berlin Hilton* (L) and attractive *Schweizerhof* (M, fine Swiss and German food, Presso-matic valets in rooms), both on Budapest Strasse within easy walking distance of the Zoo, Europa Center and the Kurfürstendamm; the comfortably modern *Berlin* (B) and *Ambassador* (L, all rooms with TV), a little farther out; the *Palace* (M), right in Europa Center; the *President* (B); the new *Sylter Hof* (B); the new *Hamburg* (B); the small *Bremen* (M); the old and atmospheric *Am Zoo* (M). Also quite convenient to midtown are the *Arosa* (B); *Alsterhof* (B); *Parkhotel Zellermyer* (M); *Savoy* (M); the *Europäischer Hof* (B) at the Exhibition Grounds. The new *Hervis* (B) is near Checkpoint Charlie. The *Seehof* (M) is on a west side lake with a delightful restaurant. Outstanding places to dine in the center of town are the elegant *Bristol Kempinski Grill*; the 14th floor *El Panorama* at the Hilton (overlooking both West and East Berlin; fine orchestra); the *Ritz* (great German food and exotic dishes from many other countries; closed Sundays, holidays, August); *Aben* (old German atmosphere, wild game in season); the 16th floor *Saskatchewan*, with a discothèque and a great view; *Alexander*, *Mampes Gute Stube*, *Maitre and Hardtke*. For exceptionally fine seafood, go to the *Conti-Fischstuben* (closed Mondays); and for candlelit dining with zither music, try *Kottler's* on Motz Strasse (closed Sundays).

Munich (München) . . . capital of Bavaria, is a city of theaters, museums, art galleries and parks. Among many theaters are the famous Cuvilliés Theater (the "most beautiful rococo theater in the world," in the Royal Residence, where there is also a museum of royal jewels), the National Theater (opera), the Kammerspiele, the Residenztheater, the Kleine Komödie, and for operettas, the Gärtnerplatz Theater. The Deutsche Museum is the largest technology mu-

seum in Europe. Fine art collections are shown in the famous Alte Pinakothek and Haus der Kunst. Visit Munich's famous landmark, the cathedral Frauenkirche, enjoy a magnificent view from the steeple top. Other worthwhile churches are Theatinerkirche, St. Peter and St. Michael. Also worth seeing is the Nymphenburg Palace with its vast parks and chinaware factory, and nearby Blumenburg, a 15-century miniature walled castle. In summer, don't miss Schleissheim Castle, with its great collection of paintings, standing in a vast park north of Munich. Visit the huge Englische Garten and the Tierpark Hellabrunn, Europe's largest zoo. Outstanding events are the Bavarian State Opera Festival in July and August, the Oktoberfest (last week or weeks of September until the first Sunday in October), and weeks of *Fasching*, the hilarious pre-Lenten Bavarian carnival. Any evening is fun in the Schwabing quarter where Munich's artists and students enliven the numerous cafés and night clubs. Munich will host the 1972 Olympics.

Hotels: Munich's most elegant hotels are the famous *Vier Jahreszeiten* (L), the *Bayerischer Hof* (L, indoor swimming pool and sauna) and *Continental* (L), all centrally located. Somewhat less expensive but very modern and convenient are *Der Königshof* (M), *Excelsior* (M), *Deutscher Kaiser* (M, vast view from 15th floor restaurant), *Eden-Hotel Wolf* (M), *Metropol* (M) and *Residence* (M). The attractive *Ambassador* (M, all rooms with kitchenette) is on Mozartstrasse near the Theresienwiese. Good, convenient and inexpensive are the *Platzl* (B, lively entertainment), *Bundesbahn-Hotel* (B), *Europäischer Hof* (B, breakfasts only) and *Drei Löwen* (M). At the northern fringe of town on Kathi-Kobus-Strasse is the handsome *Motel Vitalis* (M) with restaurant, roof swimming pool; convenient for motorists. For Bavarian food at its most elegant, dine in the beautiful *Walterspiel* of Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten, the *Garden Grill* of the Bayerischer Hof, or the cozy, home-like *Humplmayr* restaurant (supper dancing). *Luitpold Grill*, *Boettner*, *Zur Kanne* and the tiny *Ewige Lampe* are also epicurean and centrally located. For a stupendous view as far as the Bavarian Alps, dine 650 feet above the city in the new TV Tower. Night spots: the *Nicht Club* in the Bayerischer Hof, *Regina Bar*, *P-1*, *Piroschka*, *Voom Voom*, *Gisela*, *Subway*, *Intermezzo*, *Lola Montez*, *Eve* and many others. Go to the *Platzl* for a typical Bavarian stage show and to the famous *Hofbräuhaus*, just across the street. Munich is the gateway to the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, with many scenic tours via the Lake District (Lake Starnberg, Tegernsee, Ammersee and Walchensee). Especially picturesque towns near Munich are Augsburg, Burghausen, Landshut, Wasserburg/Inn, and the famous Oberammergau where the Passion Play is presented (1970). In summer, enjoy a trip by barge or raft down the Isar River.

Nuremberg . . . is one of Germany's finest medieval cities, 125 miles north of Munich, in Northern Bavaria, full of works of famous sculptors Adam Kraft and Peter Vischer and the woodcarver Veit Stoss. It is the city of Peter Henlein, inventor of the pocket watch (Nuremberg Egg), of Hans Sachs and his "Meistersinger" companions and of the great artist Albrecht Dürer. It is also a toy center (Annual

International Toy Fair). First-class hotels: *Grand* (L) and *Carlton* (L), both near the Railway Station and Opera House, and *Esso Motor Hotel* (M) at Langwasser near the Munich Autobahn. Dine at the *Goldenes Posthorn* (established in 1498), the *Nassauer Keller* (11th-century wine cellar, art collection), *Böhm's Herrenkeller*, the smart *Walliser Kanne* in the Grand Hotel. Little charcoal-broiled Bratwurst sausages are a Nuremberg treat sold by lots of places: have some in the 16th-century *Bratwurst-Herzle* where Albrecht Dürer used to dine. Places to visit: Imperial Castle, St. Sebald's Church, St. Lawrence's Church, Market Place with Beautiful Fountain, Church of Our Lady (see the animated clock strike at noon), Germanic National Museum, Dürer House, Fembo Museum, and the Traffic Museum.

All of Franconia and Upper Palatinate around Nuremberg is a jewel of German culture, famous for such cities as Würzburg, where the annual Mozart Festival is held in the Residence Palace (fabulous staircase and Tiepolo frescoes), Rothenburg ob-der-Tauber, Dinkelsbühl, Bamberg with its beautiful cathedral, Coburg, Bayreuth with its annual Richard Wagner Festival, the forest regions of the Fichtel Mountains with open-air plays at the Luisenburg, the city of Amberg, and Regensburg on the Danube with its famous cathedral and its boys' choir *Regensburger Domspatzen*. The entire region is dotted with romantic medieval castles, monasteries, and beautiful churches.

Another tourist attraction is the Bavarian Forest along the eastern border, with vast magnificent woods and all sports facilities. Cities: Passau and Strabing. Beautiful Bavarian baroque and rococo abbeys and monasteries are found on either side of the Danube.

The German Alps . . . Another stretch of great scenery in Germany is this high mountain chain extending from Lake Constance in the west to the southeasternmost border of the country, some 150 miles. The quaint peasant architecture of the local people, their picturesque garb and simple hospitality are enchanting. Throughout the area are many mountain huts, hotels and shelters. While most are of the plain type the alpinist would expect, there are also hotels which cater to more exacting tastes. In Garmisch-Partenkirchen: the *Parkhotel Alpenhof* (L) and *Alpina* (L) are de luxe; memorable views from *Golf-Hotel Sonnenbichl* (L); the *Marktplatz* (M), *Wittelsbach* (M), *Clausing's Posthotel* (M) and the *Partenkirchner Hof* (B) are centrally located and have lots of Bavarian charm. Just outside town is the excellent *Riessersee* (L), with health baths, tennis, minigolf, lake swimming. The almost 10,000-foot Zugspitze near both Garmisch-Partenkirchen and Mittenwald, the Nebelhorn near Oberstdorf, and dozens of other mountains are comfortably conquered by mountain railroads, cogwheel railway and cableway. In the German Alpine country there are many health and recreation resorts, including thermal spas. Of the gems in mountain settings, Lake Königssee is considered the most beautiful. It is surrounded by natural rock walls 6,500 feet high. Of the many castles and palaces in Bavaria, best known abroad are the palaces built by King Ludwig II: Linderhof, Herrenchiemsee and Neuschwanstein. *Hotel Lisl und Jägerhaus* (B), in the town of

Hohenschwangau near Füssen, is a modern but cozy headquarters for castle visits. The wealth of art treasures contained in churches and monasteries such as Ottobeuren, Steingaden, Wieskirche, Rottenbuch, Weyarn and Ettal is astounding.

Hamburg . . . located on the Elbe River estuary, is a port city visited by more than 20,000 ships a year; Hamburg-Fuhlsbüttel is the oldest airport in Europe; and the city's international contacts are served by 66 different foreign consulates. Worldly, sophisticated Hamburg is an extremely beautiful city with 1,350 bridges spanning its lakes, river and canals. A major shipbuilding, industrial and publishing center, Hamburg also has a university with important research institutes, art and music departments. It is a great theater town with its State Opera known for its contemporary opera and ballet, *Deutsches Schauspielhaus* (German Playhouse), Concert Hall and many other theaters for musical and dramatic productions. Among many art galleries and museums, the Kunsthalle, at Glockengiesserswall 1, is tops, and you'll enjoy the folk art and fishing displays at the Altonaer Museum at Museumstrasse 21. Major sports events include the German Derby, Spring Derby, Alster yachting regattas and the International Tennis Tournaments of Germany. Among points of interest are the famous Hagenbeck Zoo, the Botanical Gardens and *Planten un Blomen* flower park, the Town Hall and Stock Exchange, Unilever House and other very modern business buildings, St. Michaelis and other fine old churches, the *Fleeten* (canals lined with quaint old buildings) and Hamburg's handsome residential districts. There are excellent cruises of the huge harbor, and charming boat trips on the Alster Lakes. All kinds of entertainment can be found along the "Reeperbahn" in the St. Pauli district. Inquire locally.

De luxe hotels overlooking the Alster Lakes are the *Vier Jahreszeiten* (L) and *Atlantic* (L). The *Bellevue* (M) and *Prem* (B) overlook the Outer Alster. On the Esplanade just west of the Alster bridges between the two lakes are the *Alsterhof* (M) and *Baseler Hof* (B). Near the Central Railway Station are the modern *Continental* (M), *Europäischer Hof* (M), the large *Reichshof* (B) and such tourist hotels as the *Eden* (B) and *Graf Moltke* (B). About ½ mile east of the central station is the first class *Berlin* (M). A new *Eso Motor Hotel* (M) has opened near the airport. In midtown are some distinguished restaurants: the stunning *Grillroom* in Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten; quaint old *Weinrestaurant Ehmke*; the *Ratsweinkeller* in the Town Hall, decorated with ship models; *Schümanns Austernkeller*, famous for seafood and serving oysters the year round; the *Alsterpavillon*, with a delightful lake view; the *Mühlenkamper Fährhaus*, with a lot of cozy local atmosphere; or dine with a view on the 378-foot level of the *Fernsehturm* (TV Tower). For some of the finest Chinese food in Europe, very attractively served, go to the *Mandarin* on Gänsemarkt, to *Tunhuang* on Colonnaden (both near Pan Am's office), or *Tunhuang II* on the east side of the Outer Alster. To gather strength for the Reeperbahn, have dinner at *Bavaria-Blick Restaurant* overlooking the port, or have seafood at the *Fischereihafen Gaststätte* on the Elbe. About four miles west of

the city, midway to Blankenese, is the sophisticated *Rittscher* in a lovely residential suburb. At Blankenese, on the banks of the Elbe, you'll find the *Süllberg Gaststätte* with gourmet cuisine. Farther west, on the Elbe at Schulau, is the unique *Schulauer Fährhaus*.

The road north from Hamburg leads to Lübeck, birthplace of Thomas Mann and famous for Gothic red brick buildings. Also north of Hamburg is Kiel, another important industrial and ship-building city. It puts on great yachting events, and has been chosen as the site for the 1972 Olympic Boat Races. There are many beach resorts on the Baltic Sea, notably elegant Travemünde, which also has a popular casino. On the North Sea, the off-shore beach resort islands of Sylt, Föhr and Amrum are fine vacation spots. The rock island of Helgoland in the North Sea can be reached by de luxe boats from Hamburg, Cuxhaven and Bremerhaven, or by small planes from Hamburg.

Popular health resorts in the Harz Mountains, about 150 miles south of Hamburg, are Bad Harzburg, Braunlage and Hahnenklee. Nearby cities include Braunschweig (Brunswick), town of Henry the Lion, and Hanover, former residence of Guelph princes. Hanover is now the capital of Lower Saxony. It is the site of the world's largest annual industrial fair (in late April) and is a center of traffic and commerce. With the extensive *Eilenriede* woods, the historical Royal Gardens of Herrenhausen and lovely Masch Lake, Hanover has much natural beauty. The rest of the city is impressively modern. Of interest are the Herrenhausen Park Festival in summer, featuring concerts, plays, ballet and illuminations; the Kestner Museum with its important Egyptian archaeological collections and treasures dating back 6,000 years; and the Art Gallery with works by famous masters.

Hanover hotels: *Hanover Inter-Continental* (L), *Kastens Hotel Luisenhof* (M), *Georgenhof* (M), *Grand Hotel Mussmann* (M) and the *Esso Motor Hotel* (M). Night clubs: the Inter-Continental's *Calenberger Bar*, *Jenseits*, *Scotch Whiskey*, *Ex* and *Eve*. Restaurants: *Bonne Auberge*, *Georgsstuben*, *Brauerei Gaststätten Herrenhausen*, *Löwenbräu*, *Café Kröpcke*, *Mandarin Pavillon*, *Maschsee Gaststätten* and the Inter-Continental's *Prinz Taverne*.

The third Hanseatic city, in addition to Hamburg and Lübeck, is Bremen, which combines medieval charm with outstanding examples of German reconstruction. Stay at the *Park Hotel* (M), set in lovely grounds, or the centrally located *Columbus Hotel* (M). Top restaurants are *Essighaus*, *Deutsches Haus*, *Flett*, *Robinson*, and the *Ratskeller* in the Town Hall, a Gothic cellar 560 years old with the widest selection of wines in Germany.

Düsseldorf . . . You won't want to miss this gay metropolis of art and fashion on the Rhine, a great business center known as the "Desk of the Ruhr." A walk through town will show the interesting contrast between old and new architecture. The *Altstadt* (Old City) harbors buildings and churches dating back to the 13th century, when West German princes made Düsseldorf their residence. The city's main boulevard, *Königsallee*, is widely known as a fashionable shopping center. Sidewalk cafés dot the pavement—their rich pastries are mag-

nificent. Fairs, exhibitions, museums, libraries, art collections, theaters, operas and concerts attract visitors the year around. Modern artists consider Düsseldorf, glittering with glass and steel contemporary architecture, the ideal atmosphere for avant-garde creation, and the new Kunsthalle of modern art contains some rather startling collections. More traditional are the lovely displays of Meissen porcelain in Jägerhof Castle; arts from the Middle Ages to the 20th century in the Municipal Art Museums; ceramics throughout the whole span of history in Hetjens Museum. During Carnival, masquerades and the Rose Monday Pageant make the city one big playground. On St. Martin's Eve, tradition calls for thousands of children to parade through the streets carrying torches and lanterns. Düsseldorf's de luxe hotels are the handsome new *Inter-Continental Düsseldorf* (L, smart rooftop bar), the new *Hilton* (L), the *Breidenbacher Hof* (L, distinguished dining and *Palette* night club) and the *Parkhotel* (M, also has fine dining room, *Etoile* night club). Conveniently located first class hotels include the *Eden* (M), *Börsenhotel* (M) and *Savoy* (L). The comfortable *Atlantik und Esplanade* (L) is in a quiet neighborhood southeast of the city center. Notable restaurants are the *Bateau Ivre*, *Müllers & Fest*, *Schneider Wibbel-Stuben*, *Walliser Stuben*, *Csikos*, *Zweibrücker Hof*, and the regionally typical *Alt Düsseldorf*, *Schiffchen* and *Kupferkanne*. Night spots include: *Etoile*, *Datscha*, *Töff-Töff*, *Kokett*, *Pferdestall*, *Bei Toni*, the bohemian *Fatty's Atelier*, and *Lord Nelson*.

Cologne (Köln) . . . dates back to the Roman era. You will see here remains of Roman fortifications, temples, invaluable mosaics and sculptures, also an important collection of beautiful Roman glass. Aside from the cathedral, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture, Cologne is famous for her great Romanesque churches, dating from the 10th to 12th centuries, such as St. Gereon, St. Mariä im Kapitol, St. Pantaleon, St. Severin, St. Ursula with the "Golden Chamber" and St. Aposteln.

Important art museums include the Wallraf-Richartz-Gallery with medieval art, Dutch paintings and an outstanding modern collection. The Schnütgen-Museum with Christian art from early Middle Ages to the baroque, the Historic Museum, the Arts and Crafts Museum, an important Ethnological Museum and the Diocesan Museum. Concerts are held at the Gürzenich and broadcasting studio. Opera and ballet in the Operahouse, Offenbachplatz, September to mid-July. There are many trade fairs and exhibitions here too. The de luxe *Excelsior Hotel Ernst* (L), and *Dom Hotel* (L) are both near the great cathedral. First class hotels in the same neighborhood are the very modern *Eden* (M), the *Mondial* (M), *Senats Hotel* (M) and the atmospheric old *Europa am Dom* (M). Near the Railway Station are the comfortable *Baseler Hof* (M) and *Bundesbahn Hotel* (B). The modern, attractive *Ambassador* (M) is on Barbarossaplatz in the southwestern part of town. Night clubs: *Romantica*, *Eve*, *Goldener Spiegel*, *Pigalle*, *Orchidee*, *Jazz-cellar Tabu* and *Boheme*. Luxurious restaurants: *Bastei*, on the Rhine, *Wiesel*, *Treppchen*, *Opernterrassen Wolff*, *Kuckuck*,

Zunt im Zentrum on Hohenzollernring, the *Hanse-Stube* in the Excelsior Hotel. Visit Rhine-Park with its open-air dancing in summer.

Another city more than 2,000 years old is Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), less than 50 miles west of Cologne. The city's hot springs have been used for curative purposes since pre-Roman days. Charlemagne's throne of marble stands in the chapel he built here. South of Aachen is Trier (Trèves), once the capital of the Roman empire in the west.

The Rhine . . . For 150 years, a trip along the Rhine was an essential part of the Continental Grand Tour. The ancient cathedrals of Xanten (the Siegfried City), Cologne, Bonn, Mainz, Worms (city of the Nibelungs), Speyer and many others glide majestically by, their spires mirrored in the water. You see picturesque little wine towns nestled at the feet of vine-clad hills, and romantic medieval castles.

Bonn . . . For years, after becoming the capital of West Germany in 1949, this sleepy university city refused to adjust to its new status. But Bonn has recently awakened. Streets have been widened, interesting new foreign restaurants (always crowded with diplomats) have enlarged the city's gustatory horizons, there are over a dozen night clubs now, and one of Europe's finest theaters. Top hotels are the *Königshof* (L, all rooms with radio and TV), the new *Schloss-Park-Hotel* (L), *Bergischer Hof* (M, some rooms with TV), *Eden* (B), *Sternhotel* (M) and the famous *Hotel Petersberg* (L) in Königs-winter on the other side of the Rhine. Principal sightseeing attractions are the house where Beethoven was born and Schumann's last home, both now museums. Across the Rhine is *Drachenfels*, the 660-foot peak where Siegfried supposedly slew the dragon. It is probably the most-climbed mountain in Germany (you can see up the lovely Rhine Valley as far as Cologne) but there is also a funicular.

Stuttgart . . . is important for industry and exports. Among many sights are the Schiller Museum at nearby Marbach, the Automotive Museum of Daimler-Benz and the new Liederhalle. De luxe hotels, both near the Railway Station, are the *Graf Zeppelin* (L) and *Schlossgarten* (L). First class and also conveniently located are the *Reichsbahn* (M), *Brenner* (M), *Ketterer* (B) and *Unger* (M). *Schlosshotel Solitude* (M), created from an 18th century hunting lodge, exudes romantic atmosphere; 6 miles from city center. Motorists will find a comfortable *Esso Motor Hotel* (M) at Sindelfingen, on the Autobahn southwest of Stuttgart. Eat with a view atop the Fernsehturm (TV tower). Gourmet cuisine at the *Exquisit*, *Graf Eberhard*, *Alte Post* and *Scheffelstuben* restaurants. Try to see a performance by the distinguished Stuttgart Ballet.

The Black Forest . . . only 40 miles west of Stuttgart, is a charming, sunny cluster of secondary and high mountain ranges, named "black" because of the dark firs in the dense woods. Excellent roads traverse the entire region. Thatched-roof peasant buildings are found here, as are colorful native costumes, particularly the women's head-gear, differing in each valley. Baden-Baden is the doorway to the Black Forest and Lake Constance. The Black Forest is rich in curative thermal and mineral springs. In addition to cure facilities, there is

plenty of activity in Baden-Baden. You may gamble at the casino, play tennis and go trout fishing and horseback riding, and play golf on a lovely 18-hole course. During Baden-Baden Week at the end of August, international society assembles at Iffezheim Race Course to watch the most famous stables compete for the Grand Prize. Among the well-known hotels are *Brenners Parkhotel* (L), *Hotel Bellevue* (L), *Europäischer Hof* (M), *Waldhotel der Selighof* (M) and *Badhotel Zum Hirsch* (M). The new, modern *Tannenhof* (M-L) has a lovely pool. In Ettlingen, the *Hotel Erbprinz* (L) is de luxe with fine food. The doorway to the southern Black Forest (Hochschwarzwald) is Freiburg im Breisgau, where the magnificent "Münster" stands. Stay at the *Esso Motor Hotel* (M), or *Colombi Hotel* (M). Before leaving the Black Forest, a stop might be made at Badenweiler, a charming spot where spring comes early. The healing waters here were used by the ancient Romans. The *Römerbad* (M), *Ingebjörg* (M) and *Parkhotel* (M) are all very attractive places to stay. Many Black Forest resorts are also fine for winter sports.

Castles and palaces in the Hohenlohe area are plentiful, and the ancient Free Imperial City of Schwäbisch-Hall (*Hotel Hohenlohe*, B, overlooks the medieval town) was famous in the 12th and 13th centuries. On the wide stairs of the city's cathedral open-air festival plays are given in summer.

Weser Hills Country . . . This is a charming region in northern West Germany where all the characters in the Grimm Brothers' fairy tales and the Baron Münchhausen tales are at home. Sleeping Beauty's castle, Sababurg, still stands in the woods. Baron Münchhausen's hunting lodge is now a pilgrimage place for romantic souls. The tombstone of the much maligned Doctor Eisenbart is in Hannoversch Münden and is honored every year at a colorful folk festival. Many picturesque little towns line the Weser River banks, among them famous Corvey Abbey, founded A.D. 822; Fuerstenberg, known for its porcelain; and the Pied Piper's Hameln. There are several health resorts, such as Pyrmont Springs, Oeynhausen and Wildungen.

Westphalia . . . Close to the Ruhr District lies the Westphalian Land, with brooks for trout fishing, health resorts, winter sports centers, stalactite caves, castle ruins, and picturesque mountain towns.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . German National Tourist Association (Frankfurt); the German National Tourist Offices in New York (500 Fifth Avenue, 10036), Chicago and San Francisco. See any local tourist office, *Verkehrsverein*. For health resorts, see the *Kurverwaltung*. Pan Am's office in Frankfurt is at Am Hauptbahnhof 12 (Tel. 230591); in Berlin, Europa-Center and Berlin Hilton (Tel. 8810611); in Bonn, Wesselstrasse 16 (Tel. 52655); in Cologne, Hohe Strasse 117-119 (Tel. 234321); in Hamburg, Colonnaden 1 (Tel. 351101); in Düsseldorf, Königsallee 82 (Tel. 87913); in Munich, 3 Lenbachplatz (Tel. 558171); in Stuttgart, Hotel Graf Zeppelin (Tel. 299001); in Hanover, Thielenplatz 3 (Tel. 16211); in Nuremberg, Karolinenstrasse 6 (Tel. 203344).

GIBRALTAR

EUROPA POINT
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

It is astonishing how much scenery, history, "wild" life, entertainment and bargain-priced shopping are crammed into Gibraltar's 2¼ square miles. This self-governing British colony, jutting off the coast of Spain, has a population of about 25,280 who live in a flower-scented, pastel-colored storybook setting that is both crisply British and exotically Asiatic. Dominating everything is the Rock, one of the Pillars of Hercules, which towers 1,396 feet above the Mediterranean and can now be scaled by cable car, with a stop part way up at the den of the prankish Barbary apes.

U.S. citizens need only a passport to enter the colony, but access to it is currently only by air or ship from departure points other than Spain. Large, air-conditioned hotels (advance reservations advisable) are the *Rock* in Alameda Park on the west side of the Rock, and the *Caleta Palace* at Catalan Bay on the east side of the Rock; about \$7-\$12 single, \$9-13.50 double. Also modern and attractive are the *Queen's* and *Montarik*, averaging \$5 single, \$9 double. A 12½% service charge is added to bills; tip as in Great Britain. The electric current is 240 volts, a.c., 50 cycles.

Main Street shops, full of duty-free imports from everywhere, are open weekdays from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 3 to 8 P.M. Sightseeing is by bus, taxi, or self-drive rental car. Places of interest include the stupendous view from the top of the Rock, where the apes roam free; the siege-scarred Moorish castle built in 1333; the Upper Galleries and St. George's Hall, gouged out of solid rock during the Great Siege of 1779-1783 when the British garrison out-last-ed French and Spanish forces; stalactite-draped St. Michael's Cave, a huge cavern with ideal acoustics for concerts and Sound and Light performances; Gibraltar Museum, packed with historic relics, coin and stamp collections; Europa Point Lighthouse. Inexpensive movie houses show the latest British and American films. There are several nightclubs with floor shows, and there is a gambling casino next to the Rock Hotel. East coast beaches are shadowed by the Rock in the afternoon, west coast beaches (and most of the town) are shadowy in the morning.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . British Travel Association, 680 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



WEATHER IN LONDON—Lat. N51°30'—Alt. 245'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	36°	35°	37°	41°	46°	52°	56°	55°	51°	45°	40°	37°
High	45°	45°	50°	55°	63°	68°	72°	71°	65°	57°	49°	45°
Average	40°	40°	44°	48°	54°	60°	64°	63°	58°	51°	45°	41°
Days with No Rain	17	12	11	13	12	10	13	12	12	14	15	15

LOCATION . . . England, Scotland and Wales make up Great Britain, the largest island in Europe. Northern Ireland comprises the six northeastern counties of the island to the west.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . England, despite its differences, is the closest thing to home you'll find abroad. One chief reason is the language. The English, though reserved, are friendly and unfailingly courteous. England is one of the few remaining countries in which royalty is respected, and that in itself breeds tradition and dignity. London has magnificence and excitement, and the English countryside is utterly charming. The whole island nation is a closely woven tapestry of scenic, cultural and historic riches.

Scotland's charms are equally delightful. Edinburgh, although conservative, is a lovely city, and the Scottish lochs and highlands seem to be in a remote, romantic world of their own.

POPULATION . . . England and Wales: 48,996,000. Northern Ireland has a population of 1,514,000, Scotland, 5,200,000.

SIZE . . . The area of England is 50,055 square miles, about the size of Alabama. Wales, with 7,967 square miles, is the size of New Jersey. Northern Ireland, with 5,206 square miles, is a little larger than Connecticut. Scotland, with 29,795 square miles (including its

186 inhabited islands), is about the size of South Carolina.

CAPITAL . . . Whereas London, with a population of 7,880,760, is the capital of Great Britain, Edinburgh (population 468,000) is the administrative capital of Scotland.

GOVERNMENT . . . The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland form a constitutional monarchy with executive power held by the cabinet and headed by the Prime Minister. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am's Jet Clipper services, 6½ hours to London from New York. Also direct service from Chicago, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore/Washington, Atlanta, Detroit, New Orleans, Dallas and Houston; from U.S. west coast via the polar route, 9½ hours. Clippers serve Scotland through Prestwick Airport. By ship, about 5 days from New York.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . In Britain, de luxe rates (D) are \$20-\$26 single, \$29-\$39 double, plus 15% for service. (Service charges in other hotels, when included in rates, are 10%-15%.) Luxury rates (L) are \$12-\$20 single, 18-\$30 double. Moderate rates (M) are \$8-\$15 single, \$12-\$18 double. Budget rates (B) are \$5-\$10 single, \$9-\$12 double. All rates are for rooms with private baths.

London hotels are world famous for their friendly service and atmosphere. Following are the most outstanding. In the West End and Mayfair: the brand new *Britannia* (L); *Brown's* (L), permeated with tradition; *Cavendish* (L), near Piccadilly; the brand new *Churchill* (D); *Claridge's* (D), the height of luxury, gracious service; *Connaught* (D), elegant, near U.S. Embassy; *Cumberland* (M), at Marble Arch; *Dorchester* (D), attracts celebrities; *Europa* (L), ultramodern, near U.S. Embassy; *Grosvenor House* (D), *Hilton* (D) and *Hyde Park* (L), all near Hyde Park; *Kennedy* (M), near Euston Station; *Londonderry House* (L), new, near Hyde Park; *The Londoner* (M) and *Mandeville* (M), both near Oxford Street; *May Fair* (L), has both a night club and theater; *Meurice* (L), near Piccadilly; *Mount Royal* (M), at Marble Arch; *Park Lane* (L), on Piccadilly; *Ritz* (D), enduring elegance; *St. George's* (L), near the B.B.C.; *Savoy* (D), famous, overlooks the Thames; *Stafford* (L), near Piccadilly; *Stratford Court* (M), on Oxford Street; *Westbury* (L), convenient, very popular with Americans. In Kensington, Knightsbridge and Belgravia: *Berkeley* (D, opening in 1971); *Carlton Tower* (D), very smart; *De Vere* (M), faces the gardens; *Kensington Palace* (L), near Royal Albert Hall; *Normandie* (M), adjoins a casino; *Royal Garden* (L), room TV. In Bayswater, north of Hyde Park: *Hertford* (M), nice views; *Leinster Towers* (M), efficiency apartments; *Royal Lancaster* (L), very smartly modern; *White's* (M), nice and traditional. In Bloomsbury, near the British Museum: *Bedford* (M), *Cora* (M), *Grand* (B), *Imperial* (M), *President* (M), *Russell* (M), *Tavistock* (M). Soundproofed hotels at the airport are the *Ariel* (M), *Excelsior* (M), *Skyway* (M) and new *Centre Airport* (B).

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Taxi fares from Heathrow Airport vary, depending upon destination in this vast city, but the

minimum to West End hotels is about £2-10 (\$6), plus 25% tip. Bus fare to and from Semley Place Air Terminal, just off Buckingham Palace Road, is 7/- (84¢). Pan Am passengers can check in for flights here, avoiding any possible congestion at Heathrow, 14 miles out. Airport luggage porters are tipped 1 shilling each for one or two bags, sixpence for several small pieces. Bus fare from Prestwick Airport into Glasgow (32 miles) is about \$1.20. No departure taxes.

ARTS . . . Foremost is the British Museum with its vast collection of the art of all ages, including some famous must-be-seens: Elgin (pronounced with a hard g) Marbles from Greece, manuscripts of the Magna Carta, some of Shakespeare's First Folio, and important anthropological exhibits. The National Gallery in Trafalgar Square is well worth a visit. It has one of the world's most brilliant collections of French, Italian, Spanish, Flemish and English painting. The Tate Gallery, Millbank, offers an excellent collection of modern art from Turner to the present. The National Portrait Gallery in St. Martin's Place has portraits of Britain's great by artists of their times. The Victoria and Albert Museum and the new Commonwealth Institute in Kensington should also be visited. The most far-out modern paintings, sculptures and music are in the Institute of Contemporary Arts near Buckingham Palace.

Besides the large galleries and museums, London also has a number of charming, intimate museums that were once the houses of great men of letters and others in public life. Visiting Carlyle House in Chelsea, Keats' House in Keats Grove, or Dickens' home in Doughty Street is like going back in time. Galleries and museums in London are open usually from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily and from 2 to 6 P.M. on Sundays. Admission is free in most museums, but you can save a lot of money on admission charges to castles, famous homes and monuments in England and Scotland if you purchase a \$3 "Season Ticket to the History of Britain" before you leave home; details available from the British Travel Association, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Everyone interested in Scottish history will be charmed by Edinburgh. Visit the National Museum of Antiquities on Queen Street, the Scottish Naval and Military Museum at legend-laden Edinburgh Castle and the old barracks which were turned into a National Repository in 1933. Here you will find flags, relics, historic uniforms and other objects devoted to each Scottish Regiment. Visit the Scottish National Gallery and the Royal Scottish Academy, both of which contain fine examples of past and contemporary Scottish art. These galleries are on the Mound, a man-made hill in the center of the city. The Royal Scottish Museum is on Chambers Street.

In Glasgow, see Glasgow University and Art Gallery in Kelvingrove Park. This gallery, a work of art in itself, houses many treasures including Dali's famous painting of Christ on the Cross.

BANKS . . . American and Canadian banks with branches in London are the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, Chase Manhattan Bank, Banker's Trust, First National City Bank, Bank of America;

Royal Bank of Canada.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . British national holidays include the Bank Holidays on Good Friday; Easter Monday; Spring Bank Holiday on May 18 in 1970; Whit Monday and the Summer Bank Holiday on August 31 in 1970; Christmas Day; Boxing Day (first weekday after Christmas). New Year's Day in Scotland only; also March 17 and July 12 in Northern Ireland only. The Queen's official birthday, celebrated in midsummer, is an occasion for pageantry but is not a public holiday.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . English cigarettes, cigars and tobacco are expensive anywhere, outrageously high in restaurants. Cigarettes cost 60¢ to \$1.10 for 20, cigars from 12¢ to \$2.15 each, and pipe tobacco is \$1.44 to \$2.50 for two ounces. American cigarettes are also expensive. If you are going to other parts of Europe, you may leave cigarettes in excess of duty-free limits with the customs office to be picked up when you depart.

CLIMATE . . . The British Isles enjoy a temperate climate. High summer temperatures are around 70 degrees; in winter the average low is about 35 degrees. The rainy months are November, January and February. Spring and fall are particularly delightful seasons; the winter months are apt to have fogs and mists. Northern Scotland is apt to be cool, like Maine.

CLUBS . . . Britain was the birthplace of the social club and many men belong to private clubs in London and Edinburgh. Some of these were founded long ago and have historic backgrounds; entry to them is invariably confined to members and their guests. In London the Rotary Club meets at Café Royal on Regent St.; the Lions meet at the Criterion Restaurant in Lower Regent St.; the Jaycees' office at 75 Cannon St., E.C.4, can supply information on luncheon meetings.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . The "first" floor is one flight up and the "second" floor is our third; a "lift" is an elevator; "petrol" is gasoline; a "fly-over" is an elevated highway; "crisps" are potato chips, and "chips" are french fried potatoes.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute phone call to the States costs £1-17-6 (\$4.50) on Sundays and from 10 P.M. to 10 A.M., otherwise £2-10 (\$6). Cablegrams are 1/5 (1 shilling, 5 pence) per word; 7 words minimum. To the U.S. airmail postage is 1/6, or 18¢ per ½ oz. Airletters nine pence (9d). Airmail postcards 9d (9¢).

CURRENCY . . . There are 12 pence in a shilling; 20 shillings in a pound, which is valued at U.S. \$2.40. In anticipation of the decimal system, Britain's new 5-pence piece equals 1 shilling (12¢), the new 10-pence piece equals 2 shillings, the 50-pence piece is \$1.20 (10/-). See currency chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . You can usually take in with you, without duty, 400 cigarettes (600 if in transit), 100 cigars, or 1 lb. of tobacco; 1 bottle spirits and 1 of wine; ¼ pint perfume. You may bring in unlimited amounts of all currencies, take out no more than declared on entry.

Your American passport is all you'll need for identification. If you plan to hire a car to drive yourself, bring your driver's license, which is also valid in Great Britain.

DRUGSTORES . . . Drugstores, called chemists' shops, can supply you with everything you need in the way of medicine and toilet goods. They don't usually have soda fountains, but there are many milk bars and snack shops.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Voltage is generally 200–250 A.C., 50 cycles, so you'll need a transformer for U.S. appliances. Converter plugs of the round-prong type are also needed. Many hotels have special outlets for U.S. razors, or will supply electric razor adapters.

FAUNA . . . A great variety of animal and bird life abounds in the British Isles, mostly of the more domestic kind. Notable among the birds is the nightingale. The forests contain deer and many species of small game and fowl.

FLORA . . . Mild climate and lots of rain make British gardens and countryside look like something out of a seed catalog. The ardent English gardeners are well rewarded by beautiful colors and lush greenery. The various botanical gardens in England offer much to those interested in plants of other countries.

In Edinburgh, the Princes Street Gardens are famous for their floral clock. Glasgow also has a most beautiful botanical garden, situated in the West End, in Great Western Road.

FOOD . . . There are some famous restaurants in Britain that have excellent food. Roast beef with Yorkshire pudding is one of the traditional British dishes. Tea is a universal meal. It can mean anything from bread and butter to a spread of cooked dishes, followed by cakes. Baked goods of all kinds are extremely good. Milk is safe to drink, but pasteurization is not required by law. Tuck into a hearty British breakfast of porridge, good chewy bacon and just-right eggs with crisp toast and delectable English jam or marmalade. Meals generally cost less than for comparable fare in the States.

GAMBLING . . . Bingo and gambling casinos are enthralling Londoners nowadays, and the smartest spots are *Crockford's*, *The Victoria Sporting Club* and *Twenty-One Club*. But the British will never give up betting on football, horses or dogs. There is some form of racing almost every day and night except Sundays. Bets are handled by legalized bookmakers.

LANGUAGE . . . English in all its variations, ranging from the exquisite purity of BBC announcers to intricate Welsh and Gaelic.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Good cleaning and laundry services are available at most hotels. Prices are moderate.

LIQUOR . . . Beer and whiskey are the Britishers' favorite drinks. Gin is popular, too, as gin and tonic, gin and bitters, gin and It (short for Italian vermouth) or gin and lime. If you order whiskey you'll get Scotch. You can also get Irish whiskey. Rye can be obtained, but bourbon is less readily available. Scotch whiskey in Scotland is expensive, but they use a measure almost double the English size. Some of the lesser-known pot still whiskies may be a mixture of

Scotch and Irish. There is an unlimited number of malt beverages to be had, including lager, bitter beer, mild ale, old ale and stout, to name a few. They are served at room temperature except for lager, which is closest to American beer. Minimum legal age for drinkers is 18. You can buy duty-free liquor at Prestwick, Ringway (Manchester) and London airports.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Your hotel will direct you to the nearest private physician. If you become ill or meet with an accident in Britain, you can obtain medical care, free of charge if necessary, under the National Health Scheme.

The medical facilities in Scotland are among the best in the world. The University of Edinburgh Medical College has few equals. Hospitals are numerous and their facilities are available to all visitors.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Known here as the pictures or the cinema, motion-picture theaters usually open at noon. Many show American and other foreign films as well as all kinds of British movies.

MUSIC . . . In London, opera at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and at the Coliseum, new home of the Sadler's Wells Opera Company. The English were the first to perform operas sung in English on a large scale. Modern opera, such as that of Benjamin Britten, is an integral part of the Sadler's Wells repertoire. The performances of the Royal Philharmonic and London Symphony orchestras are among the highlights of the symphony season. There are also many chamber-music groups and visiting artists from the Continent. There are concerts at Queen Elizabeth Hall, the Royal Festival Hall and Royal Albert Hall.

In Scotland, the Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama, held in late August and early September, is known the world over. World-famous conductors, orchestras, singers and opera companies appear. The Scottish National Orchestra has a concert season in Edinburgh and Glasgow, November to April. Promenade concerts are in late June and early July in Glasgow and Edinburgh. Edinburgh Castle is the headquarters for the Army School of Bagpipe Playing, so it is possible to hear that hauntingly sad music in the city. The Highlands, of course, are the best setting to hear bagpipes.

NIGHT LIFE . . . The British phenomenon, the pub, can mean a wide variety of establishments from London's ultra-swank West End bars, whose snack bars serve some of the best food in town, to the smoky little neighborhood pubs, with their inevitable game of darts, that are the working-class Englishman's club.

The gay night life of London swings in such places as *Edmundo Ros' Club* on Regent Street, *Churchills Club* in New Bond Street, *Murray's* on Beak Street, or *Danny La Rue's* in Hanover Square. A "club" really is a club in England, but visitors who produce their passports and a fee of about £1 1s (\$2.52) are nearly always admitted. Dinner and wine cost about \$12 a person, and whiskey is about \$13 a bottle. Other clubs include the *Astor* in Berkeley Square, the *Embassy* in Old Bond Street, *Eve* on Regent Street and the *Gargoyle Club* on Dean Street. Currently very popular is the Hippodrome Theatre restaurant, *Talk of the Town*. The most fashionable discothèques at the

moment are the *Revolution*, *The Staircase*, *Ronnie Scott's Club*, *Samantha's Psychedelic*, the *Marquee Club*. London clubs change names quite frequently, so check with newspapers or *What's on in London*.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Good supplies of cameras and equipment, black-and-white still and movie film and color film are all available. Prices are lower than in the United States. Film-developing services are good, with a 48-hour service at most shops.

RELIGION . . . The official religion in Scotland is Protestant Presbyterian. In England it is Protestant Episcopal (Anglican). All sects are represented, however.

RESTAURANTS . . . Here are a few of the many very fine places to dine in London, grouped by districts. The cuisine is English unless otherwise noted. Chelsea: *Le Boudoir* and *Le Carrosse* (French); *Golden Duck* (Pekingese); *Hungry Horse*; *Land's* (Spanish); *Meridiana* (Italian); *Tandoori* (Indian). City: *Gallipoli* (Turkish); *Hispaniola Restaurant Ship*, in the Thames off the Victoria Embankment; *Lockets*; *Samuel Pepys at Brooks Wharf*, Thames-side pub. Covent Garden: *Boulestin* (French); *The Garden*; *Lamb and Flag Pub*; *L'Opera*. East End: *Anchor Pub*, on the Thames; *Good Friends* and *New Friends* (both Chinese) and the *Grapes Pub*, all in Limehouse. Fleet Street: *Red Lion Pub*; the historic *Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese* and *Ye Olde Cock Tavern* pubs. Hampstead (northern London): *Le Cellier du Midi* and *Châteaubriand* (French); the *Keats*. Kensington: *Carlton Tower Hotel*; *Chinese Lantern* (Cantonese); *Le Coq Hardi* (French); *Kensington Palace Hotel*; *Marynka* (central European); *Parkes* (continental); *Royal Garden Hotel*. Mayfair: *Claridge's*, *Connaught*, *Dorchester*, *Europa*, *Grosvenor House*, *Hilton*, *May Fair* and *Ritz* hotels with outstanding food and impeccable service; *A L'Écu de France*, *Empress* and *Mirabelle* (French); *Hiroko* (Japanese); *Masse's Chop House*; *Scott's*; *Tiberio* (Italian). Piccadilly: *Cathay Chinese*; *Hunting Lodge*; *Prunier's* (fish); *Quaglino's* (continental); *Veeraswamy's* (Indian). Regent's Park: *Barque & Bite* and *White House* (French); *Top of the Tower* (international). Soho: *Beoty's* (Greek); *Ganges* (Indo-Pakistani); *Gay Hussar* (Hungarian); *Genaro's*, *Leoni's Quo Vadis* and *La Terrazza* (Italian); *Stone's Chop House*. Strand: *Rule's*; *Savoy Hotel*; *Simpson's-in-the-Strand*. Good medium-priced chain restaurants are the *Angus Steak House*, *London Steak House*, *Quality Inn* and *Wheeler's* (seafood). Budget-priced chain restaurants include the famous *Lyons Corner House*, *A.B.C.*, *Express Dairy*, *Fortes* and others.

In the better restaurants, 1 P.M. is the popular hour for lunch, and 8:30 is the height of the dinner service. Table reservations are necessary for those hours but are seldom needed if you eat earlier. Many of the top restaurants don't serve dinner before 6:30, which makes life difficult for theater-goers. The solution is a substantial tea about 4.30, then after the show you can dine royally in leisure. Frequently updated guides to dining in Britain are the books by Egan Ronay and Raymond Postgate, both of which contain excellent maps of London, and give hours and days restaurants are open.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Harrods, Selfridge's, Simpson's, Fortnum and Mason's, Dickens and Jones, John Lewis, Harvey Nichols, and Robinson and Cleaver's are among London's top department stores. Marvelous tailors along Savile Row. Wonderful shops along Regent and Bond Streets. British designers include Digby Morton, Hartnell, Hardy Amies, Worth, and Charles Creed. Liberty's for silk prints. Foyle's for books. Spink's, How and others for valuable antiques. Teen-agers go mad for Mod styles in shops on Carnaby Street and along King's Road in Chelsea. There are duty-free shops in Britain's international airports.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Horse racing goes on all year in England. The flat racing season lasts from March to December, steeplechasing is best from December to March. The English Derby, run at Epsom Downs during the first week in June, is a colorful mixture of royalty and fashion show, gypsies and carnival folk; it is something to see.

A visit to Lord's Cricket Ground in London is interesting. Rugby and soccer are very popular. The biggest soccer event in England is the Cup Final, played at Wembley in April or early May. Other major sports events in England are the world-championship tennis matches at Wimbledon in London during June and July, the British Amateur and British Open Golf tournaments in May and July, respectively, and the Oxford-Cambridge boat race on the Thames in March or early April.

In Scotland, at the Highland games which bring the clans together, you see hurling contests, wrestling, Scottish dances, all fun to watch. Other spectator sports include squash matches, fencing, yachting regattas, bowling matches, new and antique car races.

SPORTS . . . Nearly all of Britain's 1,200 golf courses, which are among the world's very best, are open to non-member visitors; take an open letter of introduction from your club at home. The season is March to April, and green fees are very low. Near London are the famous Sunningdale course in Berkshire, the Royal St. George's in Kent and the Wentworth Club in Surrey, among many others.

You'll find tennis all over Great Britain; the sport is nationally popular. The grass courts are all good. A week-end visit is almost sure to include some tennis.

Britain is also fine for fishing. Streams such as the Itchen, Frome and Axe have made English trout fishing famous. The dry-fly fishing here ranks with the best in the world. The moor country in western England offers the wet-fly fisherman fine casting for salmon and trout.

There's good hunting in Britain for deer, hare and many kinds of game, including pheasant, partridge, wild geese and duck. Game licenses are \$7.20 yearly to July 31 for as many guns as you wish and a hunting permit, or \$4.80 and \$2.40 for shorter periods.

Britain is wonderful for the hiker and bicycling enthusiast. There is a wide variety of landscape and terrain that can be covered in a short time. The Youth Hostel movement is very popular in the British Isles. There are nearly 500 Youth Hostels offering low-cost accommodations

for hikers and cyclists.

For golfers in Scotland there are St. Andrew's Old Course, Troon, Turnberry, Gleneagles, Blairgowrie, Carnoustie, North Berwick and the Prestwick course where you can reserve clubs in advance for £1. Some other very fine courses in Scotland within 40 miles of Edinburgh include: Gullane, Mortonhall in Midlothian, and Muirfield, one of the oldest and most illustrious courses.

Fishing is also marvelous all over Scotland. The salmon fishing is world famous, but most of the salmon rivers are privately owned. It is possible to rent a boat for a month or a season. Salmon fishing is excellent in the Highlands and on the east coast. For brown-trout fishing there are innumerable hotels which own fishing streams for their guests. There are boats and guides available. For full information: "Scotland for Fishing," published by the Scottish Tourist Board.

Most of the shooting in Scotland is done on private preserves. However, it is possible for the visitor to hire a moor for his very own, or, more modestly, to make arrangements for shooting, through C. W. Ingram, 90 Princes Street; or Walker, Fraser and Steel, 58 Castle Street, Edinburgh. Pheasant, October-January; wild duck, September-February; grouse, August-December; partridge, September-January.

THEATERS . . . The National Theatre Company and the Royal Shakespeare Company offer some of the best theatrical entertainment found anywhere. You'll want to check what's playing in the famous West End theaters. London offers a great variety of plays and musical comedies throughout the year. Besides new plays, there are always revivals of Shakespeare and the classics. You buy your program, but tickets are cheap, ranging from 60¢ to \$4.20 for the best seats in the house. It is best to decide when you first arrive what you are going to see and get seats in advance. You'll want to visit the music halls too. The *Palladium* is the home of vaudeville. See also MUSIC. Theater time is usually 7:30 or 8 P.M. London's Royal Ballet Company which has won a sensational international reputation, performs in the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and the great Festival Ballet Company can be seen at the Royal Festival Hall.

In Edinburgh there are three theaters for excellent touring companies and occasional premieres. The most interesting plays are given at the International Music and Drama Festival.

TIME . . . Noon in London is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time. Britain is on European time, one hour later than Greenwich Mean Time.

TIPPING . . . The 10% to 15% rule applies at restaurants. At hotels that don't add service charge divide 10% to 12% among those giving personal service. In all cases bellboys, doormen and taximen are tipped extra (a shilling per bag for one or two pieces, 6d each if several small pieces). Tip taxi drivers 25%, i.e., 1/- (12¢) for a fare of 4/- (48¢), plus 6d for each 2/- of fare above 4/-. Tip cloakroom attendant 1/6; barber, 2/-; at least 2/- to each of your beauticians.

TRANSPORTATION . . . London is fun for pedestrians, but it is a spread-out city. It will be worth your while to study the bus (motor-coach) and subway (underground) systems to various parts of it.

They are good and not expensive. In both England and Scotland there are plenty of buses. Taxis are available at all times and they are reasonable. There is excellent train and plane service all over Britain. Money-saving BritRail Passes and ThriftRail Coupons for use on the country's railroads are available from travel agents in North America, but are not sold in Britain. Self-drive cars are available at an average charge of \$57 a week, including insurance and unlimited mileage. Gas costs 75¢ to 81¢ per Imperial gallon. Chauffeur-driven services are available in most towns and are earnestly advised if you've been partying. Flunking the Breathalyser test can get you four months in jail or a \$300 fine. The newest form of transportation in Britain is the square-shaped Hovercraft SRN4 that can carry 254 passengers and 30 cars from Dover to Boulogne in only 35 minutes.

WATER . . . The water is safe to drink throughout the British Isles.

WHAT TO BUY . . . There's no purchase tax for visitors on purchases worth £5 (\$12) or more if they're delivered to the ship or plane or shipped home direct.

London is the Paris of men's clothing. British tailors are the best in the world. Custom-made clothes are much cheaper than in American shops. A beautiful Scotch tweed suit costs \$72 to \$168, compared with \$250 in New York. Wonderfully soft camel's hair coats can be bought for about the same price. Though some British tailors don't do as good a job on women's suits, you may wish to buy a length of tweed or woolen material to have tailored at home. Handmade shoes cost from \$33 up a pair. They wear forever too. The British make wonderful raincoats, including those from the famous Burberrys and the more American-styled Aquascutum. Sweaters, socks and scarfs in lovely soft wool and cashmere are also relatively inexpensive. Fine umbrellas, long a British specialty, are for sale at reasonable prices. Lovely old English silver sells at a fraction of its price in America. Buy Belfast linen and lacelike porcelain from Northern Ireland. Fine china and glass are a good buy, but fragile to ship.

In Scotland, buy tweeds, of course, tartans, woolens and cotton goods, silver jewelry, the kilt, if you insist, and especially Harris and Shetland tweeds. Cashmeres, too, are wonderful.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Even in midsummer the nights in England and Scotland can get as cold as October weather. Eighty degrees is considered an unusually warm day in London. Don't crowd your luggage with light cotton or tropical weight clothes, unless you are going to warmer climates. A simple wool suit and lightweight wool dresses and some cottons will fill a woman's daytime needs in the cities. Black cocktail dresses or dressy suits are best after 5 P.M. The British wear evening clothes much more than we do, so if you plan to go at all gala bring along your formal clothes. A lightweight topcoat and a warm evening wrap are musts. So are comfortable shoes for sightseeing and hiking. Casual sportswear is correct in the country.

Lightweight flannel and worsted suits are fine for men in London and Edinburgh. Tweed jackets worn with gray flannel slacks are good in the country. A raincoat is definitely a must all year round for both

men and women. These suggestions are primarily for a summer wardrobe. If you are going in the winter, plan to wear heavier indoor and lighter outdoor clothes than you would in northern United States.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

London . . . What you see in London is largely up to you. You can do the museums and art galleries, you can wander around the various neighborhoods which make up the city, you can go down to the "City," you can poke around Soho and Chelsea. But here are a few musts on anyone's list: Westminster Abbey comes first. This old English building is England itself. Here is where the sovereigns of Great Britain have been crowned for centuries. Here is where royalty is wed, and many of the great of England are buried. It is more beautiful than ever, having been cleaned for its 900th anniversary in 1966.

You can't miss Big Ben at Westminster, or Eros on his Piccadilly fountain. The British Museum is a must even if you aren't a museum-goer. The Houses of Parliament are near the Abbey. Built in 1840, they are pseudo-Gothic with Victorian overtones. History is made here and you may be in on its making by obtaining passes to the debates in the House of Commons (by application to the Admission order office). There are guided tours available on Saturdays and certain other days in summer, 10 A.M.—4:30 P.M., for which it is not necessary to make advance booking arrangements.

Go to the Tower of London, scene of some of the darkest chapters in English history. It is now a museum and holds the Crown Jewels and other treasures. Within its walls is the beautiful little chapel of St. John, a perfect example of Norman architecture. Take time to see this vast building which has stood since the time of William the Conqueror. And don't miss St. Paul's Cathedral, which was built by Christopher Wren. The graceful Renaissance dome has been a landmark for more than two centuries.

Take a bus to the "City," the financial heart of England. Here you will find "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" (Bank of England), Lloyd's, the Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn. This is where you'll find the ancient *Cheshire Cheese* pub in Fleet Street.

Go to Marble Arch on Sundays and hear soapbox orators. Watch the riders along Rotten Row, go to the world-famous London Zoo in Regent's Park. Take a look at Mme. Tussaud's Waxworks. Make a point of seeing the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace and the Horse Guards at St. James's Palace. Take a look at one of the most charming churches to be seen anywhere, St. Martin-in-the-Fields in Trafalgar Square; go to St. James's Park off the Mall and watch the ducks. You can do all this by sightseeing bus or just by meandering. A good way to see London is to take the No. 11 bus, which wanders over a huge territory. London Transport has mapped tours of "London from a Bus Top." Travel by subway, called the Underground, or Tube. Even strangers can use it without getting lost.

A half hour by train or bus from the center of London is beautiful Hampton Court on the Thames, a great palace built by Cardinal



London's famous Piccadilly Circus at an unusually quiet time.

Wolsey as a private residence. The palace contains a wonderful art gallery and an interesting collection of historic English furniture. Its hundreds of square feet of windows look out on the most glorious gardens in England. There are geometric boxwood mazes for you to wander through, quaint walled Elizabethan flower beds and graceful groupings of beautiful trees and shrubs. Dine at *The Mitre*, enchanting 300-year-old inn. From April to September you can take a daily riverboat on the Thames between Westminster and Hampton Court.

Windsor Castle definitely deserves a day of your time. (Have lunch overlooking the Thames at the *Old House Hotel*, built by Sir Chris-

This pleasant inn is at Yarcombe, a village in Devon near Exeter.



topher Wren.) Windsor is an hour from Paddington or Waterloo Stations by train and a little longer by bus. (Daily conducted tours in summer.) Its construction started under William the Conqueror, and Henry III and Edward III both made additions to the huge building. Windsor is a royal residence. Each monarch has left the mark of his era on the interiors. There are some fine paintings by Rubens, Rembrandt and others and a wealth of British portraits. State apartments are interesting and also the Queen's Doll House. (Open subject to the requirements of the Court. Admission proceeds go to charity.) Climb the 220 steps of the Round Tower and you will be rewarded by a marvelous view of the surrounding countryside that has changed very little since Chaucer stood on the same ramparts. The best way to see the lovely Great Park that surrounds this fairyland castle is in an open carriage.

The things to do and see outside of London are numerous and fascinating. In the following short description of some of the major highlights, England has been roughly divided into seven sections. The English countryside is dotted with enchanting little inns and the food is comparable with that in the large cities.

The South of England . . . English history began here in the south. Probably the most important place to visit in England, outside of London, is the ancient town of Canterbury, 65 miles to the southeast. The magnificent Canterbury Cathedral is the seat of the Church of England. This imposing Gothic church was built during four centuries. The first church was consecrated on its site in 597 A.D. The grounds around the cathedral are lovely. If you plan to go to Canterbury, make your reservations before you leave the United States. It is one of England's most popular tourist spots and the inns—*Slatters* (M), *Abbots Barton* (M) and *Chaucer* (B)—are booked months in advance.

Knole, outside of Sevenoaks in Kent, 25 miles south of London, is one of the showplaces of England. The house has endless corridors of gracious rooms and the park and gardens are superb. Check locally for visiting days. The whole countryside in Kent, Surrey and Sussex is dotted with quaint villages and the scenery is very beautiful. There are relics of Roman occupation in the area, notably the 100-room palace near Chichester, begun in about 70 A.D. for King Cogidubnus, which is still being excitedly excavated.

Winchester, Salisbury, and the New Forest . . . William I created the New Forest as a royal hunting ground, and herds of cattle and very tame "wild ponies" still roam through it. Right in the center of this giant woodland is Lyndhurst, with the *Crown* (M), *Grand* (B) and *Parkhill* (B) hotels. Winchester—stay at the *Wessex Hotel* (B)—was the capital of pre-Norman England. Things to see include the ruins of Winchester Castle and the cathedral, a lovely church containing an amazing mixture of architectural styles that blend together very happily. Salisbury is a charming town full of quaint, lovely old houses, Salisbury Cathedral has one of the most graceful spires of any building. Visit 17th-century Wilton House, west of town, designed

by Inigo Jones. Nearby is Old Sarum, a fascinating hodgepodge of Roman, Saxon and Norman ruins—a wonderful place for a picnic. The weird prehistoric ruins of Stonehenge stand on the Salisbury Plain a few miles away. Scholars date them from 1800 to 1400 B.C.

The West Country . . . The town of Bath, first built by the Romans as a resort spot, is the outstanding place to visit in the west of England. Today the architecture is late Georgian, of the 18th century when Bath was the most fashionable town in England. Stroll through the Pump and Assembly Rooms. The ruins of the Roman baths are interesting too. The *Francis Hotel* (M) is very convenient; or if you have a car, stay at the modernized *Cliffe* (M), 5 miles out on the Avon River. The enchanting little town of Wells is nearby and very well worth visiting. Go to Gloucester to see the magnificent Perpendicular-Norman cathedral and a charming rural English city. The Cloisters have an interesting collection of old manuscripts.

England's southwest—Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall—has a Gulf Stream-warmed climate making it mild even in winter, with beaches, lively villages, and a cove-dotted coast, where spring comes early. You might stop at Exeter, in Devon, for a look at its Cathedral; *Exeter Arms Motel* (B) and *Devon Motel* (B) at the Exeter By-Pass. In fashionable Torquay, you will be surprised to see subtropical plants, even some palms; *Imperial* (L), *Palace* (M). See lush green Plymouth, from whose harbor both Drake and the Pilgrims sailed to make history. The last, most western and southern end of the island is Cornwall, with Land's End. Along its north coast with its quaint little hamlets lies Tintagel with its memories of King Arthur. Eat pasties and saffron buns in Cornwall.

Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon . . . There is a tremendous amount of territory to cover at Oxford. The famous university is surrounded by ancient traditions and scholarly atmosphere. See Magdalen, New and Christ Church colleges. The Sheldonian Theater is another must. From the Tower of St. Mary's Church you have a fine view of the town. The gardens are particularly lovely. Plan to stay at least two days in Oxford. There are some quite good inns, and the *Excelsior Motor Lodge* (B), on Pear Tree Hill Roundabout, and the *Oxford Motel* (M), on Godstow Road Roundabout, have private baths with all rooms. Confirm reservations in advance.

Stratford-on-Avon has been wonderfully preserved as a shrine to England's greatest poet. You will see the house where Shakespeare was born and Anne Hathaway's quaint little cottage. The town is typically Tudor England. The Shakespeare Memorial Theater has performances of the Bard's great works from April through November. Stay at the historic *Shakespeare Hotel* (M), *Alveston Manor* (M), *Welcombe Hotel* (M) or the *Falcon Inn* (M). Make reservations in advance, especially during the theater season. Drive over to the cozy villages in the nearby Cotswold hills with such quaint names as Stow-on-the-Wold, Chipping Campden, Bourton-on-the-Water. In the exquisite village of Broadway, the *Lygon Arms* (M) is very popular. The regal old *Queen's* (M) is the place to stay in the handsome little city

of Cheltenham. Tewkesbury Abbey is the great church of the region. Tewkesbury was the scene of a major battle in the Wars of the Roses, and the Abbey is a fine example of Norman architecture. The *Royal Hop Pole Inn* (B) is still thoroughly Dickensian. The new *Giffard* (M) is completely modern in nearby Worcester.

Visit nearby Warwick with its great Norman Castle. Sulgrave Manor near Banbury was George Washington's ancestral home.

The Midlands and the Lake District . . . Nottingham is the most historic town in this region. See Nottingham Castle. Visit the quaint old "Trip to Jerusalem" Inn, near the dungeons of the Castle. This was a meeting place for Richard Coeur de Lion's crusaders. The new *Albany* (L), the new *Sandiacie Post House* (M), the *Bridgford* (M) and *Victoria* (M) are all comfortable. Dine in the 700-year-old *Salutation Inn*. Nine miles from Nottingham is Newstead Abbey, the home of Lord Byron. It has been beautifully preserved by the town of Nottingham. The gardens and grounds are beautiful.

Haddon Hall is a medieval house of great beauty. It is the property of the Duke of Rutland and is associated with the romantic Dorothy Vernon, who eloped with Sir John Manners in the sixteenth century. Chatsworth, the stately home of the Duke of Devonshire, is of interest not only for its fine collections of paintings but also as having been for short periods the house of detention of the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots. Both houses are well worth seeing.

The Lake District is ideal for hikers. Often called "Little Switzerland," it is beautiful, full of charming little lakes, rolling hills and rugged open country. It was also the haven of great English poets, notably Wordsworth. Ambleside, Windermere (the largest lake is here), Grasmere and Keswick are all quaint little towns with good inns and restaurants. Any one of them would make a good base for seeing the Lake District.

Cambridge and East Anglia . . . Cambridge is the other great university town in England. Cromwell, Wordsworth and Darwin all studied here. See King's, Trinity and St. John's Colleges. Don't overlook the lovely chapel of St. John and King's College chapel. The gardens are beautiful. Punting on the Cam is an experience you won't want to miss. The Round Church in the town of Cambridge is an interesting relic of Norman architecture. Stay at the modernized *University Arms* (M), the atmospheric old *Blue Boar* (M), the *Royal Cambridge* (M), or *Garden House* (M). Visit Anglesby Abbey, 6 miles northeast of town.

East Anglia is the territory of English painters. In this strangely beautiful, flat moorlike country, Constable and Turner produced their lovely canvases. There are many charming towns and villages. Ely is known for its ancient and beautiful cathedral. Lovely, medieval little Lavenham is gaining fame through the excellent *Swan Hotel* (M).

Other Cities . . . Two of the most interesting towns in all England for any tourist are York in the north, and Chester about 3 hours by train from London. Chester is a live, busy town, York a quiet cathedral town; but for an American sightseer, both have the charm

that only great age brings. Both have Roman ruins, both have their ancient walls. Those in Chester are still standing so that the visitor can walk completely around them. York Minster is to many the most glorious church in all England, surely the most interesting cathedral with the most beautiful stained glass. The famed "Five Sisters" window and some of the simpler war memorials are unforgettable. In York are the new *Viking Hotel* (L), *Royal Station* (L), *Dean Court* (M) and *York Motel* (B). Like York, Chester is an old Roman town, but busier and gayer. You can shop in the medieval Rows, the delightful two-storied arcades with shops full of antique silver, jewelry and furniture, and almost touch and feel the fourteenth century. Either of these cities can be used as a base for a two- or three-day tour of the surrounding countryside. In Chester, stop at the *Grosvenor* (L) or *Blossoms Hotel* (M).

Wales . . . You should try to get to Wales, which has at least a hundred old castles and a wild, unspoiled beauty even in South Wales with its coal mines. See Tintern Abbey south of Monmouth. Go to Llangollen for the annual Eisteddfod, which is a festival for musicians and dancers from all over the world. But it is the magnificent Welsh singing which rules the occasion. Llangollen is in Denbighshire, where flows the River Dee. Go to Betws-y-Coed in Caernarvonshire. Visit Colwyn Bay, and Llandudno, modern resorts with good hotels and fine beaches. For accommodations try the *Imperial* (M), *St. George's* (M) or *Craigside Hydro* (M) in Llandudno.

Caernarvon Castle is where the first Prince of Wales was presented by his father, Edward I, and where Prince Charles was invested in 1969. The castle is forbidding and majestic. North of Caernarvon are the resort towns of Llanfairfechan, Penmaenmawr and Bangor. The highest mountain in England or Wales, Snowdon, is in this county which is famous for its steep mountain ranges and its mountain climbing. South of Caernarvon is ghostly Harlech Castle, and then Montgomeryshire, which is in Central Wales where the Wye and the Severn Rivers start their course. There are charming towns here, and excellent fishing in the streams of Vyrnwy and Wye.

Westward on the coast is Cardiganshire, with some delightful resort towns. At Aberystwyth is a college of the University of Wales. Continuing south you come to Pembrokeshire with its many Norman castles. This is the oldest county in South Wales and full of historic interest. The stones at Stonehenge are believed to have come from here. And who could resist a lighthouse named Strumble Head? Cardiff is the capital and chief city in Wales. The *Angel* (L), *Royal* (M) and *Park* (M) are the best hotels.

Northern Ireland . . . Belfast, the pleasant and prosperous capital of Northern Ireland, may be reached by either air or steamer from England or Scotland. The city is surrounded by beautiful country with that soft and green quality which characterizes so much of Northern Ireland. Stay at the *Grand Central* (M) or the *Midland* (M). Make trips along the Coast Road and through the famous Glens of Antrim with their steep, wooded valleys, or take a bus or train to



Quaint Lower Slaughter in the Cotswolds adds charm to the English countryside.

County Down, where the Mountains of Mourne sweep down to the sea.

Spend a few days in Portrush, County Antrim, a famous seaside resort with long stretches of sandy beach and a championship golf course; *Northern Counties Hotel* (M). Visit the Giant's Causeway nearby, myriad columns of bright red and yellow volcanic stone. County Fermanagh is one of the great beauty spots of Europe. Upper and Lower Lough Erne, two lakes which divide the county, are studded with islands on which are the ruins of castles, shrines and monasteries. Visit some of the lovely rose gardens of County Armagh. The city of Armagh has been the ecclesiastical center of Ireland for more than fifteen centuries. St. Patrick founded his church there.

Edinburgh . . . Edinburgh, located on the Firth of Forth, is the Scottish capital. It is a beautiful city dominated by historic Edinburgh Castle, which sits on a rock some 270 feet high. The rock falls sharply on three sides to the gardens below it. The Castle has a long and bloody history. Here are the apartments occupied by Mary Queen of Scots when she gave birth to the child who became James I of England. See the National War Shrine here, too. The view from the Castle rock is spectacular—you look down on Princes Street, that famous and beautiful thoroughfare, which is lined with shops on one side—this is "New Town"—and beautiful gardens on the other. You also see the Royal Mile (Old Town), which leads from the Castle to Holyrood Palace, the Royal residence that Her Majesty uses when in

Edinburgh. Here Prince Charlie held the historic ball while at the Castle they were still fighting him. Here, too, are other apartments of Mary Queen of Scots and those of Lord Darnley, connected by an inner stairway. Next to the Palace are the ruins of Holyrood Abbey. Darnley is buried here. Parliament House, the famous St. Giles Cathedral, the Law Courts, all have marked and made Scottish history. Be sure to visit the National Gallery of Scotland. Visit the Zoological Park on the slope of Corstorphine Hill; it is one of the largest in Europe. Visit also Craigmillar Castle, about 3 miles from the city. Greyfriars Churchyard you must see, also the Sir Walter Scott Monument, the Royal Scottish Museum and Arthur's Seat, in King's Park. This is a hill some 800 feet high. There are daily tours around the city and car hires with or without driver.

Old Town straggles down the side of the rock. Until the middle of the eighteenth century, Edinburgh consisted of this narrow, crowded ridge. Here were built the first tall flats; the first tenements. In the latter part of that century began the expansion which is now New Town. Princes Street is the dividing line. Conveniently located hotels include the *Caledonian* (L), *Carlton* (M), *George* (L), the new *Mount Royal* (M) and stately old *North British* (L). Interesting restaurants: *Albyn*, *l'Aperitif*, *Beehive*, *Café Royal*, *Cramond Inn* (5 miles out), *Epicure*, *Handsel* and *Prestonfield House*. Go to Anderson's, George Street, for tweeds, tartans and Highland outfits. Hamilton and Inches for Scottish silver craft. Tensfeldt, Princes Street, for souvenirs. George Cockburn, Shandwick place, for antique jewelry and silver. McCalls, Lothian Road, for Celtic silverware and tartan souvenirs. City Glass Co., for old glass. Romanes and Paterson for tweeds, tartans, cashmeres and ladies' knitwear. Jenners is the largest department store. Some stores close early on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Prestwick . . . Prestwick Airport, at which you land, is situated in one of the most historic parts of Scotland. It abounds with tradition, and is near the home of Robert Burns. Visit his birthplace in Alloway and the memorial where many treasures dear to the hearts of Burns lovers are on display. It is set in a most picturesque spot on the banks of the river Doon, with that most famous of bridges, the "Brig O'Doon" taking a prominent place in the picture. In Prestwick, stay at the distinguished *Towans Hotel* (M).

The Auld Kirk of Alloway is the scene of Tam O'Shanter's run-in with the witches, as described in the famous poem. The scenery leaves little to be desired, and numerous hotels are situated near the airport, which, while not offering the newest in everything, retain a charm of their own. Around the airport there are 16 golf courses capable of testing the skill of the best. All are open to visitors. The *Turnberry Hotel* (L), about 18 miles from the airport, is a complete resort facing Ailsa Craig Golf Course.

Near Alloway lies Ayr, the center of the Robert Burns country. Ayr is a modern seaside resort and is filled with things to interest the devotees of Burns. Hotels at the *Station* (M) and *County* (B). From

Ayr it is possible to make a "Burns tour" of Dumfries (in the south, near England), Thornhill, Cumnock and other points of interest.

Border Country . . . South of Edinburgh is the Border country, the country of Sir Walter Scott. His home at Abbotsford is worth seeing. The ruins of Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys are nearby. Peebles on the River Tweed is the center of the Border country, a famous holiday area. There is good fishing here. North Berwick, 22 miles east of Edinburgh in East Lothian, has two golf courses and good hotels for the golfer. The *Marine Hotel* (M) is excellent.

The Island of Arran, picturesque and colorful, lies off the coast of Ayrshire in the Firth of Clyde, southwest of Glasgow. It is about 20 miles long and is the quintessence of all Scotland.

Glasgow . . . Coming north from Ayr or Arran, you reach Glasgow, Scotland's most important seaport, largest industrial city. Excellent car hire facilities are available, both self-drive and chauffeur-driven. The Glasgow Art Galleries are famous; see ARTS. There's a good zoo at Calderpark. Best midtown hotels are the *Central* (L), the new *Glasgow Metropolitan* (L), *Pond* (M), *Royal Stuart* (L), *North British* (L), *St. Enoch* (L) and *Shawlands* (M). On the edge of town: *Tinto Firs* (M); the *Bruce* (L) in East Kilbride; and the *Airport Hotel* (M) at Renfrew. Good Glasgow restaurants: the *101*, *Beacons*, *Gay Gordon*, *Grant Arms Grill*, *Rogano* and *Royal*. Glasgow is an excellent shopping center, with stores offering high quality goods. Recommended are: Copland & Lye, R. W. Forsyth, MacDonalds, Wylie & Lochhead, and Pettigrew & Stephen, to name only a few. Glasgow is aptly called the Gateway to the Highlands, radiating an excellent network of air, rail, road and sea transportation. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews is 76 miles from Glasgow. Overlooking the 17th hole is the handsome new *Old Course Hotel* (L), all rooms with bath, TV and radio.

The Trossachs . . . On the way to the Highlands you come to the Trossachs, a strip of land in Western Perthshire. Tours through this region are by bus or a combination of train, bus and steamer. Gateway to this lake region is Stirling (36 miles northwest of Edinburgh), a historic town with a castle on a high rock which overlooks the spot where Robert the Bruce defeated the English at Bannockburn.

From Stirling you go to Callander. Stay at the romantic old *Roman Camp Hotel* (M), or take a bus to Trossachs Pier and stay at the *Trossachs Hotel* (B). Then on to Loch Katrine, Stronachlachar, and Loch Lomond, famed in song and verse. Loch Katrine is the scene of Scott's "Lady of the Lake." There is an interesting trip, too, from Callander to Loch Tay to the northeast. Here you see thatched cottages, picturesque villages, mountains sloping to the loch shores. It is very old, very beautiful.

The Highlands . . . The imaginary line of demarcation between the Lowlands and the Highlands of Scotland is drawn between the Firth of Clyde on the west and the Firth of Tay on the east. Above this line lies the rugged, beautiful but often dour country of the Scottish Highlands. Here is where you will find Balmoral Castle. Here also is the



This view shows Princes Street with Edinburgh Castle at upper left.

Isle of Skye with Dunvegan Castle, the oldest inhabited castle in Britain, and the ancestral home of the Clan MacLeod.

From the west coast start your tour of the Highlands at Oban; *Great Western* (L) and *Park* (M) hotels. This is a fine Scottish resort town, chief yachting center of the North, and base for visiting the Hebrides and taking the steamer around the island of Mull.

From Oban go northward on the road running beside Loch Linnhe to Ballachulish, at the foot of Glencoe, scene of the sinister murder of Clan MacDonald in 1692. Nearby is Fort William and Ben Nevis, highest spot in the British Isles. The road runs beside the canal and series of lochs (including Loch Ness with its "monster") that reach right across the country, from Fort William to Inverness. This modern looking little city on the banks of the River Ness is considered the capital of the romantic Highlands and, like so many other Scottish cities, was the scene of much fighting; *Hotel Caledonian* (M), *Muirtown Motel* (B).

Macbeth's castle once stood in the midst of Inverness, the scene of a stormy past. Nearby is the battlefield of Culloden, where the Highlanders made their last stand against the English in 1746. You can see the names of the clans on some of the gravestones of these gallant dead. To the west from Inverness, the country is wild, the scenery more rugged and the Highlands more sparsely inhabited. But southeast of Inverness is Aviemore, Scotland's great new sports resort, with pony-trekking, golf, tennis, fishing and climbing the Cairngorm Mountains in summer, and superb skiing in winter. The hotels are lively and modern: *Aviemore Chalets* (B), *Badenoch* (B), *Coylum-*

bridge (M), *High Range Motel* (M), *Strathspey* (M).

From Inverness eastward, some 15 miles, lies the town of Nairn and Cowdor Castle, still approached by a drawbridge over its moat. Farther to the east along the coast is Elgin, with its ruined cathedral, and farther yet we come to the mouth of the River Spey. This is the center of the finest salmon fishing in all Scotland. The counties of Ross and Cromarty are the heart of the best deer forests in Scotland.

There are two roads to Aberdeen—one through the resorts and seaside villages of Lossiemouth and Banff, and the other an island route through Keith, Huntly and Inverurie. All these places have their own particular items of interest.

Aberdeen is the most Scottish of the cities of Scotland. It is a fine holiday resort, with a pleasant climate. There are numerous good hotels: the new *Larg Stracht* (B) and *Dee Motel* (B), the *Caledonian* (M) and *Station* (L). Aberdeen abounds in tradition and beautiful buildings.

Leaving Aberdeen for the south, one should travel along the road through what is known as Royal Deeside, through Ballater and Balmoral, where Balmoral Castle, the Scottish home of the Queen, can be seen. Nearby is little Braemar, where the famous Royal Highland Gathering of the Clans and Highland Games are held each September. This is the chief social event of the Royal Highland season. Following the road over the watershed at Devil's Elbow down Glen Shee, you reach Perth (32 miles northwest of Edinburgh) on the River Tay. Perth is a beautiful country town immortalized by Sir Walter Scott.

This almost completes the circle to Stirling and is near the Gleneagles golf course, with its excellent *Gleneagles Hotel* (D). A tour of the Highlands can be made by motor coach or by car. If you want to see more rugged country and the red deer and the lonely Scottish moors, go up over the Grampians way north to John O'Groats and on to the Shetland and Orkney Islands off the north coast.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . British Travel Association, 64 St. James's Street in London. Pan American's London office is at 193 Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel. 734-7292); in Birmingham at Lombard House on Great Charles Street (Tel. 236-8731); in Manchester at 10 King St. (Tel. Deansgate 3981).

The Scottish Tourist Information Center, 2 Rutland Place, West End, Edinburgh 1. Pan American is at Prestwick Airport (Tel. 7896) and at 130 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Tel. City 5744). Wales Tourist Board, 7 Park Place, Cardiff. Northern Ireland Tourist Board, 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast 1.

In the U.S., information and literature on Great Britain and Northern Ireland are available through the British Travel Association, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019. Other offices are in Chicago, Los Angeles, Toronto and Vancouver.

GREECE



WEATHER IN ATHENS—Lat. N37°59'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	42°	42°	46°	51°	60°	67°	72°	72°	66°	60°	52°	46°
High	53°	56°	60°	68°	77°	85°	95°	95°	83°	74°	64°	57°
Average	48°	49°	53°	60°	69°	76°	83°	83°	75°	67°	58°	52°
Days with No Rain	19	17	20	21	24	26	28	28	26	22	18	18

LOCATION . . . Greece occupies the southern tip of the Balkan peninsula in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Athens is at the crossroads between Europe and Africa, Asia and the Near East.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Since Greeks are naturally unselfish and friendly, they give visitors a warm welcome to their sunny country of great beauty and heroic legends. Apart from its world-famous historical and archaeological relics, modern Greece lavishes many attractions on the traveler. The many islands and indented coastline, so characteristic of Greece, provide ideal beaches, yachting harbors and fishing sites. For those who prefer the mountains and the inlands to the sea, for the huntsman, the mountain-climber, the hiker, the camper and the motorist, there is a vast wealth and variety of beautiful scenery richly scattered with relics of the Golden Age.

POPULATION . . . Over 8,716,000.

SIZE . . . 51,123 square miles, a slightly smaller area than Florida.

CAPITAL . . . Athens; metropolitan population, nearly 2,000,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . Greece is a constitutional monarchy.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Jet Clipper to Rome, then by connecting carrier only 1¼ hours to Athens; or 2 hours from Beirut. By ship from New York, 12 to 18 days.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . De luxe Athens hotels are the *Grand Bretagne* and *King George*, just off Constitution (Syntagmatos) Square \$9-\$15 single, \$12-\$22 double and the *Athens Hilton*, a 'stunningly beautiful building facing the Acropolis, about 20 minutes' walk

from Constitution Square; \$14-\$22 single, 18-\$27 double. First class hotels near the Square include the new *Electra*, the *Amalia*, *Athénée Palace*, *King's Palace* and *Olympic Palace*; rates are \$7-\$10 single, \$10-\$15 double. In the same category is the new *Royal Olympic*, overlooking the Temple of Jupiter. Modern hotels in and around Omonia Square, a busy focal point connected to Constitution Square by shop-lined Stadiou Street, are the *Acropole Palace*, *Alfa*, *Ambassadeurs* and *King Minos*; rates are \$4-\$7.50 single, \$5-\$10 double. If you have a car, take note of two excellent resort hotels near the city: the *Astir Palace*, a new luxury hotel at Vouliagmeni Beach, 15 miles from Athens; and the seaside *Xenia Lagonissi*, 25 miles out on the Sounion road. Both are stunning resorts. But all over Greece and its islands are simpler, completely modern hotels where rooms with bath are less than \$4 single, \$6 double.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Ellinikon Airport into Athens is 8 drachmas (26¢); taxi fare to downtown hotels is about \$1.50. Porters are tipped 5 drs. per bag. Air departure tax 40 drs. (\$1.34); sea departure from Piraeus, \$1.67-\$4.

ARTS . . . Athens is renowned for its classical remains dating back to the 5th century B.C. and earlier. Sights include Acropolis with the Parthenon, Propylaea, Theater of Dionysus, Odeon of Herodes Atticus. Byzantine churches: Theodori, Kapnikarea, Apostoli, Metamorphosi and others. Museums: Acropolis, Archaeological, Byzantine, Benaki (collection of national costumes), Museum of the Stoa of Attalos and others. See also WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING.

BANKS . . . The American Express Company, First National City Bank, Chase Manhattan and Bank of America have branches in Athens. Larger amounts of foreign banknotes may be exchanged only at the Bank of Greece or the American Express Company. Top hotels, restaurants and nightclubs may exchange small amounts.

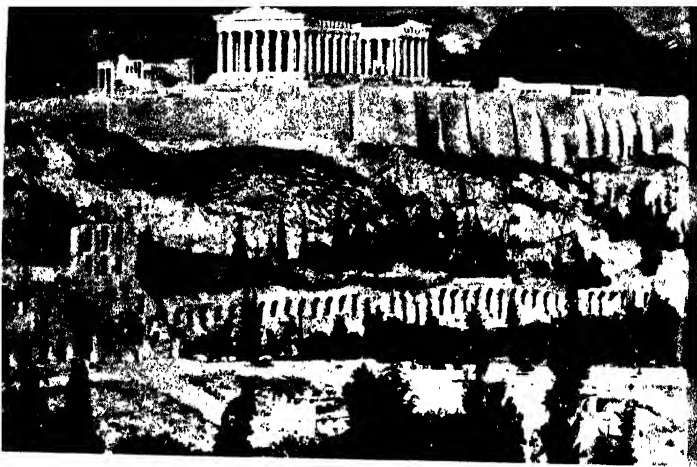
CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1 and 6; March 25, Independence Day; Shrove Monday; Good Friday; Easter Monday; May 1; May 21, St. Constantine's and St. Helen's Day; Whitmonday; August 15, Feast of Virgin Mary; October 28, National Day; December 25 and 26. Good Friday and Holy Saturday are splendid Greek Orthodox occasions.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . Good, mild Greek cigarettes cost 11-15 drs. a pack; *Papastratos* are popular with tourists. American brands cost about 30 drs. a pack.

CLIMATE . . . Mild Mediterranean climate. Spring and autumn are by far the best seasons to visit Greece. However, there are many pleasant sunny days in the winter, and even in the middle of summer the heat is often tempered by fresh breezes from the sea and mountains. The nights are invariably cool and pleasant.

CLUBS . . . Rotary (King's Palace Hotel), Lions, Propeller; riding, tennis, yachting, touring, golf, automobile clubs; American Club at Kiphissia.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Hand-shaking is almost *de rigueur* in Greece when you meet or leave some-



The Acropolis, Athens.

Island of Skopelos.



one. Say *ef-kha-ris-to* for "Thank you." Greeks are not too punctual, especially during the hot summer months. The summer siesta is an institution (2 P.M.-5 P.M.) when everyone takes a nap.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute phone call to New York costs 293 drs. plus 7% tax; a 10-word cablegram is 93 drs. Airmail postage for 5-gram letters is 7 drs.; 5 drs. for postcards.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 lepta in a drachma. 30 drachmae equal U.S. \$1. See currency chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport and vaccination certificate are required, but no visa. You can bring in 200 cigarettes, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tobacco, and 30 cigars. Articles for personal use and small gifts, as well as a reasonable supply of food, are duty free. Customs people, especially at airports, are courteous and efficient. Up to 700 drachmae may be brought in.

DRUGSTORES . . . Prisunic and A.B. self service stores can supply most of your needs with American or equivalent foreign products.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 volts, 50 cycles, A.C. Round-prong, European plugs are used.

FAUNA . . . Aquatic birds, partridges and rabbits are found here and may be hunted in season. Fish are also plentiful. See SPORTS.

FLORA . . . Pine trees on Mount Parnes near Athens. A great variety of wild flowers are found in the surrounding area.

FOOD . . . The majority of tourist restaurants serve Continental food of good quality. There are also a number of typically Greek dishes like *moussaka* (alternate layers of eggplant, ground meat and sauce agreeably spiced), *souvlakia* and *kokoretsi* (meat on small spits) and *dolmadakia* (rolled vine leaves containing rice, ground meat and spices). A great variety of excellent fish and delicious honey from nearby Mount Hymettus are available.

GAMBLING . . . The Achilleion Palace Casino on Corfu and the Grand Hotel Summer Palace Casino on Rhodes are luxurious places to win or lose money. There is betting on horse races at the Phaleron Delta, 6 miles from Athens near the sea.

LANGUAGE . . . Greek is the local language. English and French are largely understood and spoken.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Modern laundries are available but a little slow even in good hotels. Dry cleaners charge about \$1.50 for a suit.

LIQUOR . . . Excellent bottled wines: *Achaia*, *Boutari*, *Pallini*, *Santa Helena*, *Cambas*, *Dekelia*. *Demestika*, *Marco*, *Tour-la-Reine*, *Chevalier de Rhodes*. Sweet wines: *Robola*, *Mavrodaphni*, *Samos*, *Santorini*. The Greeks like resin-flavored wine (*retsina*). If you don't, ask for the *aretsinoto* version. Local liquors: *Ouzo*, *Metaxa* (brandy), *Coriandolino of Rhodes*, *Mastiha*. American and European drinks are also available.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . There are English-speaking doctors. Ask at your hotel for information.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Italian, Greek, French, British and

American films are usually shown with original sound tracks.

MUSIC . . . The Athens State Symphony Orchestra plays Monday evenings at the Kotopouli Rex Theater in winter. Liltng bouzouki music reverberates in the tavernas.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Athens is one of the most cosmopolitan and socially alive centers of the Mediterranean. Nightclubs: in the *Athens Hilton*, *King George*, *Acropole Palace* and *King's Palace* hotels; and the *Athinea* and *Coronet*, both on Venizelos Avenue. Also in midtown: *Seventeen*, *Zonar's*, the *Stork*, *Dolly's*, and *Anabell's*. For local color and lots of fun, the typically Greek taverns are heartily recommended for dinner, dancing and rousing floor shows. A few favorites of the many in the Plaka quarter, where the bouzoukia start to twang around 10 P.M. and roister along until 3 or 4 in the morning, are the *Kastro*, *Palia Athina*, *Mostrou*, *Erotokritos* and *Spiti Tou Aria*; and such popular bars as the *Kou-Kou Va-Ya*, *Ennea Mousses*, *Donald's Scotch Bar* and *Dolce Vita*. There are scores more; ask at your hotel for suggestions. Popular night spots outside the city are the *Neraiida* at Eden (8 miles); the *Acrotiri* and *Pangosmion* at Aghios Cosmas (10 miles); the elegant *Asteria* at Glyfada (11 miles) and *Queen Anne* at Voula (12½ miles). Since late nights at tavernas are so much a part of Greek life, it's no wonder everyone sleeps for awhile in the afternoon.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Cameras and films are rather expensive in Greece. Go well supplied, especially with color film. Photography at archaeological sites is freely permitted with hand-held still cameras; a permit is required to use a camera with a tripod. Photographing exhibits in museums with a hand-held camera is permitted with the purchase of one entrance ticket for the camera.

RELIGION . . . Greek Orthodox. Churches of other denominations; Catholic, Protestant and Jewish in the center of Athens.

RESTAURANTS . . . Aside from the large hotels, the best restaurants in Athens are: *Zonar's*, *Floca*, *Corfu*, *Costi*, *Kalamia*, *Lucullus*, *Ta Nissia* and *Pantheon* in the downtown area; *Le Bagatelle*, next to the Hilton; the attractive *Dionyssos*, across from the Theater of Dionysus; *Tavern Ton Theon*, near Herodes Atticus Theater. If you're in the mood for French food, try *Bistro de Paris*, *Abreuvoir*, or *l'Air de Paris*; Italian specialties at *Alessandro's* and *Il Mondo*. Outside the city: *Asteria* at Glyfada Beach; *Grand Chalet*, *Salmatanis* and *Blue Pines* at Kiphissia, 8½ miles north of the city; *Auberge Tatoï* (sumptuous, French cuisine, very expensive), 5½ miles farther on near the Royal Summer Palace at Varibodi; *Oceanis* at Vouliagmeni (15 miles); *Ta Kohylia* and *Ta Votsala* at Lagonissi (25 miles).

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Open in summer from 8:15 A.M. to 1.45 P.M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays; other weekdays 8 A.M. to 1.45 P.M. and again from 5 to 8 P.M. In winter: 8:15 to 1:15 and from 4 to 7:30; closed Saturday afternoons.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Rowing regattas, yacht races, automobile races, go-karting, horse races, tennis matches, football. Various sports events are held in Panathenaic Stadium, built for the 1896

Olympics, which were resumed on the same site as the original Olympic Games that had been abolished nearly 1,500 years before.

SPORTS . . . Hunting: Vistors may hunt almost everywhere in Greece from August 25 to March 10. Aquatic birds are numerous at Marathon and Souli, near Athens. Passage birds are to be found at Lake Carla, near Volos, Halkis and Limni in central Greece. For information and hunting permits, apply to Dept. of Hunting and Fishing in the Ministry of Agriculture, 2 Acharnon Street, Athens. *Fishing:* Fish are plentiful in Greek waters. Amateur fishermen will find a warm welcome at the Association of Underwater Activities and Fishing, Aghios Cosmas—near the airport (Tel. 987-166).

Sailing and canoeing: Enthusiasts should get in touch with the Greek Yacht Brokers Association, 25 Loukianou Street, for boat rentals. Yacht owners can take advantage of facilities offered by the Hellenic Royal Yachting Club, Tourkolimano (Tel. 412-730), where they may be admitted through a member. Regattas are organized during the summer in many ports and islands. *Swimming* is particularly pleasant in the limpid, blue sea from spring to fall. There are good beaches along the coast near Athens. Facilities are especially good at the beach development of Astir at Glyfada, beyond the airport, and at Lagonissi and Vouliagmeni which are farther out. The waters of the Cyclades Islands and Sporades, Corfu and Rhodes, are ideal for spear fishing.

Climbing, hiking, skiing: There are many great mountains to climb in Greece, and most have shelters and facilities for campers. The toughest terrains are on Mt. Olympus, Vardoussia and the Camila Peak of North Pindus. Skiing, on elevations of 5,905 feet and up, is usually fine from mid-December until late in April. Contact the Hellenic Alpine Club, 7 Karageorgi Servias St., Athens.

THEATERS . . . During July, August and September, the Athens Festival is in full swing at the ancient open-air Odeon of Herodes Atticus. Performances include classical Greek dramas, operas, concerts and dance recitals presented by the Greek National Theater company and visiting artists. In October, the National Theater Company moves indoors to the Royal Theater in Aghiou Constantinou Street and presents both modern and classical dramas. Other famous classical performances, staged in summer in the original ancient theaters, are at Epidauros, Dodoni, Philippi and Thasos. The Greek Folk Dance and Song Society, one of the leading ballet companies, performs all summer at the Philopappou Hill Garden Theater in Athens.

TIME . . . Noon in Athens is 5 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . A 15% service charge is included in hotel and restaurant bills. You usually leave waiters an extra 10% (on plate); and be sure to leave a separate small amount for bus boy *on the table*. Tip 10-20 drs. to concierge, chambermaid. Tip 2-5 drs. to movie and theater ushers, parking lot and gas-station attendants. In general, tip 5 drs. for most small services.

TRANSPORTATION . . . While plenty of buses and trolley buses are available in Athens, visitors usually take taxis (cheap) or hire cars (5 to 7 seats) for trips both in and around Athens. The rates for a car

range from 3.20 drs. per kilometer (about 10¢ per $\frac{3}{4}$ mile), provided the car is used for return. Self-drive cars can be rented for from 8¢ a mile. There are excellent country-wide bus tours with English-speaking guides. Planes and helicopters serve many islands.

WATER . . . Safe in cities and resorts. Avoid well water.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Dolls, in miniature national costumes; embroideries, in modern Greek and Byzantine designs; handwoven silk, linen and cotton fabrics, rugs from Soufli, Crete, Kastoria, Arachova and the islands of Mykonos and Spetsai; handwoven striped skirts, bags and sandals; laces from Aegina, Hydra and Spetsai, small islands near Athens; earthenware with classic or modern designs from Rhodes. Also Cretan pottery with Minoan designs; peasant jewelry, silver and gilded; a variety of silver and copper items from Ioannina; silver and gold ornaments from Rhodes. All these articles are to be found in shops around Athens' Constitution Square. Antiques in Pandrossou, Kriezotou and Philhellenon Streets. Don't miss the Exhibition Hall of the Greek Handicraft Organization at Mitropoleos Street.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Greek women are very chic and beautifully dressed, so bring something smart for dinner and evening wear, but also plenty of lightweight cottons, because in summer it gets quite hot. Sports clothing, sun hats and swim suit for the island resorts.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Athens . . . Whether you want to take motorcoach tours available through travel agencies or go sightseeing on your own, here is a brief checklist of principal places in Athens and the logical sequence of side trips according to the length of your visit. Most important, of course, is the fabulous Parthenon (447-432 B.C.), which stands like a crown on the rocky hill of the Acropolis, dominating the city. Also here is the famous Erechtheum with the Caryatids supporting the porch, the Temple of Nike (Wingless Victory), and the Acropolis Museum. North of the Acropolis is the Temple of Theseus (believed to be 449-444 B.C.), best-preserved temple of Athens' classic period. Other places of interest include the Temple of Zeus, the Chapel of St. George on Lycabettus Hill (which now has a cable car to the top), the National Museum, the Benaki Museum (noted for its fine collection of Greek costumes), the Byzantine Museum, Byzantine churches and the Stadium. Also the Agora and huge, reconstructed Stoa of Attalos.

Corinth . . . locale of St. Paul's sermons and epistles to the Corinthians, is situated on the isthmus about 2 hours by road or train west of Athens. Chief points of interest are the temple of Apollo, fountain of Pirene, the Agora, Odeum, Theater and Museum.

Aegina and Hydra . . . These two picturesque islands can be visited on a beautiful and relaxing 1-day cruise from Athens.

Delphi . . . About 100 miles northwest of Athens, Delphi is beautifully situated on the slopes of Mount Parnassus at an altitude of 2,000 feet. Delphi is world famous as the site of the Oracle of Pythia and contains excavated ruins of many ancient monuments, including the Temple of Apollo, the open-air theater, the Stadium, the Sanctuary of Athena Pronaia, and masterpieces of sculpture. The *Amalia* is \$7.40

single, \$10.80 double with breakfast; the *Vouzaz*, about \$12 single, \$20 double with all meals; and the *Xenia*, \$5 single, \$6.60 double without meals. At Itea, 15 miles from Delphi on the Gulf of Corinth, is the new beachside *Xenia Motel*; \$10 single, \$17 double with meals.

Epidauros . . . about 92 miles southwest of Athens; is noted for its Sanctuary of Asclepius, ancient health resort. From late June to about mid-August, the "Epidauros Festival" takes place with excellent productions of classical Greek drama in this ancient theater. Also of interest are the Tholos, the Stadium and a well-preserved, open-air theater with remarkable acoustics. *Xenia Tourist Pavilion*, *Xenia Guest House*; the *Amphitryon* or *Xenia* in Nafplion, 20 miles away.

Sounion . . . is 1½ hours south from Athens through beautiful countryside. This is the site of the Temple of Poseidon set on a hill overlooking the Aegean Sea. *Hotel Aegaeon* is about \$6 single, \$8 double, without meals. The *Belvedere Park* and *Green Coast* bungalow hotels are about \$10 single, \$16 double with all meals.

Olympia . . . is reached by diesel train, bus or car about 200 miles west of Athens. Located in a beautiful serene area, it is an ancient religious center, and has the Stadium where the Olympic Games were held. The Hermes of Praxiteles is among the beautiful pieces of sculpture found in the local museum. *Spap*, *Xenios Zeus* and *Xenia* hotels, about \$5 single, \$7.50 double.

Rhodes . . . Praised by poets as the "Island of Roses" and "Bride of the Sun," Rhodes is the largest and most beautiful of the Dodecanese islands, about 1½ hours by air southeast of Athens. Immaculately clean with its blue-trimmed, white-plaster houses, imposing public buildings and pleasant parks, Rhodes offers, for contrast in the old city, ruins and buildings covering the Hellenic, Roman and Byzantine periods. Most notable is the remarkably well-preserved medieval walled city of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, with fascinating castles and palaces, buildings of Byzantine and Turkish architecture. Of interest, too, are the glowing municipal flower gardens and the Museum of Rhodes, which contains, among other interesting items, the famous Venus of Rhodes. Short excursions from the city take you to the ancient cities of Lindos, with its Sanctuary of Athena Lindaia on its acropolis overlooking the sea; the Kamiros whose excavations reveal life in ancient times in the same detail as Pompeii does a later period; the valley of butterflies; and the Monastery of Philerimos, among other points of interest. Vacation facilities are excellent in Rhodes. De luxe hotels (about \$12-\$15 single, \$21-\$25 double with three meals) are the air-conditioned *Grand Hotel Summer Palace*, *Golden Beach*, *Miramare* and *Hotel Des Roses*. First class hotels (\$7-\$9 single, \$9-\$14 double with two meals) include the *Ibiscus*, *Thermae Park*, *Belvedere* and *Cairo Palace*, among others. Rhodes is a free port and a great place to shop for bargains.

Corfu . . . in beauty is second only to Rhodes among the many islands of Greece. Located in the Ionian Sea, Corfu is northwest of Athens less than 2 hours by air. This internationally smart resort has lots of charm and facilities for sports; ideal for sightseeing. Hotels are

the *Corfu Palace* and *Miramare Beach* (\$14-\$17 single, \$24-\$29 double with three meals), the *Astir*, *Corcyra Beach* and *Castello*; \$7-\$9 single, \$11-\$15 double with two meals.

Mykonos . . . is reached by helicopter (in summer), plane, or by boat from Piraeus, the port of Athens. It is a beautiful island noted for its picturesque windmills, gleaming white, modest houses, and good bathing. One of the most fashionable Aegean Sea islands, it is a meeting place for artists in summer. Stay at the *Leto* or *Xenia* hotels, or the *Alkistis Bungalows*; all about \$6 single, \$8 double.

Crete . . . is an hour by air south of Athens, the mythical birthplace of Zeus and site of extensive remains of early Minoan civilization, including the beautiful Palace of Knossos (2nd millennium B.C.). Herakleion makes a good base for sightseeing and has the *Astir* and *Xenia* hotels; about \$8 single, \$10 double with two meals. Just outside town are the new *Minos Beach* and *Creta Beach* with fine bungalow accommodations; about \$11.50 single, \$17 double with two meals.

Delos . . . an hour by caique (or small native motorboat) from Mykonos, is believed to be Apollo's birthplace. The excavated former religious and commercial center reveals interesting temples, clubs, markets, a theater, and private homes with beautiful mosaics.

Mount Athos . . . a peninsula in northern Greece, not easily accessible, is religious territory dotted with beautiful 14th century monasteries. No women visitors are allowed on Athos.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The National Tourist Organization, 2 Amerikis Street, Athens. Pan Am is at 4 Othonos Street, Constitution Square (Tel. 235-242). The Greek National Tourist Organization is at 601 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10017.

The white island of Mykonos is an artists' favorite in summer.



HUNGARY



WEATHER IN BUDAPEST—Lat. N49°29'—Alt. 502'—1,692'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	26°	28°	36°	44°	52°	57°	61°	59°	53°	45°	37°	31°
High	35°	40°	51°	62°	72°	78°	82°	81°	74°	61°	47°	38°
Average	31°	34°	44°	51°	62°	68°	72°	70°	64°	53°	42°	35°

LOCATION . . . Landlocked Hungary is bounded by Austria, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Romania and Yugoslavia.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Hungary abounds in sumptuous palaces, picturesque villages and music everywhere. The girls are beautiful, the men gallant, and you're sure to have fun in Hungary.

POPULATION . . . 10,240,000.

SIZE . . . 35,919 square miles.

CAPITAL . . . The twin cities of Budapest, population 2,010,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . A socialist people's republic.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am to Vienna, Prague or Belgrade and on to Budapest in about 10 hours elapsed time. By Danube hydrofoil from Vienna, 4 hours. By air from Vienna, ¾ hour.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Check on the opening date of the elegant *Duna Inter-Continental*. The regal old *Gránd Hotel Gellért*, on the Buda side of the Danube, near the Liberation Memorial and the Citadel, has a bubbly mineral water pool, fine restaurant; \$18 single, \$33.20 double with all meals; or \$12 single, \$22 double with breakfast. The *Margitsziget*, beautifully situated on Margaret Island in the Danube, has a huge open-air mineral water pool, lovely dining room; same rates as the Gellért. Same rates also at the *Royal* on the Pest side of the river; room TV; nightclub, movie theater and post office in the same building. The first class, ultra modern *Budapest Hotel* (with rooftop nightclub), and the *Szabadzag* have high season rates of \$7.80 single, \$13.60 double, including breakfast. The *Astoria*, *Béke*, *Palace* and *Vörös Csillag* are \$4.80 single, \$8 double with breakfast.

Above hotel rates apply from May 1 to September 30, and are 30% to 40% less the rest of the year. Advance reservations are advisable and easily made through *Ibusz*, the Hungarian travel agency, or its agents. Electric current is 220 volts, a.c. 50 cycles, but the better hotels have outlets for U.S. razors.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Ferihegy Airport into Budapest (10 miles) is 4 forints (13¢). *Ibusz* transfer service, with guide, is \$6 for two passengers. Luggage porters are tipped 3 to 5 forints per bag. Air departure tax 30 forints (\$1).

ARTS . . . Budapest has 25 museums (closed Mondays) of which the finest are the National Museum, Museum of Fine Art, the National Gallery and the Royal Castle Museum.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1; April 4, Liberation Day; Easter Monday; May 1, Labor Day; Whitmonday; August 20, Constitution Day; November 7, Revolution Day; December 25, 26. The Budapest International Fair is held annually in late May.

CIGARETTES . . . American brands cost 80¢ a pack. Local cigarettes are 20¢-40¢ a pack.

CURRENCY . . . Tourist rate of exchange is 30 forints to U.S. \$1. Keep all exchange receipts; forints cannot be reconverted on departure. A minimum of \$6.50 for each day must be exchanged on arrival if you have no hotel reservations.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport, visa (obtainable on arrival by air, for \$3 and 2 photos). Duty-free allowance: 200 cigarettes, or ½ lb. tobacco in any other form; 2 liters wine, 1 liter brandy. No more than 200 forints may be taken into or out of the country.

DRUGSTORES . . . Take with you all the camera film, medicine and toiletries you might need.

FOOD . . . *Gulyás* (goulash) is happily inescapable, but also try *Esterházy rostélyos* (braised steak), *borjú pörkölt tarhonyával* (veal stew with egg barley), *bárány pörkölt* (lamb steaks in gravy) and of course schnitzel. Paprika is the key seasoning of Hungarian cookery and comes in all degrees of pungency from very mild "dessert" paprika to fiery-hot *feferoni*. Sour cream is used with equal gusto from soups to pastries. Hungarian pastries are incredibly rich and gooey, but extremely inexpensive. Pasteurized milk is available, safe to drink. Tap water is generally safe, but bottled mineral waters are recommended.

LANGUAGE . . . Hungarian. English is understood at hotels. The all-purpose greeting is *jó napot; kérem* is "please"; *köszönöm* is "thank you"; *mennyi* is "how much?"

LIQUOR . . . Familiar whiskies are imported, but it's more interesting (and much less expensive) to experiment with Hungarian products. Go to the wine museum at Budafok, just south of Budapest, for a wine-tasting spree to decide on favorite brands. There is also a *Winetasters' Inn* at Siófok on Lake Balaton. The famous Tokay (Tokaji) comes in a wide range from dry (*Szomorodni*; inexpensive) to very sweet (*Aszu 5 puttonyos*; expensive). *Furmint* on a label refers to a superb grape unique to Hungary. *Bikavér* (bull's blood) is the

best Burgundy-type red wine.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Budapest has 123 hydrocarbonated springs that have made it one vast health spa for over 2,000 years.

MUSIC . . . Gypsy musicians first appeared in Hungary in the 15th century and greatly influenced the folk music of the country, which was spread world-wide by Franz Liszt (1811-1886), Béla Bartók (1881-1945) and Zoltán Kodály (1882-1967). Soulful gypsy violins and zithers play at nearly any place you dine or stop for wine. More formal music is featured at Budapest's two opera houses (the best seats are only \$1.50), the Municipal Operetta and numerous concert halls. Performances are held outdoors in summer. Do attend a performance of the spirited Hungarian State Ensemble.

NIGHT LIFE . . . The dining rooms of all major hotels have music for dancing, and there are outstanding floor shows at the Budapest and Béke hotels. Budapest has its share of rock 'n' roll hangouts, but no beatnik atmosphere; boys must wear jackets and ties, girls must be nicely dressed. *Pipacs Bar*, open to foreigners only, has dance hostesses. The vast *Budapest Dance Palace* is fun and puts on a program of entertainment from midnight until 2 A.M. The *Casanova* is located in a building where that amorous wit once lived.

RESTAURANTS . . . Many Budapest restaurants are very grand with the opulent décor of the Hapsburg dynasty that evaporated in 1918. Particularly impressive is the *Hungária*, on Lenin körút, where Molnar wrote *Liliom* in 1909, and writers are still popular patrons. Other good places on the Pest side of the Danube include the *Gundel*, *Kárpátia*, *Mátyás Pince*, *Apostolok*, *Alabárdos* and the old *Száz Eves Etterem*. On the Buda side: *Kis Royal*, *Rózsadomb*, *Fortuna* and *Harmashatárhegy*. All feature Hungarian food and music. Most menus are in English, French and German, as well as Hungarian. Tip waiter 10% of the bill. The old taverns of Budapest also serve delicious food in a very cozy atmosphere, and meals are very inexpensive. Expresso shops serve coffee and pastries for between-meal snacks.

SPORTS . . . Soccer is the national sport. There are water sports of all kinds at Lake Balaton resorts. The fishing is great, and visitors can get local permits at an *Ibusz* office or resort. At Lake Balaton the most famous fish is the fogas, a delectable variety of pike-perch. Silurus, which run from 66 to 110 pounds, put up a fight that lasts for hours. Aspe and eels are other sporting catches. Reed-surfaced Lake Velence is ideal for anglers, and its south shore is lined with campsites and small hotels. In this land of dashing Magyars, horseback riding is a specialty. Several palaces of former nobility, now converted into hotels, have fine stables. At Tata, between Vienna and Budapest, horses drink from marble troughs as in the days of the Esterházy princes. Tourists are also pampered. At Szenttamás, on the Great Hungarian Plain, the castle hotel has a swimming pool, wonderful horses. Rates at both resorts are \$81.90 single, \$66.50 per person double for seven days, including all meals and two hours of riding a day.

TRANSPORTATION . . . The average city taxi ride is about U.S.

80¢; tip 10%. There are leisurely steamer or fast hydrofoil excursions on the lovely Danube to Visegrad and Esztergom. *Ibusz* has self-drive cars for hire; a Fiat 125 is \$44 a week, and a Jaguar is \$76 a week.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Budapest stores have good guide books in English. Recordings of Hungarian music make treasured souvenirs. Some really stunning women's clothes are displayed in Váci Street shops. The designs of Klára Rotschild are expensive and would look elegant anywhere. Hand-embroidered peasant costumes and table linens, sold in state-owned stores, are good buys.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Budapest . . . It is fascinating to study the 800-year architectural history of Buda's Castle Hill where medieval, Gothic, baroque, Turkish and classic styles manage to contrast yet harmonize. City tours include Gellért Hill, Matthias Church, where Hungarian kings were crowned, and the turreted Fishermen's Bastion which affords a panoramic view of the Danube, the straight avenues of modern Pest and the neo-Gothic Parliament building, and ruins of the Roman city of Aquincum. Budapest is alive with taverns, expressos, sophisticated night clubs and ornate restaurants. Take a night cruise on the Danube, or the Budapest-by-Night tour. Take a ride on the Pioneer Railway in the Buda Hills. And, of course, take a swim in one of those wonderfully revitalizing mineral water baths. The Gellért's outdoor pool churns with artificial waves, and there is also a resplendent indoor pool. The Palatinus pool on Margaret Island can accommodate 20,000 bathers at a time. An attendant will guard your clothes if all the lockers are full. Most of the city's baths are open year round from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. and are a major part of Budapest's social life.

Lake Balaton . . . Only 65 miles from Budapest, this is Hungary's most popular place in summer. The water has an average summer temperature of 77° (very warm for Europe), and is wading-depth shallow up to 1,500 feet out. Fishing, sailing, horseback riding, excellent restaurants and night clubs. Siófok, where hotels are open May 1 to September 30, is the largest resort. Rates, including all meals, are \$11.30 single, \$15 double at the *Europa*; \$9.40 single, \$12.40 double at the *Balaton, Hungária, Lido, Napfény* and *Venus*. In the enchanting village of Tihany, the *Kistihany* and *Tihany* are \$11.30 single, \$15 double. All the hotels are distinctly modern and rooms have private baths.

SOURCE OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Budapest Tourist Board, Roosevelt tér 5, Budapest, V, or their travel agent representatives in the United States.

ATLANTIC



ICELAND

This green island (5¼ hours by Pan Am from New York) offers an unusual and interesting experience for the traveler who will stop for even a few days. Nearly half the size (39,702 square miles) of the British Isles, Iceland is a land of frost and fire with numerous volcanoes, hot springs and glaciers, beautiful mountains and fjords. Most of the population of 200,000 is concentrated in a small area near Reykjavik, the capital city of 80,000 population. These highly literate people, direct descendants of the Vikings, are friendly and hospitable. English is taught in the schools, and readily understood.

The climate is warmer than you'd expect because of the Gulf Stream. Mean temperature is 52° in summer, 32° in winter, similar to Quebec. Best time to visit Iceland is June to September when you can enjoy the Midnight Sun and, in late August, the Aurora Borealis.

To visit Iceland you need only a passport. Duty-free customs allowances include 1 bottle of liquor and 200 cigarettes. The krona is the monetary unit, 88.10 kronur equal \$1, each krona being worth about 1.1¢. Good buys are sweaters, sheepskins, Icelandic handmade silver, ceramics and other handicraft, and paintings by local artists.

Newest hotels in Reykjavik are the *Holt* and the *Lofthleidir*. The *Saga* and *Borg* are also good. Rates about \$15 double, plus 15% service charge and 7½% tax, but there is no tipping. Local food specialties include *hangikjot* (smoked lamb), and various forms of dried fish. *Brennivin*, something like aquavit, is the local drink. *Naust*, *Glaumbaer*, *The Club* and *Saga* restaurants have fine seafood and smörgásbord. Magnificent view from the *Saga Hotel Grillroom*.

Sightseeing in Reykjavik should include a visit to the University, the hot springs reservoirs from which the city is heated, and the museums. Thirty-five miles away is Thingvellir, where the Parliament (Althing), the oldest in the world, was founded in 930.

Main attractions for visitors are the Gullfoss or "Golden Fall," the beautiful waterfall about 70 miles from Reykjavik, the Great Geysir, which spouts a jet of boiling water nearly 200 feet in the air, and Surtsey, the volcanic island born in 1963.

The Iceland Tourist Bureau in Reykjavik arranges tours by plane and taxi. For the mountain climber there are several 6,000-foot ranges in addition to Mt. Hekla, still an active volcano with impressive views. Make advance arrangements to fish for trout and salmon.

Limousine fare into Reykjavik (32 miles) is \$1.25 from Keflavik Airport. (Souvenir shop and duty-free store here.) Pan Am's Reykjavik telephone is 2165. The Icelandic Consulate General is at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

IRELAND



WEATHER IN DUBLIN—Lat. N53°20'—Alt. 30'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	35°	34°	35°	37°	42°	47°	51°	50°	46°	41°	38°	35°
High	46°	47°	49°	53°	58°	64°	66°	65°	62°	55°	50°	47°
Average	41°	41°	42°	45°	50°	56°	59°	58°	54°	48°	44°	41°
Days with No Rain	10	10	12	13	15	15	13	12	14	12	11	10

LOCATION . . . Ireland is situated to the west of Great Britain. The six northeastern counties of the island which form Northern Ireland are covered under GREAT BRITAIN.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Ireland, with its castles, lakes, greenness, and soft-voiced people will delight you. Dublin is a charming city, full of interesting things to see. And who can resist the thought of seeing Donegal, the Yeats country, Connemara, Killarney and the River Shannon? The people are hospitable, the food good. It's a perfect place for a quiet vacation with some good fishing, inexpensive hunting, wonderful golf, and fine motoring.

POPULATION . . . About 2,910,000.

SIZE . . . 32,595 square miles including 5,459 square miles in Northern Ireland. Only 302 miles long and 189 miles wide, it is said that no part of Ireland is more than 70 miles from the sea.

CAPITAL . . . Dublin is the capital with a population of 568,772.

GOVERNMENT . . . The 26 southern counties of the island have an independent, republican type of government.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Jet Clipper to Shannon, about 6 hours from New York. Shuttle service from Shannon Airport to Dublin. By ship, about 5 days.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Advance hotel reservations are advised in summer. The largest, most luxuriously modern hotel is the *Dublin*

Inter-Continental, near the American Embassy; \$13.50-\$14.70 single, \$20.85-\$22 double; reduced rates from November through March. In the heart of Dublin are the regal old *Shelbourne* on St. Stephen's Green and *Jury's* on College Green, favorites for over a century; the *Royal Hibernian* on Dawson Street near the Shelbourne; the *Russell*, across the Green from the Shelbourne (all four within easy walking distance of the fine shops on Grafton Street); and the smart *Gresham* on busy O'Connell Street. During the peak seasons of June to September and in December, rates average \$13 single, \$21 double for rooms with bath; about \$6 less off-season. Good, conveniently located and less expensive are the *Clarence*, *Moir*, *Powers Royal* and *Wicklow*; high season rates average \$8 single, \$15 double with bath. Room rates in these hotels include a hearty Irish breakfast. The *Montrose* (4 miles) and *South County* (5 miles), on Stillorgan Road out of Dublin on the way to Wexford, are new hotel-motels convenient for motorists. On the airport side of the city are the modern *Crofton Airport Hotel* and the new *Skylon Hotel*; about \$6-\$8 single, \$11-\$16 double.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Planes for Dublin connect with transatlantic flights to Shannon Airport; no extra charge if you have a through ticket to Dublin. Bus fare from Dublin Airport into the city is 4/- (48¢); taxi about 15/- (\$1.80), plus 10% tip. Porters are tipped 1 shilling per bag. Air departure tax 10/- (\$1.20).

ARTS . . . The National Museum, on Kildare Street, with its collections of Irish antiquities from Stone Age onward, is world famous. See the museum's unique hoard of Bronze Age gold ornaments and priceless treasures of Early Christian metalwork. Nearby, the National Gallery in Leinster Lawn, facing Merrion Square, within easy reach of all parts of town, has as fine a collection of old masters as can be found anywhere outside of London, including works by Rembrandt, Rubens, good examples of Italian school, a wonderful Goya, "Spanish Woman." Also Hogarth works and many famous Irish painters: Barry, O'Connor, Orpen, and two Hones, among others. National Portrait Gallery is under same roof. Open every day, free. The Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, in a fine old Georgian mansion on Parnell Square, is a must. Fine works of Continental, English and especially Irish painters, such as Hone, Orpen, G. F. Kelly, Shannon, Fisher, Yeats and George Russell. Important works by the great Irish sculptor Andrew O'Connor. The Heraldic Museum in Dublin Castle where family trees are traced is the only one of its kind.

BANKS . . . American Express Company, Thomas Cook & Son, First National City Bank, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan and the Bank of Nova Scotia are represented in Dublin.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . St. Patrick's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whitsuntide, August Monday, Christmas Day and December 26. Emphasis is on outdoor events in April, May, June, with indoor attractions in the fall. Early season events are the Westport Sea Angling Festival in County Mayo and the Festival of Traditional Music held in a different town each year. The Dublin Horse

Show in August is a major social and sporting event. Dublin Theater Festival and the Wexford Festival of Music and Arts are in the autumn.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . Irish and American tobacco and cigarettes are available. Of course, Irish pipes (especially good, Peterson's Dublin). Good cigars are expensive.

CLIMATE . . . Green Ireland has no extremes of temperature. The Gulf Stream makes for mild weather, but with some rain. Best months to visit Ireland are April to October.

CLUBS . . . P.E.N., Rotary, Lions, Variety, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Skat, Publicity, Royal Dublin Society; commercial clubs.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Same courtesies prevail as in America with regard to sending and acknowledgment of gifts, invitations, etc. Christmas is the biggest religious and civic festival of the year; on March 17 the Shamrock is worn and sent to friends in other countries to commemorate the feast of Ireland's patron, Saint Patrick.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . Daytime phone calls to the States cost about £1 per minute. Cablegrams are 1 shilling 5 pence (1/5) a word; urgent rates 2/10. Airmail postage to the U.S. is 1/9 for a 5-gram letter; 10d (ten pence) for a postcard; 1/- for an airletter form. Local phone calls are 6d; 1/- in some hotels.

CURRENCY . . . There are 12 pence in a shilling, 20 shillings in a pound (£), worth \$2.40. Dollars are usually acceptable, too. See currency chart, page 24.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . An American needs his passport, but no visa. You may bring in, duty free, 1,000 cigarettes, 200 cigars or 2½ lbs. of tobacco, 1 pint of perfume, 1 quart of liquor, \$48 worth of gifts. The only currency restriction is an export limit of £250 (\$600) in sterling or Irish notes.

DRUGSTORES . . . Called chemist shops, they are purely medicinal.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 volts, 50 cycles, A.C. Voltage of 110 is also available at first-class hotels.

FAUNA . . . Thoroughbred race horses and stud horses and dogs are famous; also all types of sporting and domestic animals indigenous to Western European countries.

FLORA . . . Plant life, vegetation, trees, shrubs and flowers indigenous to the British Isles. Hedges of fuchsia, gorse and rhododendron border many roads. Subtropical plants in the southwest.

FOOD . . . Irish food is probably closest to American food to be found anywhere outside the United States. The milk is fine, always pasteurized. As in Argentina, roast beef and steaks are superb and inexpensive. Ham and bacon, traditionally famous, and rich cream, eggs and all kinds of vegetables are particularly tasty. Specialties include Dublin Bay prawns, Galway oysters, lobsters, pheasant and grouse and homemade-tasting breads.

GAMBLING . . . More than 100 race meets, many of 2- or 3-day duration; greyhound night racing plentiful. Famous Irish sweepstakes,

several times each year, based on the Irish Derby and big English classic races, prizes running to thousands of dollars.

LANGUAGE . . . English is spoken all over Ireland and accepted as the language of the country. In some outlying rural and coastal areas, however, the Irish language (Gaelic) is spoken.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Laundry service is fast, reliable. One- and two-hour dry cleaning service is available.

LIQUOR . . . There is excellent Irish whiskey. Old-fashioned, pot distilled with a barley base, it is not so smoky as Scotch. After dinner have an Irish Mist—Ireland's legendary liqueur—or an Irish Coffee. Dublin's famous Guinness stout is darker, stronger than Continental beers. For residents, the liquor restrictions are slightly complicated, but foreign visitors registered at hotels may buy a drink at any reasonable time. Prices are lower than at home, about 50¢ a drink, including Scotch. Minimum legal age for drinkers is 18.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Excellent throughout the country.

MOTION PICTURES . . . The Irish are among the greatest Hollywood fans in all Europe. In Dublin the leading cinemas include the *Savoy*, *Carlton*, *Capitol*, *Ambassador*, *Astor*, *Corinthian*, *Metropole* and *Adelphi*. Tickets are about 75¢.

MUSIC . . . Since the day in 1742 when Dubliners saw the first performance anywhere of Handel's *Messiah*, the town has had a high standard of musical taste. There is the Trinity College Choral Society, the Royal Irish Academy of Music, and the *Feis Ceoil* (Music Festival which first introduced John McCormack), along with the Palestrina Choir in the Pro-Cathedral; and the Hibernian Catch Club, oldest male-voice choral society anywhere, founded in 1680. Concerts with famous conductors, opera and Radio Eireann Symphony Orchestra concerts during the winter in Dublin.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Nightclubs are missing but the cabarets are fun at the Clarence and Jury's hotels. Irish wit, gaiety and conversation are at their best in such famous pubs as the loquacious old *Davy Byrnes* on Duke Street; the *Pearl* (newspapermen) and the *Palace* (artists) on Fleet Street; *Searson's* (business executives) on Baggot Street between the Inter-Continental and St. Stephen's Green. Even if you don't get a word in yourself, Irish Coffee (a wineglass of black coffee with Irish liqueur whiskey, plus fresh thick cream) makes listening at such places, and at *Neary's* (theatrical crowd) on Chatham Street, a treat not easily forgotten. Pubs where there is apt to be more heart-melting ballad singing than talk are: *McGovern's* on Wexford Street, *O'Donoghues* on Merrion Row, the *Castle Inn* on Lord Edward Street (they even have Sunday morning ballad sings), *Lord Edward* nearby, the *Bark Kitchen* across the Liffey from Guinness Brewery, and the very popular *Abbey Tavern* in suburban, seaside Howth (telephone 322006 for a reservation and have a fine seafood dinner while the Abbey Singers warm up). For smart cocktail lounge atmosphere: the ever-popular *Shelbourne*, *Inter-Continental*, *Gresham*, *Russell*, *Wicklow* and *Jury's* hotels. Pubs close at 11:30 P.M. in summer, 11 P.M. in winter.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Tourists can buy black-and-white still and movie film in Dublin, Cork, Galway, etc.; also color film, cameras and all photo equipment. Prices, particularly of cameras, are among the lowest in Europe.

RELIGION . . . Predominantly Roman Catholic, although many denominations are represented. Among Dublin's half-dozen Anglican (Episcopal) churches is historic old St. Patrick's Cathedral where Jonathan Swift was the dean from 1713 to 1745.

RESTAURANTS . . . Traditional Irish dishes have a simple, hearty hominess that tastes wonderful but is somehow not comfortable in elegant surroundings, and the dining rooms of Dublin hotels are mostly quite majestic. So the cuisine is largely French in the superb *Martello Roof Restaurant* at the Inter-Continental overlooking a panoramic view of the city and distant Wicklow Hills, and at the Gresham Hotel's elegant restaurant and *Garden Room*, in the Shelbourne's romantically dim, ultramodern restaurant (wonderful grilled Irish steaks and chicken, however, in the *Saddle Room*), in the Georgian-style Russell Hotel across the park and the Waterford-chandeliered dining room of the Royal Hibernian. The cuisine is gloriously Irish in the *Copper Grill* at Jury's Hotel, where there is a nightly Irish cabaret, at the new grill and restaurant in the Wicklow Hotel, and at the new *Jonathan's Restaurant*. The *Bailey* on Duke Street serves fine Irish food, and *The Country Shop* on St. Stephen's Green makes you feel truly at home in Ireland. Also try a sizzling steak at the *Charcoal Grill* on O'Connell Street, the widely-varied menu at the *Ould Cod* on Lincoln Place, and the up-one-flight *Kilimanjaro* on Lower Baggot Street. At Stillorgan, just south of Dublin, is the fascinating *Beaufield Mews* restaurant-antique shop where you can buy your wine glass or dinner plate if they strike your fancy.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Most of the city's smart shops are in the Grafton Street area. For the ladies, Brown Thomas & Co. and Switzer's; boutiques are Sybil Connolly's, Clodagh Ltd. and Sheila Mullaly. For the men, Switzer's, Kingstons, O'Beirne & Fitzgibbon, Kevin and Howlin for tweeds. Hortons and Joseph Monaghan for tailoring. At Shannon, the customs-free airport, there is an international trading market with extremely low prices.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . More than 30 racecourses in the country. Phoenix Park, Curragh, national stud headquarters, Punchestown and Leopardstown are a few that are near Dublin. Hurdle racing and steeplechases all winter. Big Irish Grand National in spring, usually Easter Monday, at nearby Fairyhouse course. Greyhound racing 6 nights a week from March to October. Hockey, cricket, soccer, Gaelic football, hurling, bicycle racing, tennis matches, automobile racing, polo, all can be seen in and around Dublin. The Horse Show held in August draws visitors from all over the world. The All-Ireland Hurling and Football finals at Croke Park draw huge local crowds every September. Go out and see one of the famous Hunt Meets (November to April), such as the Meath or the South Country Dublin Harriers, even if you don't ride. There are boxing matches which have

a big local following, stadium matches, basketball, billiard matches. The annual yacht regatta, at Dun Laoghaire, is a great event. Girls hurling (Camogie, twelve to a side) play in Phoenix Park.

SPORTS . . . There are more than twenty golf courses in the neighborhood of Dublin, some with world-wide reputations, other courses all over Ireland. Golf is almost as popular here as in Scotland. Among the best, adjacent to Dublin: Portmarnock and Royal Dublin (both 18-hole championship courses), seaside, very scenic; Woodbrook, another 18-hole course (seaside), licensed clubhouse, professional instructors available. Special Dublin trains stop right at the course. Some of the better-known inland courses are Killarney, Ballybunion, Lahinch and Bundoran; clubhouses are open to guests.

As for fishing, a license for salmon or sea trout for single line and rod costs \$2.40 for 7 days. No license for brown trout. The River Liffey has fair game fishing right near Dublin, open season from January 1 to September 30. All over Ireland there is good sport; pike, brown and sea trout and off-coast sea fishing—very good in August and September, when mackerel fishing is also at its best. Best sea-trout fisheries are along the west coast, Connemara, Donegal, and Kerry. Fishing is free on the three lakes of Killarney, excellent for both salmon and trout. Licenses can be obtained from local hotel proprietors and tackle agents. Off-shore fishing is especially good at Kinsale, Dingle, Westport and Rosslare. Dun Laoghaire, near Dublin, is headquarters for Irish yachtsmen; the Wicklow Regatta in August is the big annual event for Irish boating enthusiasts.

THEATERS . . . Dublin is the home of the famous *Abbey Theater*. There are also the *Gate*, *Gaiety* and several smaller theaters.

TIME . . . Noon in Ireland is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Hotels and restaurants add a 12–15% service charge onto your bill. Tip luggage porters 1/– per bag; 6d for washroom attendant or hat check; 1/– to 2/– for parking lot or gas station attendant. Tip taxi drivers and barbers 10% of the bill; 15% for beauticians; 1/– for bellboy or doorman.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Train service is good. Taxis are cheap. Bus service everywhere is clean and cheap. Drive-yourself cars from \$3.50 a day, plus 5¢ a mile. Drive on the left. In this lovely land where rural traffic is so light, why not tour it with a trailer? The best choice of caravans is probably found in Cork, where 5-berth models, completely equipped for housekeeping, rent for around \$70 a week. The Irish River Floatels offer 8-day cruises on the River Shannon for only \$96, all inclusive, and experienced boatmen rent fully-equipped cruisers for river trips.

WATER . . . Water is good to drink.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Hand-woven tweeds for both men and women, suits, topcoats, skirts, lace, linen, fine whiskey, Peterson pipes, walking sticks. For antiques, fine old Irish Waterford glass, old silver, a great deal of which is superior to English of the same period. You may do better to bring your tweed goods home with you to be tailored. Good handmade shoes for men in Dublin. Wonderful fisherman

sweaters from County Donegal and the Aran Islands.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Medium-weight clothes and sports clothes are fine for daytime wear. Good walking shoes are essential. You really don't need evening clothes. You'll need a warm topcoat for winter touring, or buy one there. Sportsmen will need golf and fishing togs. You'll want a raincoat, but you can buy fine ones there.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Dublin . . . Dublin, the natural headquarters for all visitors to Ireland, is a city of wide streets, lovely squares and parks, and wonderful examples of 18th century Georgian architecture. There are houses and buildings by Gandon, Cassels and Johnston, who were among the greatest of 18th century architects. Ceilings by Angelica Kauffman and mantelpieces by Bossi are famous features of some of these magnificent old buildings. See Mansion House (Dawson Street), the Merrion Square home of Daniel O'Connell. Visit Ely Place, Fitzwilliam Place and St. Stephen's Green. Robert Emmet's house is on the western side and the church of the Catholic University erected by Cardinal Newman faces the square too. Visit Grafton Street; Percy Bysshe Shelley lived at No. 1, Richard Brinsley Sheridan stayed at No. 79, and Tom Moore and the Duke of Wellington attended Samuel Whyte's famous school. The provost's house on the grounds of Trinity College is impressive. O'Connell Street, the finest thoroughfare in Dublin, runs north from the river. See the O'Connell Monument. The General Post Office was headquarters of the Irish Volunteers during their Easter Rising. Parnell Square has the Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, the Gaelic League and the Rotunda. Here, too, are the Gate Theater, the Rotunda Hospital. See the birthplace of George Bernard Shaw at 33 Synge Street, and that of James Joyce at No. 41 Brighton Square. The Joyce Museum is in the ancient Martello Tower at Sandycove. Visit St. Patrick's, St. Audoens and Christ Church Cathedral which dates back to Norman times. The Guinness brewery, one of the world's largest, is worth a visit. Take a look at Trinity College, the Custom House, the National Library. Spend some time in Phoenix Park, one of the finest in the world, containing a race course, zoo, sports grounds, the official residence of the President, the American ambassador's residence, flower gardens, a lake and the Wellington Monument.

Seven miles south of the city is Dun Laoghaire, with a fine harbor and steamer service to Holyhead. It is a marine playground for all of Dublin, with good swimming. The old village of Dalkey, a mile or so beyond, affords a magnificent view of the bay. Bray, 4 miles farther south, is a seaside resort with a promenade and all other resort features. To the north there are picturesque seaside villages of Howth, Skerries, Rush, Lusk, and others. Twelve miles west of Dublin is restored Castletown House, the country's noblest Georgian mansion.

Basic Side Tours . . . There are daily coach tours to other interesting and picturesque spots within a 30-mile radius of Dublin. From Shannon Airport there are luxury coach tours of 2 to 6 days to Killarney and/or Connemara. Transatlantic passengers can now take a 24-hour "Medieval Tour" from Shannon Airport for the all-inclusive cost

of only \$26. The tour gives you a 60-mile ride through cozy villages and emerald-green countryside, tea before a turf fire in a thatched cottage, a medieval banquet (complete with songs by Irish minstrels) in Bunratty Castle, overnight accommodations at the Airport Hotel, and breakfast. And you still have time for a glorious shopping binge in the Airport Duty Free Shop before flying out of the country. *Dromoland Castle*, 8 miles from Shannon, is now a luxurious resort hotel featuring golf, shooting, fishing and other sports. 800-year-old *Kilkea Castle*, 40 miles southwest of Dublin in County Kildare, has similar fine facilities; high season rates \$13.50 single, \$25 double. You can arrange 6- and 9- and 12-day tours out of Dublin before you leave home. Or make your arrangements in Dublin. Bicycling is a fascinating way to cover Ireland. There are Youth Hostels and inns everywhere. A clockwise tour of the island is one of the best ways to see everything there is. On the way from Dublin to Cork you see the famous round towers, the Vale of Avoca, made famous by Thomas Moore. The next county is Wexford, where you will see Johnstown Castle. The Saltee Islands, famous bird sanctuary, are off the coast. Waterford comes next (new *Tower Hotel*), then the resort of Tramore, where there is a race meet every August. In Tipperary County is the great rock of Cashel and the remains of King Cormac's Chapel, home of the medieval Kings of Munster.

Cork . . . on the river Lee, has the new *Cork Inter-Continental* (\$6.15-\$9.80 single, \$9.80-\$15.95 double) and other modern hotels. Five miles away is Blarney Castle with the famous stone. Down the river about 16 miles is Cobh (formerly Queenstown), the country's main port. Visit St. Colman's Cathedral. When you get to Killarney, the lakes, the mountains and the pervasive charm will make you want to stay a few days. *The Great Southern Hotel*, *Hotel Europe*, *Dunloe Castle* and *Castlerosse* are good. Rooms with bath about \$10 single, \$20 double.

Limerick . . . Only 15 miles from Shannon Airport, this sturdy old city on the River Shannon is composed of English Town, founded on King's Island in the 12th century, Irish Town and Newtown Pery, founded in 1769, which is the modern section of shops and hotels. The de luxe *Limerick Inter-Continental* is \$5.55-\$9.80 single, \$9.20-\$15.95 double. Interesting antiquities include King John's medieval castle, St. Mary's Cathedral (12th century) and the ruins of Munget Abbey, probably founded by St. Patrick.

Galway . . . has a brand-new cathedral to contrast with the Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1320. The city is the springboard for sight-seeing in western Ireland. Here you'll find rugged coast, mountains and fine salmon fishing. Centered about Galway City are dozens of old castles, shooting lodges and country houses which have been converted into hotels and inns. One of the finest is *Ashford Castle*, Cong; about \$8 single, \$16 double with breakfast.

A 30-mile steamer trip to the rugged Aran Islands, where much Gaelic is spoken, is most rewarding. Allow a full day for this.

Westport . . . is to the north, where you'll see Croagh Patrick, the



Ashford Castle, located in Cong, about 25 miles north of Galway, has now been converted into one of Ireland's fine luxury hotels.

Holy Mountain of St. Patrick, which is climbed by thousands on the last Sunday of July. The town of Westport is lovely with 18th century Georgian buildings and is known for the magnificently furnished Westport House, home of the Marquess of Sligo, which is open to visitors in summer. The entire west of Ireland is the fisherman's delight. Lough Corrib in Connemara, Leenane, Ballynahinch, Kylemore and Recess are known to fishermen the world over. In County Mayo are many lakes in which fish abound. At certain hotels fishing privileges are available to guests. At Ballyvaughan on Galway Bay is one of several new cottage developments that are ideal for family vacations in this green little island. Externally, the cottages look like any snug little Irish homes, but inside the kitchens and bathrooms are completely modern and can accommodate up to eight people. Weekly rentals range from \$40 in April up to \$75 in July and August. Ask your travel agent about the Rent-an-Irish-Cottage plan.

NOTE: Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom and is completely separate from the Republic of Ireland described here. See the Great Britain chapter for such facts as Customs Regulations, Calendar of Holidays and where to go sightseeing in Northern Ireland.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The Irish Tourist Board is at 590 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036, and in Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal. In Dublin there is a Tourist Information Bureau at 14 Upper O'Connell Street. Information also at Pan American's office, 26 Westmoreland Street (Tel. 79091).



ITALY

WEATHER IN ROME-- Lat. N41°54'--Alt. 95'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	38°	40°	44°	49°	54°	61°	66°	65°	61°	54°	46°	40°
High	52°	55°	59°	66°	73°	81°	87°	86°	80°	70°	60°	53°
Average	44°	48°	52°	58°	64°	71°	77°	76°	71°	62°	53°	47°
Days with No Rain	21	18	22	21	23	25	29	28	24	20	18	19

LOCATION . . . Italy occupies the familiar boot-shaped peninsula extending from the Alps into the Mediterranean Sea.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Italy is always gay and full of visitors. You can relax in Rome, Florence and Capri or enjoy yourself in Sicily and in the charming little towns along the Italian Riviera. The history of the modern world has its roots in Rome. You will have missed something if you don't wander around the Colosseum or see the Sistine Chapel. Rome is noisy, Latin, and very smart these days. The tourist receives wonderful treatment from everybody: in the hotels, in the shops, in the streets; even policemen speak English.

POPULATION . . . Nearly 53,749,000.

SIZE . . . 760 miles long and 100 to 150 miles wide.

CAPITAL . . . Rome, estimated population 3,220,583.

GOVERNMENT . . . Italy is a Republic in which all major political parties participate.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Jet Clipper only 8 hours nonstop from New York and 14½ hours direct from San Francisco; service also via Paris, or via Lisbon, Barcelona and Nice. By ship to Venice, Naples or Genoa, 8 to 14 days.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . If you don't demand a room with a view, you can stay quite economically in many of Italy's most elegant hotels. Luxury hotels (L) charge \$8-\$22 single, \$14-\$32 double for rooms with bath. When service charges are not included, they amount

to 18% to 21.20% additional. Add about \$10 a day for demi-pension (two meals). Moderate hotels (M) are \$6-\$14 single, \$12-\$20 double for rooms with bath; add about \$8 more for two meals, and 19.20% for service if it is not already included. Budget hotels (B) are \$3.20-\$9 single, \$4.80-\$12 double for rooms with bath; service charges are usually included, but are otherwise 17.20%; add \$4-\$6 to include all meals. Rooms without private bath, even in the best hotels, are much cheaper and usually have hot and cold running water. From about November 1 to March 1, some resort and city hotels cut 25% from their high-season rates.

Rome, especially, is so popular that advance reservations are nearly always advisable. Hotels that are on, or very near, the delightful Via Veneto include the *Ambasciatori* (L), *Bernini Bristol* (L), *Eden* (L), *Excelsior* (L), *Flora* (L), *Hassler Villa Medici* (L) and *Parco dei Principi* (L); also the *Boston* (M), *Eliseo* (M), *De la Ville* (M), *Majestic* (M), *Regency* (M), *Savoia* (M) and *Victoria* (M). Near the Railway Station are the *Mediterraneo* (L), the *Commodore* (M), *Continente* (M), *Metropole* (M) and *Massimo d'Azeglio* (M). The *Grand* (L) is near the National Roman Museum; the *Quirinale* (L) is beside the Opera House; and the resort-like *Cavalieri Hilton* (L) has a breathtaking view of all Rome from the heights of Monte Mario, 10 minutes from the city center. The *Michelangelo* (M) is near St. Peter's Basilica; the *Leonardo da Vinci* (M) is near Castel Sant'Angelo. The *Claridge* (M) is in a residential section north of the Borghese Gardens; the *Hermitage* (M) is farther out but has a fine view; the *Residence Palace* (M) and *Ritz* (M) are also in quiet residential sections. The *Raphael* (M) is near Piazza Navona; the *Napoleon* (M) is on never-a-dull-moment Piazza Vittorio Emanuele. The *Forum* (M) is a palace hotel below the Palatine Hill with stunning views of the ancient Forum and Capitol. The *Americana di Roma* (M) is a motel-type hotel with two swimming pools, quite far out on Via Aurelia. *Dei Congressi* (M) and *Eur Motel* (B) are 6 miles out, near the E.U.R. (Universal Exhibition district).

Not to be overlooked, especially for a stay of 3 days or longer, are the many pleasant and inexpensive *pensioni*, or private lodging houses. There is no exact U.S. counterpart for the *pensioni*, some of which offer service and facilities equal to hotels, plus a congenial and less impersonal atmosphere. The *Bellavista Milton*, *Delle Legazioni*, *Sitea*, *Scalinata di Spagna*, *Suisse*, *Tea*, *Texas*, *Villa Borghese* and *Waldorf* are popular among those centrally located. In addition are *La Villa Gaia*, *Home in Rome*, *Paisiello Parioli* and *Villa del Parco*, which are more quietly situated. Rates per person, with taxes, service and all meals included, range between \$7 and \$12; it is usually possible to arrange for half *pensione*: breakfast and one other meal if preferred.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Airport bus fares into Rome from Leonardo da Vinci Airport (22 miles), or into Milan from Malpensa Airport (31 miles) are 800 lire (\$1.30). Luggage porters are tipped 130 lire (20¢) per bag. Air departure tax is 1,000 lire (\$1.60). Sea arrival and departure taxes range from \$8 to \$15.

ARTS . . . Italy is the art lover's paradise. Museum after museum is filled with famous paintings and sculpture, tapestries, gold and jewels, ceramics. In the churches and palaces where Raphael, Michelangelo, Titian and the other great artists actually worked, you'll see their masterpieces in the original settings. Statues, mosaics and other treasures of the ancient Greeks and Romans are superbly displayed in Rome's Lateran Museum, the National Roman Museum (Baths of Diocletian), and the famous Capitoline Venus are to be found. The Vatican Museums house a vast collection of the art of many ages and many peoples; the Sistine Chapel with Michelangelo's magnificent paintings of the Creation, the Borgia Apartments and the frescoed Rooms of Raphael. The fascinating art of the Etruscans fills Rome's stately Villa Giulia and the Etruscan Museum in Florence. From the Pompeian Rooms in the Naples Museum to the world-renowned painting of the Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci in Milan, there is hardly a town in all Italy that cannot boast priceless works of art.

The Uffizi Gallery in Florence, one of the world's greatest, the Pitti Palace, the town hall museums of Sienna and Perugia, the Doge's Palace and Academy Gallery in Venice are not to be missed.

BANKS . . . In Rome, the Banca del Lavoro, near the Pan Am office, represents the major U.S. banks. Others include Bank of America and Italy, Largo Tritone; American Express, Piazza di Spagna 38; Thos. Cook, Via Veneto 9-11. Banks and most hotels cash travelers checks at the official rate minus bank charges.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . National holidays are January 1, April 25, May 1, June 2, November 4. Religious holidays: January 6, March 19, Easter Monday, Ascension Day and Corpus Domini, June 29, August 15, November 1, December 8, 25 and 26. Detailed lists of events are available. See SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . American cigarettes cost about 64¢ (400 lire) per pack. (See CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.)

CLIMATE . . . Rome is pleasant the year round, but there is a rainy season during the winter months. April to November are months usually filled with sunny, warm days, which by midsummer turn quite hot. Climate in the rest of Italy varies from very warm to freezing. It depends on where you go and at which time of the year.

CLUBS . . . In Rome: Lions, Rotary (meets at Excelsior Hotel), American Chamber of Commerce, American Women's Association and American Club.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Dinner hour is late and so are opera and theater performances. The chaperone is still in good standing. "Grazie" is "Thank you" in Italian. When visiting churches, men wear coats. Women should wear stockings and dresses with sleeves; never slacks. For an audience with the Pope, women must wear dark, long-sleeved high-necked dresses or a suit, a hat or veil. Men should wear dark suits. If you are not a Catholic, you need not genuflect or kiss the Pope's ring.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . Telephone service is not as good as in America; for an overseas call, one must make a reservation in ad-

vance. Calls to the U.S. cost 2,825 lire per minute. Airmail rates for letters to the United States are 150 lire, for postal cards 115 lire. It saves time to let the porter or concierge send your cables. Regular cables cost 245 lire per word; 123 lire per word for night letters.

CURRENCY . . . The monetary unit of Italy is the lira, valued at about 625 to U.S. \$1. For exchange, consult banks or your concierge and avoid sidewalk money changers. Italy has legalized operation of the *cambio* or private exchange office. See chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS NEEDED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . You'll need a passport, no visa. You may bring in unlimited dollars and lire. About 400 cigarettes, or 1 lb. of tobacco in any form, 1 opened bottle of liquor or 2 of wine. No restrictions on food or liquor when leaving. Two still cameras with 10 rolls of film, and 1 movie camera with 10 reels duty free.

DRUGSTORES . . . Most American products are available in the bigger *farmacie*, which are roughly similar to the American drugstores. The *profumerie*, or perfume shops, carry familiar cosmetics and toiletries as well as perfume and souvenirs.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Italy is in the process of standardizing its current. Large areas already have 110-127 volts, a.c., Milan has 220, others have 150-160 volts, and all are 50-cycle. However, American-made electric appliances are very popular in Italy, and everywhere one is able to purchase plug converters and small transformers or rectifiers for local outlets and type of current.

FAUNA . . . Wild animals are found almost entirely in the higher mountains, their last refuge from thousands of years of hunters. Roe, red deer and chamois still inhabit the Alps but are becoming scarce; wild pigs and wildcats, however, are still fairly abundant. Game birds also mostly stay in mountains, but interesting migratory waterfowl annually visit low-lying marsh areas.

FLORA . . . Shapely pines and cypress trees are a distinctive part of the Italian landscape, and sweet chestnuts and olive trees provide both beauty and food. It is estimated that over 350 varieties of trees, vines and flowers which now seem typical of Italy were unknown to the Roman Empire. Among comparatively recent imports are lemon and orange trees, and mulberry trees, basis of Italy's silk industry.

FOOD . . . *Pasta* means not only spaghetti and ravioli but *pasta* of all sorts in an amazing variety of sizes and shapes. Despite everything you've heard, you won't find much garlic in typical Italian food. There are innumerable *risotto*, or rice, dishes mixed with peppers, chicken, meat, fish, onions and spices. *Pizza*, so enthusiastically adopted abroad, is the specialty of Naples. *Antipasto*, the Italian hors d'oeuvre, is full of delectable surprises. Veal is a favorite meat and *scaloppine* is wonderfully good in Italy. The fruits, vegetables and salads are excellent. Beef is generally good. *Polenta*, a favorite in northern Italy, is a porridgy dish of corn meal served mostly in native restaurants in the country. The northern Italians cook in butter. In the south they prefer oil. Italian cooking is rich, saucy and spicy and infinitely varied, so take it easy the first few days. Romans eat far more than Americans,

especially at lunch.

Caffè espresso is the bitter, strong coffee especially brewed in *espresso* machines, Rube Goldberg contraptions which use forced, compressed steam to make the coffee. Milk is available everywhere.

GAMBLING . . . There are Casinos at Venice, San Remo, St. Vincent (Aosta Valley) and at Campione near Como. Parimutuel betting at horse racing and dog tracks. Weekly Government-run lotteries too.

LANGUAGE . . . You won't need to know Italian to get around easily in Rome or in the other principal tourist centers.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Laundry is wonderful and fast; Italian laundresses do careful pressing on lingerie and shirts. It is advisable to select your dry cleaner carefully. Dry-cleaning facilities are available in all hotels or in dry-cleaning shops. The prices are somewhat higher than in the States. Be sure to inquire about the probable delivery time before leaving your things.

LIQUOR . . . Italian wines are excellent. Best known are Chianti, Frascati, Soave and Verdicchio. Valpolicella, Barolo and Merlot wines are also good. There are many brands of each kind. Gin and brandy are favorite hard liquors, but one must acquire a taste for Italian brandy. Best is Buton Vecchia Romagna. Strega is a native cordial which has quite a bite. The average price for a bottle of good wine is about \$1 in a shop; higher in a restaurant or hotel, of course, and one must add the service. Popular American drinks are available in most places. You can get excellent martinis in Rome. American whiskey and Scotch cost less than in New York.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . There are many English-speaking doctors and good hospitals. Rome has the *Salvator Mundi* International Hospital with American-trained staff.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Most are in Italian but the *Fiammetta* and the *Archimede* in Rome show exclusively English or French films in their original versions, as does the *Metro Drive-In*. Shows are at set hours, not continuous.

MUSIC . . . In this land of Verdi, Puccini, Rossini and Mascagni, opera is a gala occasion: you'll hear wonderful music and see elegant audiences at their gayest during the winter season at Naples' San Carlo, in Rome, or at famed La Scala in Milan. In Rome there is open-air opera during July and August in the matchless setting of the Baths of Caracalla, and frequent concerts in the Basilica of Massenzio, right in the heart of the Roman Forum. Also of interest are Musical May in Florence, the International Music Festival in Venice in September, outdoor opera seasons at the Campi Flegrei near Naples and in the Amphitheater at Verona; there are also excellent orchestral and chamber concerts and recitals in principal cities.

NIGHT LIFE . . . From October to mid-June, Rome's smartest clubs are *La Cabala* at Hostaria del'Orso, near Piazza Navona, and the equally exclusive *Open Gate* near Via Veneto. In this same fashionable section are the elegant *Club 84*, *Capriccio*, *Il Pipistrello*, *Old Rome*, *Waikiki Club*, *Rupe Tarpea*, *Jim and Jerry's Luau*. *L'Arciliuto* is nice for a nightcap with wonderful guitar music. The *Piper Club*, out on

Via Tagliamento, is outstanding among many hectic discothèques. There is nightly dancing at the Hilton's *La Pergola* roof garden; the *Rendez-Vous* at the Excelsior Hotel is also very smart.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Any photographic material is available in every big town, and film is cheap. Film-developing facilities are available everywhere. Time for developing is reasonable, quality good. Don't mail your film from Italy. Take it out with you or have developing done in Rome at Vasari, Via Sicilia 36 near Excelsior Hotel or Fotoptica Vicari, Via 4 Fontane near Piazza Barberini; in Milan, Via Vittor Pisani 16; or in Naples, 6-7 Via Marittima.

RELIGION . . . Rome, needless to say, is Catholic and is filled with magnificent churches. The church set aside for American Catholics is Santa Susanna, near the Grand Hotel. Other churches are the American Church (Episcopal) on Via Nazionale, the English Church on Via Babuino, other Protestant churches, and synagogues.

RESTAURANTS . . . No two Romans, much less visitors, will agree on restaurants. However, in the elegant and expensive category, don't miss *Hostaria dell'Orso* near Piazza Navona. It's reputed to have been the inn where Dante stayed in the 14th century. The food is epicurean, the furnishings utterly luxurious. The smart *La Cabala* night club is on the top floor. The *Passetto*, nearby, is highly fashionable, has Italian and international cuisines; "31" *Al Vicario* is in the same area near the Parliament building (fairly expensive); *Tre Scalini* (moderate prices) on beautiful Piazza Navona has sidewalk tables facing the Bernini fountain; you might see Italian film stars at the *Panzironi* trattoria. In the vicinity of the Trevi Fountain are *Al Moro*, a trattoria famous for *spaghetti alla moro*; and little *Da Necci*, where gourmets gladly let the chef decide what they'll eat. In the general area of the Spanish Steps and Via Veneto are the sophisticated (and expensive) *St. Andrew's*; *Piccolo Mondo* and *Nino* (both inexpensive, popular with movie people and writers); *Ranieri* (visible aura of nobility, expensive); the jolly *Cesarina* (Bolognese cuisine, moderate); *Otello alla Concordia* (dine in old courtyard amid celebrities, moderate); *La Soffitta* (very good Tuscan cuisine, moderate); the very smart, expensive *Capriccio*; *Hostaria Romana*, near the U.S. Embassy (moderately expensive); the *Sans Souci* (international cuisine, expensive). *George's* has an English owner but serves Roman and north Italian food to a posh clientele. *Alfredo all'Augusteo*, the original *fettucine* restaurant, is at 30 Piazza Augusto Imperatore. *La Fontanella*, famous for game and milk-fed veal, is opposite the Borghese Palace. On the Aventine Hill are the Pompeiian-decorated *Pancrazio* and the *Apuleius*. Lunch with a view at *Casina Valadier*, stately old villa on the Pincian Hill. The popular *Biblioteca del Valle*, at 7 Largo Teatro Valle, resembles a great wine cellar. In the rollicking old Trastevere section you'll eat well and have lots of fun at *Da Meo Patacca*, *Trilussa* (great *rigatoni*), the picturesque *Romolo* and *Da Ciceruacchio*. On the same side of the Tiber are *Sabatini's*, *Il Porto* and a host of others. *Trattorie* (family restaurants) are everywhere.

Two recommended inexpensive restaurants in the Parioli area near

Piazza Ungheria are *Al Ceppo* and *Il Pescatore*, a fish restaurant.

Any restaurant with a few feet of sidewalk space moves its tables outdoors in fine weather; lunch in the *Hassler Villa Medici Gardens* is a delight. For especially lovely evening views, dine at the *Hassler's Roof Restaurant*, and the roof gardens of the *Eden*, *Forum*, *Bernini-Bristol*, *Cavalieri Hilton* and *Residence Palace* hotels. Outdoor cafés that are especially rewarding for girl- and celebrity-watching are *Doney's*, *Café de Paris* and *Rosati's* on Via Veneto.

Hamburgers, ham and eggs and other American fare can be found in American-style luncheonettes and restaurants such as the *Lido*, *Piccadilly*, *California*, the *Colony* and the *Madison House*.

On the outskirts of the city, particularly pleasant on summer evenings: *Casale* on Via Flaminia (old barn turned into restaurant); *Eliocabala* (off Appian Way); *La Torre* on Via Nomentana; *La Monachina* (Via Aurelia); *La Francescana* (Via Cassia).

In Rome and in all of Italy eating is a fine art and not to be hurried, so plan to take it leisurely and enjoy yourself. The price for a meal in a restaurant goes from a minimum of \$2 to a maximum of about \$10. Service is usually included in the check.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . The main shopping center is formed by Via Condotti, Rome's Bond Street, Via Frattina, Piazza di Spagna and Via Sistina. Specialty shops in this area display a mouth-watering array of beautifully made gifts, clothing and accessories (*See WHAT TO BUY*). English is spoken everywhere. Stores close at 1 P.M., reopen from 4-7:30 P.M. in winter; in summer 4:30-8 P.M. Some shops will let you exchange things, but there are no refunds.

The closest thing to American department stores in Rome are the *Rinascente*, Piazza Colonna and *Piazza Fiume*, and *CIM*, Via XX Settembre; but they are far smaller than those in America. Prices are reasonable. Rome is otherwise a fairly expensive European city.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Horse shows, football, yacht races, speed-boat tests, motorcycle races, golf, tennis tournaments, water polo. Several tracks near Rome have flat racing and trotting races.

SPORTS . . . There are fine beaches for swimming throughout Italy. Best beach resort near Rome is Fregene. There is skiing at Terminillo, 1½ hour drive from Rome. (Also in Taormina, Sicily, in the Piedmont and Dolomites.) You can fish in lakes and rivers throughout the Apennines and Dolomites, and all along the seacoasts. Marvelous swimming and skin diving there, too. Italy has many good golf courses and tennis courts. The Rome Golf Courses at Acquasanta and at Olgiate are open the year round and Acquasanta may be reached by streetcar. Each has a swimming pool, bar and restaurant.

THEATERS . . . Many theaters in Rome and Milan. Performances, except for visiting companies, in Italian at 9 P.M. Tickets \$2-\$20. The theater of ballet is usually in conjunction with opera companies, such as the Rome Opera and Baths of Caracalla, La Scala in Milan, at Spoleto's Festival of Two Worlds and others listed under *MUSIC*. Foreign companies also appear frequently. The International Ballet Festival is held in July in a superb outdoor setting at Nervi near Genoa.

TIME . . . 6 P.M. in Italy is noon, Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Station porter gets 130 lire per bag, taxi driver 15% of meter reading and the 150 lire surcharge after 10 P.M. (minimum 100 lire). Even where service charges are included in hotel rates, extra is expected: chambermaid 100 lire a day or 500 a week, doorman 100 for taxi, luggage porter 100 minimum, breakfast waiter 100, head porter 10% of his separate bill, barbers and beauticians 15%-20%, restaurant and nightclub waiters 100 per person above 15% service, nightclub head waiters 2,000-5,000 per party, hatcheck 50-100, wash-room attendant 50, shoeshine boy 50, movie ushers 100, theater ushers 100, car-park attendants 50-150 (same to the helpful souls who insist on guarding your car parked on street), museum guides 300, coffee or wine café waiters 50 lire minimum, 10 lire at a stand-up bar.

TRANSPORTATION . . . City taxis have a surcharge after 10 P.M. and also for extra luggage and for taxis ordered by phone. Motor buses are excellent. Auto rentals are available at about \$12 a day. Trains are good, first and second class, especially first- and second-class sleepers.

WATER . . . Safe in tourist centers; bottled waters are available.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Tortoise shell, amber, cameos, silver, handbags, men's ties, Florentine leather, straw and embroidery, olivewood boxes, gloves. Borsalino hats, Italian silks, custom-made shirts for men and blouses for women. Italian tailors are wonderful, too. Rosaries, crosses and religious statuary abound in Rome. Perfumes are not good buys in Italy. Avoid the fountain pen, antique and old painting racket.

High fashion for women has become very important in Italy. There are lots of fashion houses which are comparable to those in France, also boutiques featuring original accessories and sportswear. Particularly tempting Rome boutiques are the Mendola, at the top of the Spanish Steps, and 77 Piazza di Spagna, facing the Steps. Via Borgognona, running parallel to Via Condotti, is lined with new little shops popular with the beautifully groomed Romans.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . In spring, summer or fall in Rome women wear lightweight clothes such as you would at home. Prints, dark sheers are acceptable. Rome is a dressy city, so don't appear in slacks. You'll need a couple of pairs of good walking shoes. You are bound to walk a lot in Italy. Men need sports jackets and slacks, lightweight suits. The winter season is cold, but very smart. Take warm clothing.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Rome . . . Volumes have been written about what to see in Rome so consider this merely as a check list. There are several guided tours to the museums and art galleries and other points of historical interest. Sightseeing tours are available at any tourist office and can be booked through the concierge of your hotel. The average price for a three-hour city tour is 2,000 lire (\$3.20). If you prefer to do it on your own, see: the Borghese Gallery, the Capitoline Museum, the Gallery of Modern Art, of course the Vatican Museum (*See VATICAN CITY*). Hadrian's Tomb (Castel Sant'Angelo) is a short walk along the River Tiber; you don't need to be reminded of St. Peter's, the Colosseum, the Forums; take a ride out the Old Appian Way, see the Cata-

combs; note the Palazzo Venezia, where Mussolini held forth on the balcony; the three Basilicas: S. Maria Maggiore, St. John Lateran and St. Paul's-Outside-the-Walls.

See the Holy Child in the Church of Ara Coeli. Look at the Quirinal Palace, former home of the popes and kings; the Holy Steps (*Scala Santa*), the grave of the poet Keats, the Pantheon, built in 27 B.C., the Circus Maximus, where the first chariot races were run; the Roman Capitol; the statue of Moses by Michelangelo in the Church of St. Peter in Chains on the Via Cavour.

See the famous Baths of Caracalla; the Spanish Steps at the old church of the Holy Trinity of the Hills which lead to the Piazza di Spagna; the Capuchin Chapel on Via Veneto; the old bridges over the Tiber; and the enormous white-and-gold monument to Victor Emmanuel II. You can spend days and weeks and still not see it all.

Vatican City . . . is a state within a state ruled by the Pope. Each year thousands of pilgrims from all over the world throng to Italy for religious events here. The Vatican has its own railway station, power lines, radio station and printing plant. Here stands St. Peter's, largest church in Christendom. The treasures, the works of art are innumerable and breathtaking. Over the entrance is the famed Giotto *Navicella*. Inside, the size will awe you; the nave is 151 feet high. The Treasury of St. Peter's contains the Cross of the Emperor Justinian, Charlemagne's robes, jewels and other treasures. The vaulted dome is by Michelangelo, and there are tombs of the Popes by Bernini and Canova. Take the elevator and climb 700 steps to the peak of the dome and survey all of Rome.

The Vatican itself is next, the residence of the Pope. The famous bronze doors are guarded by the equally famous, brilliantly uniformed Swiss guards. The Vatican Museum may be visited from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Monday through Saturday. Most beautiful of all its treasures is the Sistine Chapel with Michelangelo's great masterpieces. Visit the rooms filled with magnificent painting, statuary, robes and tapestries. You need more than one visit to savor it all. Visitors may attend group audiences with the Pope by calling the North American College (Tel. 670-658), or the Church of St. Susanna (Tel. 471-510).

Side Trips . . . Half an hour's drive from Rome are the vast picturesque ruins of the Emperor Hadrian's Villa. Farther on is the Villa D'Este with its world-famous fountains. Half-day tours to both cost \$9.60, lunch included. Only 16 miles from Rome are the great ruins and Roman museum at Ostia Antica. Anzio Beach is 36 miles south of the city. The painted Etruscan tombs of Tarquinia, dating back to the 5th and 6th centuries B.C., are 47 miles up the seacoast from Rome. North of Rome you come to Assisi, the birthplace of St. Francis, and the Basilica with frescoes by Giotto honoring him. There are guided tours in tourist buses which swing on circle itineraries. These buses have sliding roofs, radios and public address systems, hostesses who speak English, bars, desks, reading lights. The circle takes in Milan, Genoa, Florence, Rome, Naples, Cassino, Perugia, Bologna, Verona and Venice. You can start anywhere and go as far as you like. See the

Etruscan Gate in Perugia, the National Picture Gallery in Siena.

Florence . . . This city—"the cradle of the Renaissance"—(180 miles north of Rome) has undergone another Renaissance since the great flood of 1966. Instead of restoring water-damaged facilities, hotels have installed all new equipment, and comforts and services are now greatly improved. Hotels in the center of the city are the *Excelsior Italia* (L) and *Grand* (L) on Piazza Ognissanti, and the *Savoy* (L) on Piazza Repubblica. Also convenient are the *Anglo-American* (M), *Baglioni Palace* (M), *Kraft* (M), *Londra* (M), *Minerva* (M) and *Ritz* (B). The modern, air-conditioned *Plaza & Lucchesi* (M) is a little farther out, overlooking the Arno; luxurious *Villa Medici* (L; swimming pool, roof garden) is on a quiet residential street convenient to the city center; the excellent *Carlton* (M), 10 minutes from the city center, is air-conditioned and is the terminal for the Florence Airport; the *Park Palace* (L), a modernized mansion (outstanding cuisine, swimming pool), is about two miles from the Milan-Naples highway on the edge of town. *Villa San Michele* (M) is a luxurious, genuine



*The Colosseum,
Rome.*



*Village of Furore along the
Amalfi Drive.*

Renaissance inn nestled in the hills of Fiesole overlooking Florence. *Villa Massa* (M) on the Arno at Candeli, 5½ miles out, is also first class and has a pool and piano bar. Florence also has many less modern, less expensive hotels and *pensioni* that have enormous charm, such as the *Astoria*, *Pitti Palace* and *Villa Villoresi*. Restaurants with especially lovely views to beguile diners are the roof gardens of the *Baglioni Palace*, *Villa Medici*, *Carlton*, *Kraft* (summer only) hotels, *La Loggia* and the *Open Gate* overlooking Michelangelo Square, and the *Ristorante Ponte Vecchio* near that famous bridge. Other restaurants, distinguished for their delicious cuisine, include the *Doney*, *Oliviero*, *Sabatini*, *Otello*, *Buca Lapi*, *Harry's Bar*.

Visit the Palazzo Vecchio, the Loggia dei Lanzi, under which is Cellini's "Perseus." See the Cathedral, or *Duomo*, of colored marble, housing Michelangelo's last statue. You'll see the Campanile (bell tower) and the great art galleries containing astonishing examples of Renaissance painting and sculpture, the Uffizi and the Palazzo Pitti. Here you will see Flemish, Spanish and German masterpieces, as well as Italian.

Visit the Church of Santa Croce, with the tombs of Machiavelli and Michelangelo; the Church of Orsanmichele with its Donatello statues; the Palazzo Riccardi, residence of the Medici, with the Medici chapel containing fabulous frescoes of the Nativity by Benozzo Gozzoli; the Ponte Vecchio, the bridge across the Arno, with its goldsmiths' shops now all restored since the great flood of 1966; Ghiberti's "Door of Paradise" at the Baptistry. Visit the Boboli Gardens, which have inspired murals in Italian restaurants the world over. Save energy by hiring an English-speaking guide if your time is short. You'll need 2 or 3 days or more to do justice to the city. There is a service called "Information Please" at Via Tornabuoni 10, which provides baby sitters, nurses, guides and shopping advice.

Naples . . . The Bay of Naples, dominated by Vesuvius, is famous all over the world. The best hotels are the *Excelsior* (L), *Vesuvio* (L), *Ambassadors' Palace* (M), *Mediterraneo* (M) and *Royal* (M).

The main reason for going to Naples these days is to go on its side trips. Pompeii, with its fabulous ruins, is only a half-hour away. Two hours away from Pompeii are Sorrento and Positano and the famous Amalfi Drive, which is cut into the side of the hills. From the drive you see spread out the tiny fishing villages and the bay. You can visit the summit of Vesuvius with a guide.

Capri . . . Most famous resort near Naples is the Island of Capri, celebrated in song and verse. Here are the well-known Blue Grotto, the flower-laden villas, the small beaches, the walks along the cliffs. Drive to Anacapri, a charming village with a picturesque square. Stay at the *Europa Palace* (M), *San Michele* (B) or the *Caesar Augustus* (M). In Capri try the *Luna* (M), *La Pineta* (B), *Quisisana* (L) or *Tiberio Palace* (M). Buy rope-soled shoes, scarves, cotton skirts and fishing shirts. Take the funicular to Marina Grande, the fishing village where you get a boat for a sail into the Blue Grotto. Lie in the sun on the beach at Marina Piccola. Relax and enjoy the beauty. You'll see

lots of famous people here.

Venice . . . slightly over one hour from Rome by air, is the stuff of dreams. It is romance, beauty, an idyll. The Mecca of tourists for more than a hundred years, Venice is built on a series of small islands at the head of the Adriatic Sea. Its main "streets" are lagoons and canals on which float the romantic gondolas, the motor launches, the canal barges, the ferryboats. There are, however, streets and bridges for pedestrians.

Venice was in her glory during the Middle Ages when her ships controlled the richest trade routes in the world. Her decline began in the 16th century, but her renown as a romantic, beautiful spot continues. You'll want to see the Basilica of St. Mark in famous St. Mark's Square, where everyone feeds the pigeons. St. Mark's was finished in 1500 and is a magnificent example of Byzantine architecture. The interior is lined with fine mosaics. St. Mark's Square also has the famous Clock Tower, which tells not only the hours but the daily position of the sun and moon. See the Palace of the Doges with its wonderful rooms decorated by 16th-century artists. Pay special attention to the Tintoretos. See the dungeons. The Campanile dominates the Square.

Other important churches in Venice include Frari and Sts. Giovanni and Paolo. Visit Palazzo Rezzonico, with its magnificent 18th-century rooms; Ca d'Oro, one of Venice's oldest houses. You will want to take a gondola through the Grand Canal, lined with historical places. You will pass under the Rialto. See also the Bridge of Sighs.

Stay at the *Gritti* (L), the *Danieli* (L), the *Europa* (L), the *Bauer Grünwald* (L), the *Park* (M), the *Luna* (M), or *Cipriani* (M) on the Island of Giudecca. Dine at *La Taverna Fenice*, which is tops; famous *Harry's Bar*; *Antico-Martini*, *Florian's*, the *Quadri* and *Colomba* on St. Mark's Square; *Al Graspò de UA*, famous for seafood; the *Locanda* on the island of Torcello. Also don't miss the *Danieli's Roof* and the *Gritti terrace* dining rooms. If you have time, visit Murano and the Venetian glass factories. Cross the Lagoon by motor launch to the Lido, the famed beach resort, with its excellent hotels; *Excelsior Palace* (L), *Eurotel* (M), the *Grand Hotel des Bains* (M). Everyone rents a *capanna* and lazes in the sun. There is a casino, too. The Feast of the Redeemer, held on the third Sunday in July, is a great festival.

In the area there are several cities, Padua and Verona, for example, which will interest particularly lovers of Shakespeare. Nearby is Vicenza, with magnificent Palladian villas and theater. About 70 miles south of Venice is Ravenna, its churches paved with some of the world's finest 5th and 6th century mosaics. The town of Faenza, famous for ceramics, is 20 miles southwest of Ravenna.

Milan . . . This economic heart of Italy has the famous Industrial Fair each April. See the ornate Milan Cathedral with its pinnacles and statues. "The Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci, may be seen in the convent of the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie. Milan's famous La Scala Opera holds forth from December to June. Its museum is devoted to relics of the opera. The Brera Gallery and Castle Sforzesco house works of many great masters. Representing a far more

current era are uniquely Milanese out-of-this-world boutiques. Emilio Pucci's is at 42 Via Cerva. Altre Cose has an eye-bugging décor and is over the *Bang-Bang* night club, with a plexiglass elevator connecting the two establishments. For more conservative, but tremendously smart, styling look in on the Cadette, Veneziani Sport and Mirsa. Ken Scott's Emporium, 10 minutes from the city center on Via Corridoni, is the biggest boutique in town and features English-speaking sales girls and Milan styles in American sizes. There are many more ultra high style shops. Milan is a shopper's dream, and also has a really good Flea Market (open Saturdays until 3 P.M.). Luxury hotels are the *Cavalieri*, *Continente*, *Duomo*, *Excelsior Gallia*, *Grand Hotel et de Milan*, *Palace*, *Principe e Savoia* and the new *Sonesta*. Moderate but completely modern are the *Francia Europa*, *Jolly Hotel President*, *Manin* and *Rosa*. Monza, famous for auto racing, is only 8 miles north of Milan.

Turin . . . The home city of Fiat, Lancia, Martini & Rossi Vermouth and many other famous products is the most industrialized spot in Italy, but you'd never guess it from the arcaded Via Roma, Piazza San Carlo, Via Po and other beautiful and very aristocratic streets in the heart of town. Although Turin is principally a businessman's city, it has considerable interest for tourists too. Palazzo dell' Accademia delle Scienze houses an excellent art gallery and Europe's finest collection of Egyptian antiquities. Lovely old Palazzo Madama, with its sumptuous furnishings, contains the famous illuminated manuscript of "The Very Fine Hours of the Duc de Berry," and the 15th-century Cathedral treasures an urn containing the shroud in which Christ's body was wrapped. The Automobile Show, held in the Exhibition Palace in Valentino Park each November, draws enormous crowds and hotel reservations should be made long in advance. Excellent, centrally-located hotels include the *Principi di Piemonte* (L), *Ambasciatori Grand* (M) and *Grande Ligure* (M). As befits a city of business executives, Turin has some fabulous restaurants: *Cambio*, *San Giorgio*, *Villa Sassi*, *Al Gatto Nero*, *Il Caval D'Brons*. The *osterie*, on the other side of the Po, where factory workers eat, are fun for tourists too.

Italian Riviera . . . The stretch of Ligurian coast from Savona to Ventimiglia is now officially called the Riviera dei Fiori (Coast of Flowers). Most important resort in this region is San Remo, which has luxurious hotels, a casino and all the attributes of a fashionable playground. Here, as on the French Riviera, you may ski just a few miles from the Mediterranean, at Mt. Bignone, which is reached by cableway. There is a golf course, too, halfway up the mountain. Genoa, about 4 miles away, is the birthplace of Columbus. Visit Staglieno, the monumental cemetery. Beyond are famous Rapallo, Santa Margherita Ligure and Portofino, an international-set favorite, famous for its seafood. There are hotels and pensions. Excellent fishing, swimming. Continuing south (3½ hours by car) you come to Pisa with the Leaning Tower, lovely cathedral and Baptistery; Campo Santo; bridges over the Arno and a citadel.

The Italian Lakes . . . Most famous of the Italian lakes which have

the Alps as their background is Lake Como, about an hour away from Milan. Bellagio is the best-known resort among the many villages which hug its shores. Launches may be rented to visit spots of interest. At Cernobbio you'll find the very elegant *Villa d'Este* (L); the *Regina Olga* (M) is open year round.

Italy shares Lake Maggiore with Switzerland. Here Stresa, the center of the district, has good hotels: the *Grand-Hotel et des Iles Borromees* (L), *Regina Palace* (M), *Bristol* (M) and *La Palma* (B).

You'll find Lake Garda, a few hours from Lake Como, worth seeing. This is the largest of the lakes. It is here that d'Annunzio lived.

Mountain Resorts . . . Cortina d'Ampezzo, the key resort of the Dolomites, was the site of the Winter Olympic games in 1956. There are excellent ski slopes, a bobsled track, toboggan runs, ski jumps, cableways, ski tows and skating rinks. Instructors are multilingual. There are numerous hotels and pensions. Try the *Cristallo Palace* (M), *Alaska Palace* (M), or the *Miramonti Majestic* (L). Best ski season is December to March. There's summer skiing too. Other villages nearby are San Martino di Castrozza, Misurina, Ortisei. Cervinia (Matterhorn-Cervin Massive) and Passo dello Stelvio are famous for summer skiing. Sestriere in the Western Alps also offers excellent skiing. Sestriere is also nice during the summer and has a new golf course.

Sicily . . . Way to the south, off the toe of the boot, is Sicily, which Americans have come to know since World War II. Taormina is the beauty spot, a delightful resort with unspoiled charm. Hotels: *San Domenico Palace* (L), *Bristol Park* (M), *Jolly Diodoro* (M). You can ski on Mt. Etna and swim in the Mediterranean. Some of the most magnificent and best preserved Greek temples and ruins are in Sicily, at Agrigento and Syracuse. Other towns of interest are Enna, Palermo, Segesta and Selinunte. The best season is early spring. Summer is hot, but pleasantly so. Sicily is less than 2 hours by air from Rome.

Sardinia . . . Still unspoiled, Sardinia is a completely new experience. A 1-hour flight from Rome, the island is dramatically beautiful with savage mountains, extinct volcanoes, desert uplands and villages clinging to fearful cliffs overlooking the most glorious blue sea. There are charming resorts around the Gulf of Cagliari and on the gulfs of Alghero and Asinara in the north, all with wonderful underwater fishing. At Costa Smeralda in the northeastern corner, where the international yachting set drops anchor in summer, the hotels are all new.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The official Italian tourist office is ENIT (Ente Nazionale Industrie Turistiche) with offices at 626 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020 and in Chicago, San Francisco, and at major points of entry in Italy. In addition, each province and many of the larger towns have their own tourist office (EPT—Ente Provinciale Turismo). Pan American has offices in Rome, Via Bissolati, 46 (Tel. 476-951); in Milan, Piazza Velasca 5 (Tel. 877-241); in Florence, Lungarno Acciaiuoli, 10 (Tel. 282-716); in Turin, Via Dell'Arcivescovado 9 (Tel. 540-727); in Genoa, Hotel Colombia (Tel. 687-541); in Naples, Via Miguel Cervantes 55 (Tel. 323-061); in Palermo, Via E. Amari 43 (Tel. 214-297).

LIECHTENSTEIN



Cosily snuggled between Austria and Switzerland, the tiny Principality of Liechtenstein is, at most, 15.5 miles long and 6.2 miles wide. The 20,000 industrious inhabitants and their amiable Swiss Braunvieh cows live in a tranquil fairytale land that begins at the placid Rhine River and rises to 24 alpine mountains where cowbells tinkle all summer, and where snowy slopes are streaked with skiers in winter. No planes go to Liechtenstein, but the Zurich airport is only a 2-hour drive away. Switzerland handles the country's informal border formalities, Swiss currency is used, and the main point of entry by bus or taxi is from the railway station in Buchs, Switzerland.

The capital of Vaduz (pronounced fah-doots) has about 4,000 population. The one main street rambles along the edge of the Rhine Valley. Residential streets climbing the steep hills behind it culminate in the 700-year-old castle where the Prince lives with his family and a view of most of his country. Good hotels on the main street are the *Engel* (from \$5.50 per person) and the little *Real* (\$7-\$8 per person). Both serve exceptionally delicious meals, and be sure to order a glass of hearty Vaduzer wine to go with them. The *Adler*, *Löwen* and *Vaduzer Hof* are also charming. The *Sonnenhof* is up in the hills with a magnificent view, delightful furnishings and a very good cuisine; about \$9 single, \$17.50 double with breakfast.

The focal point of Vaduz is the English Building (*Engländerbau*) where many paintings from the Prince's huge art collection are beautifully displayed. You'll never find a less tiring museum in which to study fabulous works by the major 16th- and 17th-century Flemish masters. The Postal Museum, in the same building, exhibits the magnificent stamps for which the little country is famous. The Historical Museum, upstairs over the Landesbank, has interesting relics of prehistoric occupants of the area. Completely unnoticed in the pastoral hills around Vaduz are small factories busily producing optical instruments, precision tools, sausage casings, dolls and an enormous number of false teeth. Enchanting handicrafts of more interest to tourists are found in Vaduz shops, especially Baron Falz-Fein's Quick Tourist Shop opposite the Town Hall.

For further information, the Liechtenstein National Tourist Office is in the *Engländerbau* in Vaduz.

LUXEMBOURG



WEATHER IN LUXEMBOURG CITY—Lat. 49°37'—Alt. 1,025'

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Average Temp.	35°	38°	42°	49°	55°	61°	64°	64°	60°	50°	43°	38°
Days with No Rain	16	13	16	14	15	13	15	15	14	14	12	15

LOCATION . . . Crowded between Belgium and Germany, Luxembourg also borders France. The city of Luxembourg is about 175 air miles northeast of Paris, 110 air miles southeast of Brussels.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . This tiny Grand Duchy offers some of the loveliest scenery in western Europe. This is one of the wealthiest countries, per capita, in the world and is completely charming.

POPULATION . . . Estimated 350,000, most of whom speak English, French and German, although there is also *Letzeburgesch*.

SIZE . . . 999 square miles: 62 miles long, 37 miles wide.

CAPITAL . . . Luxembourg City, with a population of a little over 90,000, is the seat of the Government and the country's largest city.

GOVERNMENT . . . An independent constitutional Grand Duchy.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Jet from New York to Paris, 7 hours. There are two one hour Luxair flights daily to Luxembourg. Bus fare into the capital is 20 fr. (40¢).

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Good hotels in the city of Luxembourg include the *Kons*, *Cravat*, *Eldorado*, *Rix*, *Dauphin*, *Central Molitor* and *Alfa*. Rates \$7-\$12 single, \$10-\$18 double with bath.

There are few night clubs in the country, but in the city of Luxembourg try the *Plaza*, *Charly's*, *La Réserve* or *Chez Nous*. There are good bars at the *Cravat*, *Eldorado* and *Kons* hotels.

Taxis are plentiful. Laundry is good and quick service is available.

CURRENCY . . . Has the same value as the Belgian franc (2¢). Belgian francs are accepted in the Grand Duchy, but Luxembourg francs are not always accepted in Belgium.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS NEEDED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Same as for Belgium.

FOOD . . . is excellent in Luxembourg. Try the *Pavillon Royal*,

Greiveldinger, Au Gourmet or the *Cordial* in the capital. In Gaichel near the Belgian border two outstanding restaurants are *La Gaichel* and *La Bonne Auberge*. The *Hotel Heintz* at Vianden and *Hotel Hiertz* at Diekirch serve admirable meals in attractive settings. Along the Moselle River you'll dine superbly at the *Hotel Simmer* at Ehnen. *Hotel du Grand Chef* in Mondorf-les-Bains is outstanding. Special delicacies include Ardennes ham, crawfish, trout and magnificent pastries. The wines are good, too, particularly a native sparkling Moselle. Beer is very good.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . . For centuries Luxembourg City was one of the most indomitable fortresses in Europe. You can still walk through the casemates, blasted out of solid rock, whose 14 miles of corridors once connected 60 outer forts with the citadel, now replaced by a park. Follow the Promenade de la Corniche for an enchanting view of gabled houses in the medieval streets far below. Pont Adolphe, stretching from hill to hill 150 feet above its gorge, is one of the handsomest bridges in Europe. The new Grand Duchess Charlotte Bridge, 278 feet high, links the city with Kirchberg Plateau and the "Centre Européen" skyscraper. The Cathedral, built in 1618, is lavishly decorated with Renaissance sculptures and heroic tombs. In the suburb of Hamm, General George Patton and 5,100 American soldiers are buried in a cemetery which Luxembourgers keep lovely with flowers.

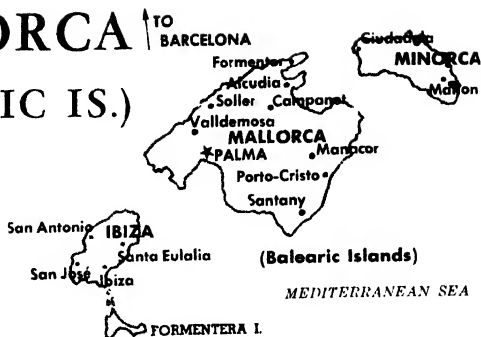
The northern section of Luxembourg is wild and rugged. Ruins of fortresses and castles brood among the crags. There are wide rivers in which fish abound, and deep misty ravines. The middle section is pleasant, rolling farmland. To the east is the vineyard country. There are mines and steel mills in the southwest. Wild-boar hunting and deer stalking are popular in autumn and winter. Hiking is a delight. The rivers are ideal for canoers, and campsites and cozy hotels line the waterways. There is a remarkable 18-hole golf course near the capital, and miniature golf courses in some other towns.

Trips outside the capital should include: the Moselle Valley where the wine cellars of Wellenstein and Remich may be visited, and where, at Grevenmacher, there are lively grape festivals in April and September; Clervaux in the Ardennes, whose ancient buildings are beautifully illuminated on summer nights; Vianden, a fairytale Ardennes village, still dominated by its mighty castle where ghostly coats of mail still seem to clank softly; Mondorf-les-Bains, the Grand Duchy's smart thermal springs resort town. Don't miss quaint little Echternach, clustered around the monastery and basilica founded by St. Willibrord in the 8th century. Here, every Whit Tuesday for over 1,000 years, is held one of the world's oddest religious dancing processions. For some of the loveliest scenery in Europe, drive through the Sûre Valley and spend some time in pretty little Ettelbruck and Esch-sur-Sûre.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The Luxembourg Consulate General is at 200 East 42 St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

MALLORCA

(BALEARIC IS.)



WEATHER IN MALLORCA—Lat. 39°35'—Alt. max.: 4,740', min.: sea level

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	36°	36°	42°	46°	54°	59°	61°	65°	62°	54°	48°	47°
High	56°	66°	62°	68°	78°	81°	85°	89°	84°	75°	68°	64°
Average	46°	51°	52°	57°	66°	70°	73°	77°	73°	65°	58°	55°
Days with No Rain	20	21	21	23	29	21	25	28	22	18	22	21

LOCATION . . . Largest of the Balearic group of islands, Mallorca lies 135 miles south of Barcelona in the Mediterranean.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Set in the blue waters of the Mediterranean, Mallorca is a land of eternal spring where medieval architectural splendor rubs shoulders with the modern. Because of its temperate climate, its picturesque scenery and its separation from the mainland, the island has been for many years the haunt of artists, poets and writers. People from many lands make it their permanent home, and tourists visit there in increasing numbers. Its recorded history began with the Carthaginians, who were followed by the Romans, the Vandals, the Arabs and, lastly, by European Christians, who contributed much to its artistic charm.

POPULATION . . . Estimated at 375,000.

SIZE . . . 1,405 square miles; about 60 miles wide, 50 miles from northern to southern tip.

CAPITAL . . . Palma, a city of about 200,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . Spanish provincial.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan American Clipper, elapsed time from New York, about 8½ hours to Barcelona. Then by connecting plane, 40 minutes from Barcelona to Palma. By boat from Barcelona, overnight. By ship from New York, 8 to 10 days.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Hotels in Palma are excellent, and many fine, comfortable pensions and inns are found in the interior and

all around the lovely coast. De luxe hotels in Palma are the magnificent *Son Vida* (a renovated 13th-century castle) and *De Mar* (about \$10 single, \$16-\$18 double EP—without meals); the fine *Victoria*, *Fenix* and *Nixe Palace* (\$6-\$8.50 single, \$11.50-\$16.50 double EP); the *Gran Mediterráneo* and *Melia Mallorca* (\$6-\$7.50 single, \$11.50-\$12.50 double EP); and the *Maricel* (about \$9.50 per person AP—meals included). First class Palma hotels include the *Alcina*, *Araxa*, *Gran Hotel Augusta*, *Cristina Palma* and *San Carlos* (\$4-\$5.50 single, \$6-\$7.50 double EP); and the new *Albatross*, *Almudaina*, *Santa Ana*, *Bristol* and *La Cala* (\$8-\$9 single, \$12-\$17.50 double AP). De luxe pensions are from \$3 single, \$5 double for rooms with bath and continental breakfast. Rates drop from about November 1 to March 1.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Son San Juan Airport into Palma (8 miles) is 15 pesetas (21¢); by taxi, about 175 pesetas (\$2.50), plus 10% tip. Porters are tipped 10 pesetas (14¢) per bag. No departure tax to Spanish airports; 50 pesetas (71¢) elsewhere.

CIGARETTES . . . About the same as in the United States.

CURRENCY . . . About 70 Spanish pesetas to U.S. \$1. See currency chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . See under SPAIN.

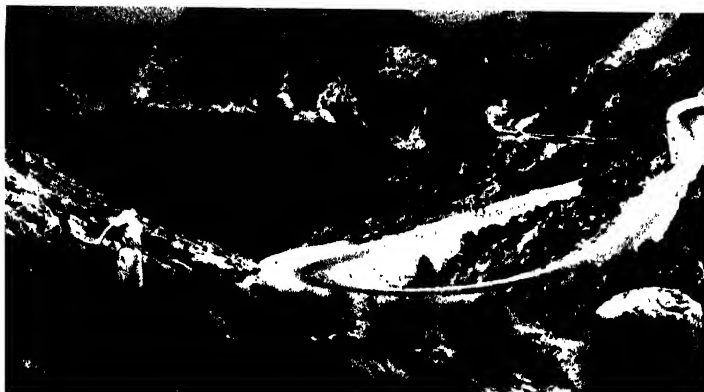
RESTAURANTS AND NIGHT LIFE . . . There are lots of good restaurants, and prices are very reasonable—\$2.50 and up. Among the best in Palma are *El Patio*, *Antonio's*, *Casa Eduardo*, *Triton*, *L'Hermitage*, *La Broche*, *Chez Sophie*, *Meson Carlos I*, *Club Nautico* and *Sa Cova*. There are also numerous sandwich shops and snack bars. Night-clubs, many of which have floor shows, include the *Trocadero*, *Tito's*, *Tagomago*, *Jack El Negro*, *Saint-Tropez*. Also the *Rodeo*, *Sargeant Pepper*, *Barbarela*, *Gure Choko* and *Cellar Carnival*. All the top hotels have orchestras for dancing. Mallorcan folk dancing often flourishes where there is entertainment.

SPORTS . . . The Mallorcans enjoy a variety of sports: bullfights, boxing, wrestling, football (soccer) from September to June, the Basque sport of *pelota*, tennis, cycle racing, yachting and trotting. Racing meetings are held in the spring and fall. Swimming may be enjoyed at many of the adjacent beaches or in the municipal or hotel pools.

TRANSPORTATION . . . You can ship your car or trailer from Barcelona to Mallorca, but many agencies in Palma rent self-drive cars, and you can also rent motorbikes and bicycles. A railway line on the island connects Palma to a number of resorts, and there is daily bus service to all principal villages. Local taxis are plentiful and cheap.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Palma . . . Smart shops, excellent hotels, good restaurants, and a fine system of roads and transportation enable the tourist to enjoy the comforts of modern living as Palma combines the old with the modern. Its magnificent 13th-century cathedral, erected on the site of a Moslem mosque, rises in golden splendor above the bay. Nearby, in the narrow streets and winding lanes of the older city, palaces of medieval



The road to Formentor offers spectacular island views.

noblemen stand beside the simple homes of modern workers. Convents, quaint patios and ivy-covered churches combine to transport the visitor back in time to the Middle Ages. A visit to Bellver Castle is also recommended; the Municipal Museum is in this 14th-century stronghold overlooking the town and bay. Gordiola's Furnaces, a glass factory operating since the 17th century, welcomes visitors to see its ancient installations and glass-making. The new Pueblo Español in Palma is delightful with buildings representing the architecture of different Spanish provinces and with Spanish souvenirs. In the village of Génova, is Casa Típica Mulet, which displays a collection of Mallorcan national costumes, intricate embroideries and ceramics.

All year round there are all-day excursions out of Palma on luxurious sightseeing buses, but you'll want to settle down and stay for weeks in some of these enchanting spots: Formentor, dominated by the elegant *Hotel Formentor*, with superb beaches, golf, tennis, and breathtaking views of mountains and sea (doubles \$26-\$32 AP). *Eurotel-Golf* and *Costa de los Pinos* (9-hole course) are \$9 per person double AP. In Palma Nova the *Comodoro* and *Delfin Playa* average about \$10 single, \$15 double AP. Farther down the beach is Magaluf, with the handsome *Flamboyant Hotel* (air-conditioned, private beach, open all year), and *Hotel Atlantic* and *Melia Magaluf* apartment hotel (open summer only). Visit the Royal Carthusian Monastery at Valldemosa, where George Sand and Chopin created a romantic scandal (*Pensión Hospedaje del Artista*); the charming little harbor town of Puerto de Sóller in a valley of orange trees (hotels *Edén* and *Espléndido*, among many on or near the beach); Manacor, with its archaeological museum; Porto Cristo, on the east coast near the gorgeously colored Drach and Hams Caves (pensions *Neptuno* and *Porto Cristo* are on the beach). Other lovely spots on the island are Puerto de Alcudia,

with remnants of ancient walls and a Roman theater (*Hotel Club Carabela, Hotel Golf*); delightfully terraced Bañalbufar, where garden plots rise in steps above the sea (hostal *Mar-y-Vent*, pensions *Sa Coma* and *Baronia*). Rates in Mallorca's idyllic resorts, other than de luxe hotels, run from \$3 to \$8 per person a day, including all meals.

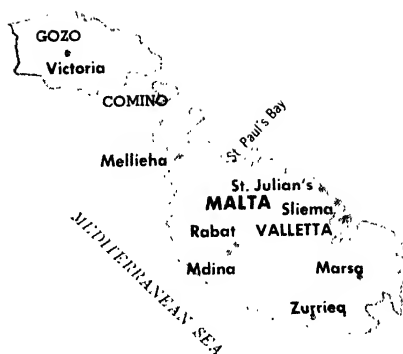
Ibiza . . . Only 25 miles long and 8 wide, Ibiza has a population of 40,000, many of whom are Americans and Britishers reveling in the warmest, driest climate in the Balearic Islands. Ibiza's medieval Moorish buildings are immaculately white-washed, dazzling in the brilliant sunshine. Ibiza town was founded by Carthaginians in 654 B.C., and the Archaeological Museum contains rare Carthaginian and Roman relics, as well as one of the world's greatest Phoenician collections. The charming Cathedral dates from the 13th century, and Ibiza is still encircled by a sturdy wall completed in 1585 to repel Barbary pirates. Despite all these antiquities, Ibiza swings. The islanders are known for their fiery flamenco dancing, but orchestras also beat out the latest American and continental tunes. The *Cenit* and *Figueroles* hotels, overlooking the sea, have AP rates of \$6 single, \$11 double for rooms with bath. The *Ibiza Playa* is a good first class hotel; double-with-bath \$11 AP. It's fun to take the little ferry over to Talamanca Beach, and Ibiza also has a racetrack, bull ring, tennis courts, yacht club and beguiling small shops. There are good bus services all over the island, which is dotted with fortress-churches, and there are boat trips to quiet little Formentera island, two hours away, where the new *Roca Bella* is open from May through September.

San Antonio Abad, a major resort community 8 miles west of Ibiza town, has superb beaches and a cosmopolitan atmosphere. Rates are very reasonable in the *Palmyra, Bahia* (open March-October) and *Gala Gració*, three modern resort hotels. *Pension Osiris*, de luxe class, is also a good place to stay. Santa Eulalia del Rio, 9 miles north of Ibiza town, on the only river in the Balearics, is enchantingly picturesque. First class hotels include the beautifully situated *Fenicia* (open all year) and the *S'Argamassa*, with lots of sports facilities. *Hotel Riomar* is also modern. Most resort hotels are open in summer only.

Minorca . . . The sleepy, hilly little town of Mahón, on one of the world's finest harbors, still bears strong traces of British occupation in the 18th century. *Hotel Port-Mahón* is \$4 single, \$6 double for rooms with bath. The town's most romantic night club is tucked into a former pirate's cave. Farther out on the island, in San Cristobal, *Hotel Santo Tomas* is a modern, comfortable resort. Rates in many new beach hotels are only \$5 to \$8 per person, all meals included. Completely furnished modern villas, accommodating two to six people, rent for \$30 to \$60 per week. Minorca, littered with mysterious stone *talayots* dating from around 1500 B.C. is endlessly fascinating to antiquity hunters, and the island probably has more away-from-it-all sandy beaches than anywhere else in the Mediterranean. There is a new jet-size airport, 4 miles from Mahón.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The Spanish National Tourist Office, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

MALTA



WEATHER IN VALLETTA—Lat. N. 35° 54'—Alt. approx. sea level

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	46°	47°	48°	51°	56°	63°	69°	70°	69°	63°	54°	49°
High	63°	64°	68°	72°	78°	85°	92°	91°	86°	82°	74°	67°
Average	54°	55°	58°	61°	67°	74°	80°	80°	77°	72°	64°	58°
In. of Rain	3.26	2.17	1.58	0.87	0.41	0.08	0.02	0.22	1.19	3.25	3.29	3.81

LOCATION . . . In the Mediterranean, 58 miles south of Sicily.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Luxurious new hotels, added to abundant sunshine and excellent facilities for water sports, are bringing hilly little Malta into the orbit of major resorts. Here too you will find Stone Age temples contrasting with the magnificent fortifications, palaces and churches of the Knights of Malta, who governed from 1530 to 1798. Malta has had a valorous and exciting history, and the islanders have been known for their friendly hospitality since they welcomed St. Paul in 60 A.D.

POPULATION . . . A total of 322,000.

SIZE . . . The main island of Malta is 17 miles long, 9 miles wide. Gozo is 9 miles by 4½ miles. Comino is 1 square mile.

CAPITAL . . . The fortress city of Valletta has 15,300 inhabitants.

GOVERNMENT . . . An independent nation within the British Commonwealth, with a Parliament and royally-appointed Governor General.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am to London (6¼ hours from New York) and connecting flight to Malta in 4 hours; or Pan Am to Rome (8 hours) and 2 hours by connecting flight. Short hops also from Naples and Sicily. From Sicily by boat in 5½ hours.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . In Floriana, a Valletta suburb, is the regal old *Phoenicia*, about \$17 per person, meals included. In St. Julian's, 5 miles from Valletta, are the luxurious *Malta Hilton* (\$13-\$17 single, \$17-\$20 double, European Plan—without meals) and the *Malta-*

Sheraton (\$14.80 per person, two meals included). Both have air-conditioned balconied rooms, swimming pools, tennis courts, water sports, and are near Dragonara Casino. Also in St. Julian's are the new *Cavalieri* (\$9.50-\$10.50 per person EP); an elegant former mansion, *The Palms* (\$17.65 single, \$27.60 double, all meals included); and the *Villa Rosa* (about \$9.50 per person with breakfast). In Sliema, 4 miles from Valletta, are the deluxe new *Preluna*; also the *Astra*, *Fortina*, *Meadowbank* and *Tigne Court*, averaging about \$9 per person, all meals included; and the *Eden Rock*, *Murina*, *Metropole* and *Promenade*, averaging about \$6.50 per person with breakfast. Also pleasant and very reasonably priced, among the many hotels in the islands, are the *Xara Palace Hotel* in Mdina; *Hotel Sa Maison* in Pietà; the luxurious *Hotel Dolmen* at St. Paul's Bay; the *Comino Hotel* on the tiny island of Comino; and the *Calypso* in Marsalforn on Gozo. Most hotels add 10% service charge, and most have lower rates from November to May.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Luqa Airport is 3¼ miles from Valletta. Taxis are metered but it's best to settle on the fare to your hotel in advance; add 10%-15% tip. Tip luggage porter 1 shilling per bag. (Not imperative at airport.) Air departure tax 10/- (\$1.20).

ARTS . . . Statuary and other relics from Stone Age temples in the National Museum. Magnificent Gobelin tapestries and a truly superb collection of arms and armor in the Palace of the Grand Masters. Flemish tapestries in the museum adjacent to St. John's Co-Cathedral, which in itself is a work of art. Outside Valletta, see the statuary and mosaics in the Roman Villa at Rabat; drawings and engravings in St. Paul's Cathedral in Mdina; archaeological and Roman treasures in the museum of the Citadel on Gozo.

BANKS . . . Barclays Bank D.C.O. and local banks.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1: January 6, Epiphany; February 10, St. Paul's Shipwreck; March 19, St. Joseph; Good Friday (colorful processions); May 1, Labor Day; Ascension Day; Corpus Christi; June 29, SS Peter and Paul (folk festival); August 15, Assumption; September 8, Victory Day (water shows in Grand Harbour); September 21, Independence Day; November 1, All Saints Day; December 8, Immaculate Conception; December 25. Some stores are open half-days on holidays. Special events are the pre-Lenten carnival in Valletta, and the Malta International Trade Fair held July 1 to 15.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . American brands are available at about 60¢ a pack. English cigarettes are about 50¢ a pack. Strong Maltese brands are not much cheaper.

CLIMATE . . . May through October is reliably sunny and warm, with sea breezes tempering the heat of mid-July to mid-September. Winters are often mild enough for sunbathing, if not for swimming. April and May, when everything is fresh abloom, are the most beautiful months.

CLUBS . . . Lions Club and University Students Club, Valletta.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . The Maltese love to dicker over the price of services they perform, but

once it has been agreed upon they are thoroughly honest. Traffic is barred from Kingsway in Valletta from 6 to 9 P.M. for a charming evening promenade called the *passggiata*. The islanders love elaborate fireworks displays, and light up with fantastic extravaganzas upon the slightest excuse for one.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute phone call to the U.S. is £3.15 (\$9). Regular cablegrams are 12/10 (\$1.54) for a minimum of 7 words. Airmail postage is 1/6 for a letter, 9d for a postcard.

CURRENCY . . . British coins are used, but Malta issues its own paper money in denominations of £5 (\$12), £1 (\$2.40 and 10/— (10 shillings, \$1.20).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Only a passport is required for visits up to three months. Duty-free allowances: 200 cigarettes, reasonable quantities of cigars and tobacco, one bottle of liquor. Any amount of currency may be brought in, but you can take out only £25 in British or Maltese money.

DRUGSTORES . . . Mostly British and European pharmaceuticals, but some American brands are stocked.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 240 volts, 50 cycles, A.C. Better hotels have converter outlets for U.S. razors.

FAUNA AND FLORA . . . Charming gardens are carefully cultivated but the islands are too rocky for much wild vegetation. The famous Maltese falcon lives now only in artwork. St. Paul, when bitten by a viper, proved that Malta's snakes are non-poisonous.

FOOD . . . Hotels generally serve familiar English and European food, but there are island specialties well worth asking for. *Timpana*, an interesting meat and macaroni pie, is topped with puff pastry, and another favorite pasta dish is made with stewed rabbit and tomato sauce. Maltese chicken casserole is also very good. Local seafood includes tuna, swordfish, grouper, dentici, and lampuki which is made into a pie. Local fruits are delicious, and the islanders do tasty things with pumpkins dried on rooftops in the country. All milk is pasteurized and safe to drink.

GAMBLING . . . Nightly at Dragonara Palace Casino in St. Julian's. Betting on races held Sundays in Marsa from October to June. Government lottery every three months, Lotto games every week.

LANGUAGE . . . English, Maltese. "*Sahha*" is both hello and goodbye.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Good, fast service.

LIQUOR . . . Less expensive than in the U.S. Try *Marsovin Reserve* or *Lachryma Vitis*, two fine Maltese wines that cost less than \$1 for a large bottle. Local beers are light and very good too. Minimum drinking age is 16. Bars are open until 1 A.M.; until 3 A.M. on Sundays.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Modern and efficient.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Numerous movie houses show American and British films, also occasional Italian pictures.

MUSIC . . . The concert and opera season is October to April in the 18th century Manoel Theatre in Valletta. In summer, there are

open-air performances in St. Anton Garden.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Major hotels have small dance bands. Restaurants that provide dancing and entertainment include the *Buskett Roadhouse* in Busket Woods; *Barrel & Basket* in Rabat; *Coleiro's Tavern* in Marsa; *Caravel*, *Piper Club* and *Dragut* in Sliema; *Tigullio*, *Club Dragonara*, the *Birkirkarr* and *Churchill Club* in St. Julian's; discothèque in *Sacha's Dining Club* in Valletta; *Whisper Knight Club* and *Farmhouse* at Mosta.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Kodak and Agfa color film can be processed in 48 hours in Valletta. All photographic supplies are available, very reasonably priced. The islands are extremely photogenic.

RELIGION . . . Principally Roman Catholic; also Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist churches in Valletta, and a synagogue.

RESTAURANTS . . . Most visitors dine at their hotels, but for variety try *Nico's Bistro*, *Café Cordina* or *Bologna* in Valletta for Italian food. Seafood at the *Tunny Net* overlooking Mellicha Bay, *Villa Fondatore* and *Gillieru's* on St. Paul's Bay. See NIGHT LIFE.

SPORTS . . . Swimming at the 11 beaches on Malta, 3 on Gozo, 2 on Comino; water skiing at St. George's, St. Paul's, Golden and Mellicha Bays; water polo; speed boats and yacht races, charter boats for fishing and sailing. Tennis courts at several hotels. The United Services Sports Club, open to civilians, has facilities for tennis, golf, cricket, polo, squash, badminton.

THEATERS . . . Drama and ballet performances are usually staged by talented amateur residents.

TIME . . . Noon in Malta is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . If service charges are not included tip waiters and bartenders 10% to 15%; same for taxi drivers; 20% for *dghajsa* boatman. Give 1 or 2 shillings for small special services.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Island buses, painted different colors according to their destinations, are easy to use and very inexpensive (5¢ for the scenic coast ride from Valletta to St. Julian's). Establish fare in advance before taking an unmetered taxi or horse-drawn carriage (*karrozzin*). Metered taxis are 30¢ for the first ¼ mile, and 24¢ for each additional mile. Drive-yourself cars rent for reasonable rates, but remember that traffic moves on the left and that some streets are exceedingly steep and narrow. Malta and Gozo are linked by car ferries.

WATER . . . Sometimes salty-tasting, but pure.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Malta-woven shifts, skirts, caftans; table mats; Gozo lace and high-style dresses; gold and silver filigree jewelry crafted by local artisans; wrought iron items still warm from the forge; copper and brassware (dolphin door-knockers a specialty); men's custom tailored suits of fine British materials; various imported luxury goods often priced less than in their countries of origin. Stores are open from 9 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. They reopen from 4 to 8 P.M. in summer, 3 to 7 P.M. in winter.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Very lightweight clothing from June through September; light woollens in spring and autumn, but you'll want a swim suit for sunny days; winterweight clothing for December

through February. A raincoat is useful October to March. A business suit is adequate for men after dark, but women wear dressy cocktail and short evening dresses. Bikinis are acceptable at hotel pools, but not at public beaches. Bare arms and miniskirts are forbidden in churches. Ladies wear slacks and pants occasionally; shorts are hardly ever seen except on Englishmen.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Valletta . . . An easy town to explore on your own, the capital was neatly laid out by the Knights of Malta after they defeated the Turks in the Great Siege of 1565. Major points of interest, apart from the quaintly picturesque streets themselves, are the Palace of the Grand Masters, the National Museum, St. John's Co-Cathedral, Auberge de Castile et Leon. It's fun to tour the historic harbor in a *dghajsa* patterned after Phoenician boats. There are steamer cruises too.

Mdina . . . "The Silent City," 7 miles from Valletta, seems deserted but is quietly inhabited by Maltese nobility who still live in its medieval palaces and mansions that are encircled by the city wall. Visit the Cathedral, supposedly erected on the spot where St. Paul first met the Roman governor Publius, who was the island's first convert to Christianity.

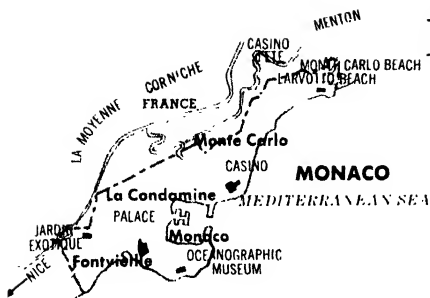
Rabat . . . Adjacent to Mdina. Visit St. Paul's Grotto where he is said to have lived for three months after his shipwreck; St. Paul's and St. Agatha's Catacombs; the Roman Villa.

Blue Grotto . . . Exquisitely colorful on sunny days, the Grotto is reached by a 10-minute trip in a *dghajsa* from Wied-iz-Zurrieq on the southeast coast.

Archaeological Sites . . . Neolithic temples at Tarxien, Hagar Qim and Mnajdra are among the world's oldest structures. The man-made cave of Hal Saflieni Hypogeum, where early men consulted oracles, dates to about 2500 B.C. The Ghar Dalam cave near Birzebuga contains fossils of animals that inhabited Malta in the Ice Age when it was part of the land bridge between Sicily and Africa.

Gozo . . . There are well-organized one-day tours from Malta to Gozo, which also has unique attractions: Ggantija megalithic temples; the Cathedral and Citadel-museum; the huge church at Xewkija; Ta' Pinu Basilica; the Azure Window; and numerous caves, including the one where Calypso entertained Ulysses for seven years.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Malta Government Tourist Board, 9 Merchants Street, Valletta, Malta.



MONACO

WEATHER IN MONACO—Lat. N43°45'

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Average Temp.	50°	50°	53°	56°	62°	69°	73°	74°	70°	63°	57°	52°

CHARACTERISTICS . . . On summer weekends, during the Grand Prix auto race and at festival times, you can't tell Monaco from the rest of the French Riviera. But under ordinary conditions, this hilly enclave on the Mediterranean represents the last of the truly aristocratic resorts. Its great natural beauty, dignity and aura of grandeur—combined with a mild, sunny climate—make Monaco ideal the year around. *The* seasons, however, are from December 15 to March 15, Easter, and from about July 1 to September 15.

POPULATION . . . About 23,000 permanent inhabitants.

SIZE . . . 370 acres; smaller than New York's Central Park.

GOVERNMENT . . . A principality ruled by the Grimaldi family since 1297. The executive branch of the government is under the authority of Prince Rainier III. There is also a Minister of State appointed by the Prince and assisted by three counsellors.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am, via Lisbon and Barcelona, in 10¼ hours from New York to Nice; then by train (30 minutes) helicopter, bus, taxi, or car to Monaco. International cruise ships now dock in Monaco, which also has every facility for docking private yachts.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . During the "high seasons," the stately *Hôtel de Paris*, its register glittering with generations of famous names, is \$34.60 single, \$46 double, European Plan; much lower out of season. Other top-ranking "palace" hotels are the *Hôtel Hermitage* (\$21 single, \$23 double) and *Hôtel Métropole* (\$15 single, \$27.60 double); both lower and out of season. And the Old Beach (\$25 single, \$29 double) and *New Beach* (\$18 single, \$21 double), with the same rates all year. Comfortable, moderately priced hotels include the *Balmoral* (\$8-

\$10 single, \$12-\$16 double) and *Bristol* (\$8-\$13 single, \$12-\$18 double). These rates include the tax and 15% service charges. For travelers who wish to bask in Monaco's glamour on a budget, there are perfectly adequate little hotels where rates for rooms with bath average \$6-\$8 single, \$8-\$11 double, including tax and service charges.

BALLET . . . An important art here since Serge Diaghilev introduced the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the casino theater in 1911. Top international troupes perform in June and during the Christmas and Easter holidays.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . About the same as in France, plus: January 27, Fête of Ste-Dévôte; Fête-Dieu in June (date variable); November 19, Fête Nationale; December 8, Immaculate Conception. Other gala events are the arduous Monte Carlo Rally in winter, the Grand Prix auto race in May, international tennis tournaments and yachting regattas at Easter and in July.

CLUBS . . . Automobile Club, Yacht Club, Monte Carlo Country Club, Monte Carlo Golf Club, Aero Club de Monaco, Kart Club, Judo Club, Ski Club. Rotary meets at the Hôtel Métropole.

CURRENCY . . . It's French; roughly 5 francs to U.S. \$1.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS . . . There are no customs barriers between Monaco and France, which surrounds the principality.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 127/220 volts, A.C., 50 cycles.

GAMBLING . . . At world-famous *Casino de Monte Carlo*. Also (in winter and on gala occasions) at the *International Sporting Club* and at the *Sporting Club d'Été* in summer. The Casino, incidentally, now has a *Salle des Amériques* with speeded-up Las Vegas-style craps, roulette and blackjack.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Polyclinic Princess Grace. There are numerous English-speaking doctors.

MUSIC . . . The Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte Carlo gives performances in the *Salle Garnier* in winter and in the *Cour d'Honneur* of the Palace in summer. This orchestra also accompanies operas and ballets in winter.

NIGHT LIFE . . . In winter: *International Sporting Club*, *Black Jack Club* and St. Louis discothèque (year round) in the Casino. In summer: *Sporting Club d'Été*, *Sea Club* and the *Maona*.

RESTAURANTS . . . *The Grill* on the top floor of Hôtel de Paris combines a de luxe cuisine with a magnificent view of the principality. *Rampoldi* and *Bec Rouge* in downtown Monte Carlo are very elegant, and *Les Ambassadeurs* and the *Brazil* are also outstanding. *Restaurant du Beach* serves memorable meals at Monte Carlo Beach, and you get a sensational view from *La Chaumière* near the Jardin Exotique. Very good food at more modest prices can be found in places where a complete table d'hôte meal costs only \$1.50-\$2.50. The *Tip-Top* is open until the wee hours, popular for scrambled eggs after nightclubbing. *Le Drugstore* is open for snacks for 24 hours a day, and also has a bowling alley.

SPORTS . . . Interesting beaches with every imaginable water sport, huge swimming pools; also tennis, skeet shooting, golf, sailing. En-

trance fee at the Monte Carlo Beach is 4 francs (72¢) a day; 24 fr. per week; 60 fr. per month. For winter sports, Monaco is only a two-hours' drive from ski trails in the Alps.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Monaco consists of four towns that blend into each other. *Monaco* is the capital, *La Condamine* is the commercial section and the home of most native Monégasques, *Fontvieille* is the new industrial section, and *Monte Carlo* is the dazzling center of entertainment and social life.

Palais du Prince . . . A storybook palace with some parts dating from the 13th century. It is open to the public in summer from 10 A.M. to noon and from 2 to 6 P.M. when Prince Rainier and Princess Grace are not in residence. Some of the apartments are on display, as are the collection of Napoleonic souvenirs and the Prince's fabulous stamp collection. Watch the Changing of the Guard, all brisk and bright, every day at noon.

Musée Océanographique . . . Founded by Prince Albert I in 1910 and stocked with some remarkable marine oddities, some collected from as deep as 3,000 fathoms. The aquarium is one of the finest in all Europe. The department of applied oceanography is particularly interesting with its displays of pearls, tortoise shells, coral and mother-of-pearl.

Jardin Exotique . . . Perched on a great rock high above the sea, the garden features an amazing collection of cacti of all kinds. Combined in the entrance fee to the gardens are the *Musée Anthropologique*, with Roman antiquities found near Menton and relics from the *Grottes de l'Observatoire* which, with their curious stalagmite formations, may also be visited here.

Casino de Monte Carlo . . . The focal point of the whole country, the casino was first established in 1863. It is an enormous and ornate building, marbled and mirrored, with crystal chandeliers everywhere. Informal attire and modest bets are permitted in the public gaming rooms; much more formality and higher stakes inside in *salons privés* (private salons). In the Casino is a theater designed by Charles Garnier, who also designed the Paris Opera House, and it is a sumptuous setting for the top-notch ballet, opera, drama and concerts that brighten the social season.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Monaco Information Center, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020. And in Monte Carlo: Service du Tourisme, 2a Boulevard des Moulins (Tel. 308701).

NETHERLANDS

(HOLLAND)



WEATHER IN AMSTERDAM—Lat. N52°20'—Alt. 16'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	31°	31°	35°	39°	45°	51°	54°	54°	49°	43°	37°	33°
High	41°	42°	47°	54°	62°	68°	70°	70°	65°	57°	47°	42°
Average	36°	37°	41°	47°	54°	60°	62°	62°	57°	50°	42°	38°
Days with No Rain	21	20	20	22	22	21	20	20	20	18	19	18

LOCATION . . . Across the North Sea from England. The Netherlands (Holland) is located between Belgium and Germany. Amsterdam is only 100 air miles north of Brussels and 230 air miles north-east of London.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Crisp and clean and hospitable sums up the land of tulips and canals. You'll enjoy seeing the windmills, the wooden shoes, the colorful native costumes in old-time villages, especially around the IJsselmeer. And you will enjoy, too, the modern hotels and good restaurants where food is prodigious and inexpensive. The Netherlands is a flat country with plenty of lakes, rivers and canals and a charm and beauty rewarding to the person who spends more than a couple of days seeing the "musts." You'll feel at home with the Dutch, who speak English with determination. The southeastern part of the country is made up of beautiful rolling hills dotted with castles, some of which are now hotels.

POPULATION . . . Nearly 12,799,000.

SIZE . . . 13,960 square miles; no town is more than 170 miles from Amsterdam.

CAPITAL . . . Amsterdam, with a population of 845,821. The seat of the Government, however, is The Hague; the royal family lives at Soestdijk Palace near Baarn, 28 miles southeast of Amsterdam.

GOVERNMENT . . . A constitutional monarchy ruled by a Queen and Parliament of two chambers.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Jet Clipper, daily non-stop service to Amsterdam from New York, 7 hours; from Chicago via Shannon, 9½ hours. By boat from New York, 7 to 11 days.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury rates (L) are about \$16–\$20 single, \$20–\$28 double. Moderate rates (M) are about \$8–\$15 single, \$16–\$23 double. Budget rates (B) are \$5–\$10 single, \$10–\$13 double. Unless otherwise noted, all rates include service charges; taxes and “free” breakfast. Fine hotels in Amsterdam are the stately old *Amstel* (L), on the river; *Hotel de l'Europe* (L), near the Mint Tower; the *Krasnapolsky* (M), on Dam Square; the *Apollo* (M), between the Hilton and the RAI Exhibition Hall; *Memphis* (L), across from the Hilton; and the *Amsterdam Hilton* (L, breakfast extra), 5 minutes by cab from the city center, airport buses stop at the door. All fairly near Dam Square are the *Carlton* (M), *Estheréa* (B), *Polen* (M), *Port van Cleve* (M), *de Roode Leeuw* (B) and *Victoria* (M). All quite near the Rijksmuseum: the *American* (M), *Centraal* (M), *De Rijk* (B), *Museum* (B) and *Park* (M). Between the museum and Rembrandtsplein: the new *Arthur Frommer* (M) and *Schiller* (M). The new *Esso Motor Hotel* (M) is on Europa Boulevard near the RAI Exhibition Hall. *Casa 400* (B) is a huge student residence at the University, 5 minutes by train from Amstel Station to downtown Central Station; open to tourists from June 1 to September 10.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . The new Shiphol Airport, one of the most modern and efficient in the world, is 6 miles from Amsterdam. Bus fare into the city is Dfl. 2 (55¢); taxi fare, Dfl. 18–22 (\$5–\$6). Taxi drivers are not tipped, but porters are tipped 50 Dutch cents for the first bag, 30¢ for each additional bag. Air departure tax Dfl. 6.50 (\$1.78).

ARTS . . . See the Rijksmuseum (State Museum) in Amsterdam with its collection of Rembrandt's paintings, including his famous “Night Watch”; Willem Holthuysen Museum, a 17th-century residence with a collection of porcelain, furniture, and library on the history of art; the Stedelijk Museum (Municipal Museum); Rembrandt House; Royal Palace on the Dam Square, built in 1648 by Jacob van Campen; Allard Pierson Museum, which houses a collection of Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities.

BANKS . . . Major Netherlands banks have affiliations with New York banks. Travelers checks cashed in American Express, Thos. Cook & Son, stores and restaurants and most hotels.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . New Year's Day; April 30, Queen's birthday; Easter Monday; Ascension Day; Whitmonday; Christmas; December 26.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . Dutch tobacco is reasonably good. American cigarettes are expensive. Bring your own and pay the duty. Dutch cigars are excellent and inexpensive.

CLIMATE . . . Very moderate, mild winters, cool summers, same as in England. April to October is the ideal time to visit.

CLUBS . . . The American Businessman's Club in Amsterdam, Rotary (Hotel Slotania), Jaycees and Lions Club. For women tourists

there are private organizations, somewhat like hostess clubs, which help with shopping, meeting Dutch families, etc., all free of charge. Check with the local tourist office about "Get in Touch with the Dutch" program to bring together people with mutual interests.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Not much different from home. Coffee is served in all offices at 11 A.M. The luncheon hour usually lasts from 12:30 to 2 and dinner is early, not later than 7 P.M. There's more handshaking here than in the States, but less than in the more southern countries, such as Belgium and France. Meal servings are large and it's better not to overorder than leave wasted food on your plate. You may have trouble learning even a little Dutch because the people would rather show you their English.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . Telephone call to New York costs around \$12, a cable about \$5. Airmail letters up to 5 grams cost 65 Dutch cents, 20¢ Dutch for each additional 5 grams. Airmail postal cards and air-letter forms are 45 Dutch cents. You can buy stamps at a coin machine near street mailboxes and in Amsterdam mail your letter in the back of a streetcar for quick service.

CURRENCY . . . The Netherlands florin, or guilder, is divided into 100 cents. It is worth about U.S. 28¢. Dfl. 3.65 is worth U.S. \$1 selling; Dfl. 3.60 when buying. See currency chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport, but no visa required. Adults may take in duty free 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars or 500 grams (1.1 lbs.) of tobacco; 1 bottle of liquor, 2 of wine, 1 small bottle of perfume. Unlimited currency allowed.

DRUGSTORES . . . Get prescriptions filled in an *apothek* (pharmacy). Buy patent medicines, toilet articles and similar items in a *drogisterij* (drugstore). The fronts of many *drogisterijen* are still decorated with 300-year-old carved "gapers"—weird, gape-jawed heads of Moors, jesters and other unlikely characters. For quick snacks, visit one of the numerous snack bars or herring stands.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Voltage is 220 in Amsterdam and most other places except in some sections of The Hague, where it is 110. Plugs are the two-prong, round type. The 50 cycles (rather than 60 as in the U.S.) causes electric shavers to slow down.

FAUNA . . . There is not much hunting in Holland—small game only, such as rabbits, foxes, ducks, pheasants, pigeons and partridges. Boars and deer live on reservations. Dutch cattle are world famous. There are fine horses, too, and plenty of pigs and sheep. There are bird sanctuaries at the Naarder Meer near Amsterdam, at the Isle of Texel and many other places throughout the country.

FLORA . . . Oceans of flowers. In the bulb fields near Haarlem the season is from about April 1 to May 15. Aalsmeer is the center of the flower "industry," with roses, lilacs, etc. A visit to one of the flower auctions is recommended (the one at Aalsmeer is the world's largest) as well as the annual spring open-air exhibition at *De Keukenhof* in Lisse, in the center of the bulb district.

FOOD . . . Dutch food is notable. Some typical Dutch dishes are

Rolpens (minced pickled beef, usually served with fried apples), her-ring, smoked eels, oysters, *pofferties* (small friters). Throughout Holland there are many Indonesian restaurants which you should try. The food is exotic but delicious. Some of the specialties are *nasi goreng* or *bami goreng* served with *sambal*, *sate* and *kroepoek*. They resemble some Chinese dishes. And, of course, Dutch cheeses are known the world over as being among the finest.

GAMBLING . . . The totalisator is the only legal manner of betting. This pari-mutuel apparatus is in operation at the race courses (main ones are Duindicht, near The Hague, and the Sports Stadium at Hilversum, near Amsterdam).

LANGUAGE . . . English is understood and spoken everywhere. Dutch, of course, is the official language.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Available everywhere. Service is, on the whole, slower than in hotels in the States. Quality is good, prices are reasonable. Call room service and state your wishes.

LIQUOR . . . All kinds of liquor are available in the better bars and hotels. A specialty is *jenever* (Dutch gin). The Dutch drink this straight and chilled, just as we do Martinis and Manhattans. Try the famous Holland beer as well as *Advocaat*, an unusual egg drink. Minimum legal age for drinkers is 16.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . No American hospitals, but facilities are excellent and available everywhere. Ask your hotel clerk.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Many movies are American with the original sound tracks and Dutch subtitles.

MUSIC . . . Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra is the third largest in the world and holds regular concerts. Most other large cities have municipal orchestras, and Rotterdam has a superb new Concert Hall. Orchestral music, as well as opera, drama and ballet, is featured at the annual Holland Festival held June 15 to July 15 in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Scheveningen, the seaside resort.

NIGHT LIFE . . . They really know how to whoop it up after dark in Amsterdam. Big clubs with dinner, dancing and international floor shows include *The Blue Note*, *Max Woisky, Jr.* and *Madame Arthur* (remarkable female impersonators) near Leidseplein. Around the Rembrandtsplein and adjoining Thorbeckeplein are the late-hours *Femina*, *Carroussel*, *Louis XVI*, *Palace* and *Trocadero*, among others. Quieter and more intimate are the *Corrida Club* on Wagenstraat and *Li La Lo* out on Clercqstraat. Recent additions to the scene include the *Casino*, *Moulin Rouge*, *Voom-Voom*, *Kingsclub* and *Paradiso* (hippies). See *This Week in Amsterdam* for further suggestions. There are dozens more. Most places close at 3 A.M. (4 A.M. on Sundays), but there are fashionable spots operated on a membership basis where you can go after that.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . All sorts of photographic equipment can be purchased in The Netherlands. Developing and printing are good and quite fast for black-and-white; color takes about two weeks. Best store in Amsterdam is Capi, Kalverstraat (main shopping street).

Tourists usually shoot all sorts of street scenes, bikes, the canals, Royal Palace at the Dam Square, the harbor, the various museums. If you have an eye for it, "typical" and interesting photos can be made all over town. There are even a couple of windmills left right inside Amsterdam. The villagers of Staphorst, 10 miles north of Zwolle, dress as their ancestors did 600 years ago, but photographing them is strictly forbidden by law unless they consent to pose.

RELIGION . . . Principally, the Netherlands Reformed Church (Presbyterian) and Roman Catholic, but there are all sects. The two English churches in Amsterdam are Church of England, 42, Groenburgwal, and the English Reformed Church, in the ancient and picturesque Begijnhof, right in the heart of the city.

RESTAURANTS . . . A specialty of Holland is Indonesian food (*rijsttafel*, rice table), that is especially good in Amsterdam's *Indonesian Art Craft Restaurant*, *Bali* and *Waroeng Diawa*. There are many French, Swiss, Italian and Chinese restaurants, but one or two *broodjes* in a sandwich shop, or a *koffietafel* (bread, cheese, cold meats, salad and coffee) at a regular restaurant are what the Dutch eat for lunch. Tasty, filling and very inexpensive. Evening dinner is a bountiful affair, and in Amsterdam you will dine especially luxuriously in the handsome dining rooms of the Amstel, Europe, Apollo and Hilton hotels. Outstanding restaurants are *Dikker en Thijs* (French food); *De Boerderij* (Dutch décor, French cuisine); the quaintly 17th-century *'t Swarte Schaep* (Dutch-French); *Het Havenrestaurant* (harbor view, nautical atmosphere); *Chalet Suisse*, near the American Hotel; *Fong Lee* (Chinese), near the Rijksmuseum. For purely Dutch food and atmosphere; the famous *D'Vijff Vlieghe* (Five Flies); *De Prinsenkelder*; the delightful little *Adrian* and *Het Begijntje*; *De Dikkert* (luxurious Dutch atmosphere in a genuine windmill). A full meal in these restaurants costs \$4 to \$6. For very good food and lots of atmosphere for less money, there's *De Groene Lantaerne* on Haarlemmerstraat near the Central Station and, in the same neighborhood, *De Kaatsende Kat*. The bistros around the Leidseplein and Rembrandtsplein also serve good food for very reasonable prices.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Shops and stores are open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., including Saturday, but many large stores are closed on Monday mornings. Service is friendly and good; most attendants speak English well. Main shopping streets in Amsterdam are Leidsestraat and Kalverstraat. There are many antique shops on the Spiegelstraat that leads to the Rijksmuseum. There are also several department stores, including the Bijenkorf (beehive), that have branches in The Hague, Eindhoven and Rotterdam. The American tourist will find prices in Holland very reasonable. Typical souvenirs (pewterware, Delft blue) are sold in a great many shops. For good and original handicrafts: C.O.S.A. in Delft. Duty-free shops at Schiphol sell everything from cars and cigars to diamonds and dolls.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . The most popular sport is soccer. Also tennis, hockey matches, cycling, swimming and sailing. Check locally on exact dates for important sports events such as the 124-miles ice

skating race in Friesland in winter; "Head of the River" and varsity-student rowing matches in the spring; Internal Tulip Rally for automobiles in May; T.T. Motor Races in June; 4-day walking contest in July; international tennis matches in July; Grand Prix car races in late June at Zandvoort; Amsterdam Olympic Day, sailing, horse races, cycle racing and baseball games. Some of these events are at resorts outside Amsterdam. The capital also has an 18-hole golf course.

SPORTS . . . The many fine lakes such as Loosdrecht near Amsterdam and De Kaag near The Hague, offer excellent facilities, and Dutch beaches are sandy and free from stones. Aside from sailing, fishing and swimming, there's sand yachting, horseback riding, golfing, shooting and tennis. Very little polo or squash. Ice skating, of course, in winter—remember Hans Brinker. There are some fine golf courses in Holland, especially Wassenaar near The Hague, Hilversum, De Pan near Utrecht and Kennemer in Zandvoort.

THEATERS . . . Practically everything is in Dutch, including current Broadway hits, with evening performances around 8 p.m. and matinees, including Sundays. No formal dress necessary. Cost per seat averages \$3. Ask your hotel clerk about current performances. Amsterdam has two permanent ballet companies, and outstanding foreign troupes appear during the famous Holland Festival, mid-June to mid-July.

TIME . . . Noon in Amsterdam is 6 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Hotel porters get 50 Dutch cents per bag. Railway station porters get 50 Dutch cents for the first bag, 35 cents for each additional bag. Taxi drivers are not tipped. If service is not included in restaurant bill, tip 15%. Theater ushers are tipped a minimum of 0.25. Cloakroom and washroom attendants are tipped 15 Dutch cents.

TRANSPORTATION . . . In this flat country, bicycles are used by everyone, from the Queen down, and often dominate the road. Trains between Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam run every 20 minutes; every 10 minutes during rush hours. Taxis are plentiful. Rates increase between 1 and 6 a.m. The trolleys are fun and cheap. You can hire a car readily from any one of several good agencies. Hertz Rent-a-Car agents in the Hilton hotels in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. You buy "benzine" by the liter, and it comes to 66¢ a gallon.

WATER . . . Excellent everywhere, but bottled water is available.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Silverware, china, pewter, chocolates and a Dutch specialty, *hopjes* (a coffee candy) leatherwear, diamonds, cigars, cheese, gin or liquors. Clothes are also cheap. Tourist favorites are old etchings, maps, prints and old Delft tiles, which cost 3.50 to 10 guilders each (about \$1 to \$2.50). Don't buy flower bulbs to take home, without a certificate of health. The growers or retailers will send them on to you. Fresh flowers can also be airmailed to the States. Feather hats are the big buy in Volendam. For departing tourists, there is a tax-free shop at Schiphol Airport.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Same type of clothing you would wear in the corresponding season at home. In the summer be sure to have a raincoat and lightweight topcoat for cool evenings.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Amsterdam . . . Since canals are the main thoroughfares in Holland, whatever you do don't miss taking a trip through Amsterdam in one of the glass-topped motor launches. The boats go through all the important canals as well as the smaller ones. Amsterdam is a city combining the old with the new. Many of the housing projects and public buildings are magnificent examples of modern architecture. You'll find it especially interesting to visit some of the diamond-cutting factories such as Asscher's and the A. van Moppes and Zoon plant where there are daily tours during the summer. (Amsterdam is the world's headquarters for diamond cutting.) Other places of interest are the Anne Frank House, Botanical Gardens, Artis Zoological Gardens, and the almshouses, which are all pretty little houses surrounded by lovely gardens. You should see the New Church, which contains the tombs of Admirals de Ruyter, Van Galen, Van Kinsbergen and Van Speyk and also see the Old Church, built in 1300, with sculptures by A. Quellijn. Absolute musts, of course, are the Rijksmuseum of classic art, the Stedelijk Museum of modern art, and Rembrandt's home, where many of his etchings and sketches are kept. The Royal Tropical Institute is unique for its excellent displays of all facets of life collected in Africa, South America and the Pacific.

Side Trips . . . While in Amsterdam you can make excursions to picturesque cities of Spakenburg and Bunschoten, popular with tourists. Here, perhaps more than any place in Holland, you will see the residents dressed in traditional Holland costumes. Also take a trip to Alkmaar on a Friday, or to Gouda on a Thursday to see the world-famous cheese markets. In spring, you'll of course want to take a trip to the wonderfully colorful tulip fields. Holland has a million acres planted with tulip bulbs which are famous throughout the world. They are one of the most beautiful sights you can imagine. For a unique treat, spend a few days on the IJsselmeer on a genuine old Dutch yacht, with or without a skipper; rates are from \$175 a week; daily rates also available. For more details, contact Pan American's office in Amsterdam. Ask too about Rhine River cruises and Delta Works excursions from Rotterdam.

Schiphol, Amsterdam's great airport, is just a few miles outside of the city. It is 13 feet below sea level, and new facilities opened in 1967 make it the first airport specially geared to handle Jumbo Jets and supersonic transatlantic planes. The village of Aalsmeer near Schiphol consists of little green islands completely covered with flowers, which are gathered in the morning and are taken to the auction. Later, most of the flowers are dispatched by air to cities in and beyond Europe. Leiden, nearby, is the birthplace of Rembrandt and was the home of the Pilgrim Fathers for 11 years before they left for America in 1620. John Robinson, their spiritual leader, is buried in the baptismery of St. Peter's Church here. The new motel in Leiden is the first *Holiday Inn* (M) in Europe. The *Beukenhof Restaurant* in nearby Oegstgeest has an outstanding cuisine, excellent service and lovely gardens. Haarlem, where the tulip business really began, was the home of Frans

Hals and has a magnificent museum of his paintings; also see De Cruquius, the hydraulic museum just outside Haarlem, which vividly demonstrates how floods are prevented. Only a few miles east of Amsterdam is an unusual stretch of sandy country with delightful woods and two old fortress towns, as well as some new and modern villages. Het Gooi, within 20 minutes of the city, is known for its architecture and natural beauty. The Town Hall of Hilversum, designed by the famous Dutch architect W. Dudok, is outstanding, and there is a wonderful 18-hole golf course. Artists will certainly want to go to Laren to see the permanent exhibition of works of modern Dutch artists in the Singer Museum. Also see the Muiderslot, a medieval castle, in the same district. Several very fine hotels are the *Grand Hotel Gooiland* (M, breakfast extra) at Hilversum and the *Hamdorff* (M, breakfast extra) at Laren. Further east, near Arnhem, in the center of the 15,000-acre national park. Hooge Veluwe, stands the Kröller Muller Museum, which contains the greatest collection of Van Gogh paintings found anywhere. See, too, Arnhem's Open-Air Museum of old Dutch houses, buildings and costumes.

Utrecht . . . This large city, where the Royal Dutch Industries Fair is held every March and September, is unique for its ancient sunken canals and for the home of the only Dutch pope (Adrian VI, d. 1523). A religious center for over 1200 years, Utrecht contains many very old churches, the Janskerk and Pieterskerk dating back to the 11th century. The Gothic cathedral tower rises 332 feet and affords a magnificent view. Museums include the Archiepiscopal Museum of medieval art, Old Catholic Museum, Museum of Modern Religious Art; also the Netherlands Gold, Silver and Clock Museum and Central Museum of history and art. The *Noord Brabant* (M) and *Des Pays Bas* (M) are modern hotels that serve excellent food. Almost adjoining Utrecht is the very pretty residential town of Zeist, with a castle dating back to 838 and an interesting Moravian Church with its Brother and Sister Square. The *Figi* (B) is a comfortable little hotel and the *Pasadena* (B) and *Old London* (B) are modern motels; *Hotel 't Kerckebosch* (B) was once an aristocratic country home. In the vicinity are Doorn Castle, now a museum, where Kaiser Wilhelm lived in exile, romantic old Haarzuilen Castle, and Soestdijk Palace, home of the Royal Family at Baarn. The *Kasteel de Hooge Vuursche* (L), nearby, is a modernized castle that has become an elegant resort hotel.

The Hague . . . Whereas Amsterdam is the capital, The Hague is the seat of the Government and has been since 1247, when Count Wilhelm II built his castle there near the sea. Various Government departments are located there, including all foreign embassies. As in Amsterdam, there are many interesting buildings both old and new to be seen. Among the first places on your list should be the Knight's Hall, new addition to the Palace (built in 1280), where, the third Tuesday in September, the Queen opens the combined Chambers of Parliament in a colorful and solemn session; the Mauritshuis Museum houses a collection of famous Dutch paintings, among them 18 by Rembrandt. The Mauritshuis is the old palace of Prince Johan Maurits van Nassau,

once Governor of the Dutch possessions in Brazil. The Palace is open daily to visitors. Modern art will be found in the Gemeente Museum (municipal museum). You'll want to attend a concert by the famous Residentie Orchestra in the huge new Netherlands Congress Center.

Among the better hotels are the *Des Indes* (L), the *Centraal* (M), *Parkhotel* (M) and *Terminus* (B). The restaurants in The Hague are superb. The *Menangkabause Huis* and the *Tampat Senang* are among the best-known Javanese rice-table restaurants, and *Saur* is wonderful for seafood. Also try *House of Lords*, *Queen's Garden*, or the very smart *De Kieviet* at Wassenaar, 7 miles out. You can go to the *Royal* for French cuisine and go to the *Jachthuis* for game. The *Old Dutch* in The Hague has excellent food and is inexpensive. The *Beukenhof* in Oegstgeest, near The Hague, is one of the famous restaurants in Holland.

Halfway between The Hague and Scheveningen is the miniature city of Madurodam, a working model of all facets of Dutch life that delights both children and adults. Scheveningen is a wonderful seaside resort divided into two parts, one the old fishing village where women still wear traditional costumes, and the other a fashionable resort, with many good hotels such as the *Kurhaus* (M) and all bathing facilities. It has a wonderful wide beach. For excellent Indonesian food, dine at the *Bali Restaurant*. You will have plenty of activity to choose from here; there are tennis courts, riding schools and a famous racetrack at Duindigt. North of The Hague is the tree-shaded village of Wassenaar (there's a fine 18-hole golf course here), and to the south, one of the best-known horticultural regions, which extends as far back as the Hook of Holland and Rotterdam. The glass hothouses here are famous for grapes, tomatoes, peaches and flowers.

Rotterdam . . . Zadkine's *Monument to a Destroyed City* is nearly the only visible reminder of the World War II demolition of Rotterdam, which is on its way to becoming Europe's most modern and dynamic city. It is a veritable open-air museum of modern architecture.

The harbor of Rotterdam is actually Europe's largest seaport, and a sightseeing tour by luxury launch of the Spido Co. (departure from Willemsplein) showing the dry docks, shipyards, etc. is highly recommended. Also well worth seeing is *The Maastunnel*, which connects the city of Rotterdam with the harbor district, and the interesting new subway, connecting the northern Central Railway Station to the southern Zuidplein Metro Station, on the other side of the Maas (Meuse). Take the 10-minute tram ride from Rotterdam to the Pilgrim's port of Delfshaven, now being restored to its ancient architectural beauty.

In addition to the modern center of Rotterdam with its Lijnbaan pedestrian mall and other excellent shopping facilities and entertainment, there are various museums and galleries containing unique art treasures and modern sculpture, among which is the *Boymans Museum* with its large collection of old and modern painting from Hieronymus Bosch to Vincent van Gogh. See the huge new Concert Hall.

Hotels are the *Rotterdam Hilton* (L), the *Rijn* (M), *Atlanta* (M), *Park* (M) and *Savoy* (M), and the unique *Delta Hotel* (M) situated

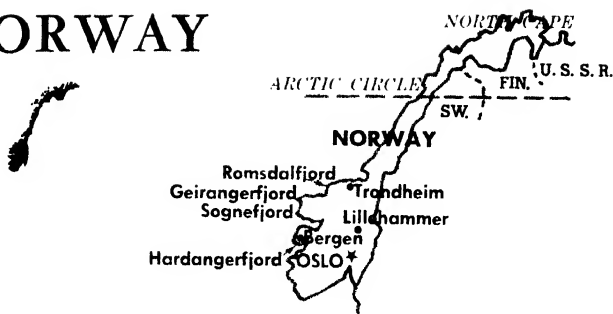
in Vlaardingen (6 miles from Rotterdam) overlooking the River Maas connecting Rotterdam with the North Sea (Hook of Holland). Good places to dine include *Coq d'Or*, *Erasmus*, *Old Dutch* and *Witte Paard*. The restaurant on top of the 342-foot Euromast presents a view of the city and its ever fascinating harbor.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The Tourist Information Office in Amsterdam is at 5 Rokin; in The Hague at 38 Parkstraat and Buitenhof (Kiosk); in Rotterdam at 19 Stadhuisplein. Pan American's office is in the Hirsch Building, Leidseplein, Amsterdam C., opposite the American Hotel (Tel. 234760); Schiphol Airport (Tel. 722989). The Netherlands National Tourist office is at 605 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; and at 681 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

One of Amsterdam's many canals.



NORWAY



WEATHER IN OSLO—Lat. N59°55'—Alt. 40'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	21°	21°	26°	34°	43°	50°	56°	53°	46°	37°	30°	24°
High	28°	30°	38°	48°	59°	65°	71°	66°	59°	46°	36°	29°
Average	25°	26°	32°	41°	51°	58°	64°	60°	53°	42°	33°	27°
Days with No Rain	19	16	18	20	20	20	19	16	19	19	18	16

LOCATION . . . Norway extends along the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula from a latitude the same as that of Scotland to well above the Arctic Circle. Oslo is the same distance by air from London as Chicago is from New York.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Norway is a long, rangy country with vast distances. The people have a zest for life that will exhaust the average American. It is a land of fjords, mountains, valleys and plains. Up north it has the Midnight Sun, with almost constant daylight from April to mid-September. The scenery is magnificent, the people cordial, friendly and scrupulously honest. It is a rugged country, but the cities are cosmopolitan. Hotels are very good, and many new ones have been built since the war in cities as well as in the rural districts.

POPULATION . . . Estimated to be 3,834,800.

SIZE . . . 125,181 square miles, the size of New Mexico, but extends the distance from New York to San Juan.

CAPITAL . . . Oslo, a city of 488,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . A constitutional and thoroughly democratic monarchy with a King and a parliament known as the Storting.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . Through-plane service by Pan Am Jet Clipper to Oslo, 7¼ hours from New York (or connect from Jet Clippers to Copenhagen or Hamburg). By ship, 7 days to Bergen, 8 days to Oslo from New York.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury rates (L) are \$13-\$19 single, \$20-\$30 double. Moderate rates (M) are \$10-\$15 single, \$12-\$22 dou-

ble. Budget rates (B), which apply to many very good hotels in small towns, are \$6-\$10 single, \$9-\$15 double. These are summer rates, service charges included. Many hotels are cheaper from September 1 to June 10, and most have less expensive rooms without private baths. In Oslo, the *Bristol* (L.), *Continental* (L.) and *Grand* (L.) are very convenient. Other hotels, also within easy walking distance of the alluring shops on Karl Johansgate, are the *Carlton* (M), *K.N.A.* (M), *Nobel* (M), *Norum* (M), *Stefan* (B) and *Viking* (M). The *Savoy* (M) is near the University, Historical Museum and National Gallery. The *Holmenkollen* (M) is near the famous ski jump on a hill overlooking Oslo, about Kr. 12 (\$1.68) by taxi from the city center. The new *Panorama* is a luxurious summer hotel on the edge of Nordmarka Forest, 15 minutes north of the city center by electric train. Advance reservations are always advisable. Mission hotels (*Misjonshotell*) and student hotels (*studenheim* or *sommerhotell*, open mid-May to early September) are recommended if you're on a limited budget.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare into Oslo from Fornebu Airport (5 miles) is Kr. 3.50 (50¢); taxi fare is at least Kr. 16 (\$2.30), plus 5% tip. Porters are tipped Kr. 1.50 for the first bag, 50 øre for each additional bag. No departure tax.

ARTS . . . Oslo has a large variety of museums and galleries. The Viking Ship Museum is unique. The Ski Museum has exhibits tracing 2,500 years in the history of skiing. Frogner Park is famous for its fantastic sculptures by Gustav Vigeland. The Open Air Folk Museum has a delightful collection of typical Norse-style buildings from all over the country, as well as a 12th-century stave church. The Munch Museum has the world's best collection of the expressionistic artist's paintings and prints. The Historical Museum is devoted to exhibits of Norwegian culture. The Museum of the Polar Ship *Fram* has interesting exhibits concerning this ship's arctic expeditions. The *Kon-Tiki* raft is also on view. Also of interest are the National Gallery, the Arts and Crafts Museum, the Museum of Technique and Science and the beautifully decorated new City Hall. The Henie-Onstad Museum of Modern Art is 6 miles from Oslo. Most museums open at 11 A.M.

BANKS . . . Large local banks have U.S. affiliations. Most hotels, large restaurants, stores and American Express cash travelers checks.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . Stores and museums are closed on: January 1; Maundy Thursday; Good Friday; Easter Monday; May 1; May 17 (Constitution Day); Ascension Day; Whitmonday; afternoon, December 24; Christmas; December 26; afternoon, December 31.

CIGARETTES, CIGARS AND TOBACCO . . . American cigarettes cost 80¢ a pack, and local brands are nearly as expensive.

CLIMATE . . . From April to September the nights are very short, and around midsummer you can read a newspaper out of doors at midnight. Above the Arctic Circle, the sun shines 24 hours a day. Thanks to the Gulf Stream, the climate in Norway is temperate. For winter sports, January through April is the ideal season.

CLUBS . . . Lions and Rotary Clubs in most large centers. Rotary meets at the Grand Hotel, Oslo.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Eider-downs take the place of top sheets even in the hotels, although you can get blankets and top sheet at some. Dress is informal. At the best resort hotels dinner jackets are expected only in winter season.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute phone call to the States costs Kr. 48 at night and Kr. 64.50 in the daytime. A 10-word cable-gram costs Kr. 23 to New York, Kr. 28.50 elsewhere in the U.S. Postage for a 5-gram airmail letter to the U.S. is Kr. 1.25; Kr. 1 for an air-letter; Kr. 0.90 for a postcard. Local phone calls are 50 øre.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 øre in a krone, valued at 14¢. There are about Kr. 7.14 to U.S. \$1. See currency chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Unlimited dollars, 2 bottles of liquor or 2 of wine, 400 cigarettes or 500 grams (1 lb.) of tobacco are allowed in duty free. Passport; no visa up to 3 months' stay.

DRUGSTORES . . . Norwegian drugstores carry many American products or their European equivalents.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 volts, 50 cycles, A.C.

FAUNA . . . Norwegian waters abound with many species of fish. Both salt-water and fresh-water fishing are excellent. Big-game animals include bear, moose and reindeer. Many small wild animals are found in Norwegian forests, including wolf, fox, lynx, otter and beaver. There are also game birds, grouse being the most abundant.

FLORA . . . The beautiful forests of Norway are mainly spruce, fir and pine trees. Birch trees are everywhere. The vegetation of the valleys of southern Norway is very beautiful. Wild berries are plentiful and flowers are profuse in the gorgeous spring season.

FOOD . . . Breakfast is a large meal with a cold buffet. Fish is served in great variety. Dinner is apt to be at 4:30, followed by tea and sandwiches at 9 P.M. Tourists don't have to eat at these hours, however. Good à la carte meals are available at all times.

GAMBLING . . . *Ulovlig*. In other words, not permitted.

LANGUAGE . . . English is spoken everywhere.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . There are good cleaning and laundry services in all principal towns. Inquire at your hotel.

LIQUOR . . . Beer, gin and aquavit are very popular. The liquor stores (*Vinmonopolet*) carry all varieties of wine and liquor, and you may wish to be prepared for the fact that no hard liquors are served on Saturdays (except in large resort hotels), Sundays, holidays, the days before holidays, or from Ash Wednesday until the Tuesday after Easter. Otherwise, city bars are open from 3-11:45 P.M.; liquor is served in country hotels from 1-11:30 P.M. Minimum legal age for drinkers is 21.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Modern hospitals and excellent doctors are available. Ski resorts have well-equipped first-aid centers.

MOTION PICTURES . . . The latest American and English pictures are shown with Norwegian subtitles. Be on time for performances, because late-comers may not remain at the end of a program to catch the beginning. Seats may be reserved.

MUSIC . . . The Oslo Symphony Orchestra is outstanding. The beautiful Norwegian folk music, a source of inspiration to Edvard Grieg and other composers, is an important part of the life of the people. The International Festival of Music is in Bergen from late May to early June.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Dancing and floor shows until 3:30 A.M. (summer only) at the *Bristol Inn* in Hotel Bristol, and at the *Regnbuen* in the large building of restaurants and bars near Oslo's City Hall. The *Bonanza* in the Grand Hotel jumps from 8 P.M. to 2 A.M.; closed Sunday. Fun (and food) also at the *Candlelight Bar* in the Nobel Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Camera equipment, including Polaroid, black-and-white and color, still and movie film are available at reasonable prices, and developing services are good.

RELIGION . . . Norway is a Lutheran country but there are synagogues and churches of other sects.

RESTAURANTS . . . Outstanding downtown restaurants with superlative views of Oslo and its beautiful harbor are the *Fregatten* (overlooks eastside wharf; marvelous fish) and *Restaurant 13* on the top floor of the Viking Hotel (international cuisine). From the huge windows of the *Holmenkollen Hotel Restaurant*, 1,150 feet above the western side of the city, there is a superb view to accompany good Norwegian cooking (moderate prices). The very elegant (and more expensive) *Frognersteteren* is even higher up the mountain at 2,121 feet, 2 minutes on foot from the Holmenkollen suburban train terminal. The *Ekeberg*, on Oak Mountain above the eastern side of town, is a delightful place to view the scenery by daylight until 10 or 11 P.M. in summer; dancing nightly. On Bygdøy peninsula, reached by car or by ferry from the City Hall pier, is the cozy little *Lanternen* and the very smart *Dronningen* (dancing, expensive, open May-September) with an endlessly interesting view of the busy harbor and Oslo rising behind it. The jauntily nautical *Najaden*, in the Maritime Museum on the peninsula, also overlooks Oslo fjord and specializes in superlative fresh fish, game and fruits in season. Particularly good places to dine on, or near, Oslo's main street of Karl Johansgate are the *Blom* (atmospheric décor, lively with artists and writers); *Frascati* (opposite National Theater, famous "Saga Lunch," huge Norwegian dinners and a French Rotisserie); *La P'tite Cuisine* and *Bagatelle* (inexpensive, French) and *La Belle Sole* (wonderful fish and game), both near the U.S. Embassy. The most elegant hotel dining rooms are the *Moorish Hall* (dancing) in the Bristol, the *Annenetasjen* (dinner music) in the Continental, and the *Speilsalen* (dancing) in the Grand. There is an excellent restaurant in the Munch Museum, and the *Caravelle* at Fornebu is remarkably fine for an airport restaurant (dancing).

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Steen and Strøm in Oslo is Norway's biggest department store. David Andersen, Norway Silver Design and Tøstrup for silver. Gresvig for sporting goods; Heimen for wood carvings and native craft products, also in the Arken, moored at City Hall pier. Hjordis Egelund for souvenirs; Husfliden (Association of Home Arts and Crafts) for tapestries, sweaters and all sorts of

woolens. A must is William Schmidt on Karl Johans Street. L. Galligani and the Christiania Glasmagasin are excellent for crystal and other gift items. See Forum's permanent exhibition of arts, crafts and industrial designs, and the huge new Norwegian Design Center of home furnishings, arts and crafts (closed Mondays) and Norwegian Food Center. The new Impuls, in an old mill, also has stunning Scandinavian housewares. Most city stores close at 3 on Saturday afternoons. Duty-free liquor and cigarettes in the airport shop.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Championship ski competitions are the greatest spectator attraction during the winter, and soccer during the summer. Skating races also draw crowds. The Holmenkollen ski competition near Oslo takes place in March.

SPORTS . . . Most Norwegians who can walk can ski, and Norway is one of the ski capitals of the world. Ski-touring is very popular. Huts and lodges dot the routes of cross-country runs. Norway is full of all kinds of slopes and jumps, lifts, instructors and cheerful ski lodges. Renting your skis is wiser than bringing them. Norwegian skis are the best in the world and rented ones are insured against damage.

The fishing in Norway is excellent too. You fish for trout and pike in almost any of the streams or lakes. Salmon fishing is magnificent, but rivers are restricted. However, several Oslo travel agencies offer fully inclusive salmon-fishing vacations; folders on these are available from the Norwegian National Travel Office in New York. Sailing and swimming also rank high. The Oslo Golf Club's course at Bogstad is ideal. There are also golf courses in Bergen, Stavanger, Sarpsborg, Tønsberg-Sandefjord and Trondheim. Tourists are welcome.

Norwegian alps are a mountain-climber's delight. Cyclists and hikers will find pleasant rolling countryside beneath the snow-capped peaks. Winter ski lodges become hostels for hikers and climbers in the summer months. The hunting is wonderful. Deer, reindeer and moose abound. A license is inexpensive. Rabbit, fox, hare and game birds are abundant. All in all, Norway is a sportsman's paradise.

THEATERS . . . In Oslo the National Theater stages classical drama, modern literary plays and light comedy. The *New Theater* devotes itself to light plays. *Chat Noir* is the oldest music hall with revues. The Norwegian Opera stages classical and modern operas, ballets and operettas from September to May.

TIME . . . Noon in Oslo is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Hotels add a 10-15% service charge to your bill, and no other tips are expected, except Kr. 1 per day to the head porter. Round off restaurant check (which has 12½% service charge) to the nearest krone; ditto for taxi drivers. Tip washroom attendants and hat-check girls Kr. 1. Luggage porters get Kr. 1.50 for the first bag, 50 øre for each additional bag. In some hotels, Kr. 4 per person.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Taxis, which do not cruise for fares but line up at cab stands, have a starting rate of Kr. 3 (42¢), plus Kr. 1 per kilometer and a standard tip of 5% of the meter reading. The flat rate of Kr. 1 (14¢) applies to city buses and trams, which are very easy to use. From May through September, there are excellent sight-

seeing tours of Oslo by bus and by boat. Rates for drive-yourself cars are reasonable, traffic is very light on country highways, and your regular driver's license is sufficient. All major towns have airports, if you must travel in a hurry. Tourist agencies in Oslo, Bergen and other large towns have an enormous choice of package tours, ranging from 2-day air trips beyond the Arctic Circle to 15-day (or shorter) cruises through the fjord country to the North Cape. Norwegian trains are very comfortable. The 7-hour ride between Bergen and Oslo costs only \$21.30 first class (\$14.30 in second) and gives you a taste of all Norway—pine forests, towering mountains, tiny toy villages, lakes and waterfalls. The track even skirts a tremendous fjord near Bergen. If you can, leave the train at Myrdal and take the electric railway down to Flåm on an arm of the Sognefjord. The *Flamshane* requires nearly an hour to go 12 miles through some of the most overwhelming mountain scenery imaginable.

WATER . . . Excellent.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Norwegian enamelware, pewter and silver are your best buys. Lovely craft products include textiles, glassware, embroidery, brassware and leather goods. Furs are marvelous. Prices are much lower than at home, but our duty is high.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Warm heavy clothing is a must in the winter. Black suits and dresses are formal enough for Oslo night life. Sweaters and raincoats will come in handy. Bring medium-weight clothes for summer months.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Oslo . . . The 900-year-old city of Oslo is full of fascinating things to see. The town is surrounded by wooded hills and distant snow-capped peaks. You'll want to see the Changing of the Guard at the Royal Palace, the beautiful buildings of the University of Oslo, the National Theater with its statues of Bjørnson and Ibsen, and the Nobel Institute where the Nobel prizes are awarded. Stroll through beautiful Karl Johans Gate Park. There are band concerts and outdoor cafés here. The medieval castle, Akershus, built by Haakon V, is a must. A trip up the Holmenkollen behind the city offers a wonderful view. Plan to see the museums mentioned under ARTS, and the artists' own street, Damstredet, with the small *Bergfjerdings* gallery in a private home. There are also regular sightseeing tours by boat down the Oslo Fjord. They start from the City Hall.

Bergen . . . is Norway's second largest city (7 hours by train from Oslo or 50 minutes by air). It has wonderful examples of medieval, Renaissance and strikingly modern architecture. Visit the busy harbor market for a glimpse of typical local activity. Just wandering around the medieval part of the city will be like going back over 500 years in local history. See the Maria Church, built in the 12th century. The Hanseatic Museum gives an excellent idea of the culture of old Norway. There is a fine art gallery and ethnological collection in the Bergen University, another interesting sight. Other things to see include the Bergen Aquarium, the harbor and market places, the home of Edvard Grieg, and the old Fantoft stave church. Leading hotels

are the *Bristol* (M), *Norge* (M), *Orion* (M), the *Neptun* (B) and *Terminus* (B). Dine with a view of the city and harbor at the *Belle-vue*, authentic old-time Norwegian home 5 minutes from town; or take the 1,000-foot cablecar ride up to the *Fløyen* overlooking all Bergen. Snug, delightful restaurants near the city center are *De Små Hjem*, *Holbergstuen* and *Wesselstuen*.

Stavanger . . . Norway's fourth largest city is the new gateway to the Norwegian fjords (11 hours by train or 1 hour by air from Oslo). The hotel facilities here are excellent. The *Atlantic Hotel* (L), *Alstor* (B), *KNA Hotel Ocean* (B) and *Hotel Victoria* (B) all have fine accommodations. In the vicinity of Stavanger you have the *Sola Strand* (B) and the *Viste Hotel* (B), well-known sea resorts. From mid-June through August, the sea water temperature along Norway's south coast ranges from 60° to 74°, considerably warmer than on the coast of Maine.

Trondheim . . . is the principal city in north-central Norway (8 hours by train from Oslo, 1½ hours by air). There is a fabulously lovely cathedral, begun in the 11th century and being restored today. Don't miss the unusual Ringve Museum of Music. Norway's great Technical College is here. The River Nid runs through the city and can be crossed by four graceful bridges. Sailing, fishing and skiing are all wonderful near Trondheim. Cozy and cheerful ski lodges offer simple accommodations. The *Britannia* (M), *Astoria* (B) and *Prinsen* (B) are the good hotels, with fine restaurants, in the town itself.

Lillehammer . . . This charming town is one of the great skiing centers of Norway (4 hours by train from Oslo). The *Victoria* (B), *Lillehammer Park* (B) and *Kronen* (B) are the best hotels in town, but excellent summer and winter resort accommodations are plentiful.

The Fjords . . . Norway's fjords cut into the western part of the country, some as far as 110 miles. The most comfortable way to see this spectacular scenery is with one of the de luxe, all-inclusive coach tours, lasting 3 to 6 days that depart from Oslo or Bergen, or by cruise ship out of Bergen, that include the famous Hardanger- and Sogne-fjords in their itineraries. It is also fun to travel independently by car, train, local buses and ferries. In the early summer there is perpetual sunlight, so if you are touring the fjords at this time it is almost impossible to tear yourself away from the scenery to sleep. September, with its vivid foliage, is also magnificent in the fjords.

North Norway . . . About one-third of Norway lies north of the Arctic Circle, but even this part of the country is now easily accessible to visitors with little time if they plan well and book in advance. The North Cape Certificate, which is given to those who visit Europe's northernmost region, is a highly prized document. There is nothing arduous about the packaged tours, and hotels in towns along the way are completely modern. Bodø (*Grand*—B and *Hotel Norrøna*—B) is near both the fantastic Saltstrøm, where tidal waters churn through in a frenzy, and lovely Rønvik Mountain; boat connections from Bodø for the Lofoten Islands. Narvik (*Royal Hotel*—B) is gorgeously set on a fjord backed with mountains, and there is a sensational steamer



View of Ålesund, Norway.

trip up needle-narrow Skjomenfjord pinched in between towering cliffs. Motorists can put their cars on the Ofot Railway and cross over to Kiruna, Sweden; or park their cars in Narvik and take a North Cape cruise. Tromsø, "Capital of the Arctic," is on an island connected to the mainland by a bridge. Boats of seal hunters, whalers and fishermen throng the harbor. There are 14-day hunting cruises from Tromsø to Spitzbergen in the Arctic Sea from early June to early September; each passenger is allowed to bag one polar bear, and there's no limit on seals or fish. Advance reservations are always advisable in Tromsø's excellent *Grand Hotel* (B) and new *Central* (B), which are open all year. The Midnight Sun shines 24 hours a day from June 5 to July 9 at Bodø, and lasts progressively longer farther north, extending from April 21 to August 22 on Spitzbergen. There is a Northern Lights Observatory at Tromsø, and this flamboyant phenomenon is most spectacular in December and January.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Oslo Information Office, Rosenkrantzgt 28. Pan American's office at Kronprinsesse Marthaplass 1 (Tel. 410280). Norwegian National Travel Office, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

POLAND



WEATHER IN WARSAW—Lat. N52°10'

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Average Temp.	26°	28°	35°	46°	63°	66°	66°	64°	57°	48°	36°	29°
Days with No Rain	16	13	17	16	18	17	16	18	19	19	16	16

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Poland is a land of great plains, lakes and forests, ski areas, beaches and health resorts. The Polish people are warmly hospitable. Prices are very reasonable. Foreign visitors travel by arrangement with *Orbis*, the Polish travel agency.

POPULATION . . . About 32,700,000.

SIZE . . . 120,359 square miles, about the size of New Mexico.

CAPITAL . . . Warsaw, a city of 1,274,000 people.

GOVERNMENT . . . A people's republic.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan American Clipper to London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt, Prague, Copenhagen or Vienna, then by LOT Polish Airlines to Warsaw and all tourist centers.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Before leaving for Poland, a tourist should buy vouchers to cover each day of his proposed stay. The vouchers are for hotel accommodations and all meals. Rates are \$7.50 to \$15.50 a day, all meals included, in first class hotels throughout the country. On arrival, vouchers are exchanged for hotel and meal coupons. The best hotels in Warsaw, which are operated by *Orbis*, are the *Europejski*, *Grand* and *Bristol*. The new *Metropol* is a first class hotel. Advance hotel reservations are always advisable and they can be made most easily through *Orbis*.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Okęcie Airport into Warsaw (6¼ miles) is 5 zlotys; taxi fare about 30 zł., plus 5 zł. tip. Porters are tipped 5 zł. per bag. Departure tax, 40 zlotys.

ARTS . . . Of Warsaw's 22 museums, the National Museum is the most interesting for its Polish and European paintings, rare collection of Nubian frescoes, and its decorative art forms. Here you will also see the original Warsaw street scenes, painted by Bernardo Bellotto

Canaletta from 1767-1777, that were so meticulously precise that the Poles were able to reconstruct their lovely old buildings exactly as they had looked before the war.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1; Easter Monday; May 1, Labor Day; Corpus Christi; July 22, National Day; November 1, All Saints Day; December 25 and 26.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 groszy in a zloty, valued at 24 to U.S. \$1. When tourists exchange \$10 on a 3-day visa or \$50 on a longer visa, premium coupons worth 16 zlotys are given for each dollar exchanged. Coupons may be used in *Orbis* hotels and in many shops and restaurants. Some places, however, accept only dollars or other hard currencies so it is better not to buy too many coupons at a time. There is a minimum of \$7.50 a day required of ordinary tourists; and \$2.50 a day for people of Polish descent. Upon departure, excess zlotys can be converted into dollars at the official (not the tourist) rate of exchange.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport, visa (\$4, 2 photos) and *Orbis* vouchers for room and board. American cigarettes are available, but 250 may be brought in, or 50 cigars or ½ lb. tobacco; also one bottle of spirits. No Polish banknotes allowed in or out.

DRUGSTORES . . . Take with you whatever you might need, including camera film. Only 10 movie and 10 still rolls enter duty free.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Mostly 220 volts, A.C., 50 cycle.

LANGUAGE . . . *Orbis* guides and hotel personnel speak English. *Prosh-eh* means "please"; and *djen-koo-veh* means "thank you."

MUSIC . . . Music festivals are a way of life in this land of Chopin and Paderewski. From June through September, Sunday recitals of Chopin's music are performed at his Zelazowa Wola estate near Warsaw, and in Warsaw's beautiful Lazienki Park; there is an annual Chopin Festival in August at Duszyni-Zdrój Spa. Sopot hosts an International Festival of Song in August. The vividly colorful Harvest Festival of folk songs and dances takes place in Warsaw on the first Sunday in September, followed by the "Warsaw Autumn" international festival of contemporary music. In October, the International Jazz Jamboree is held in Warsaw, and the International Festival of Amateur Song and Dance Ensembles takes place at Zielona Góra. Warsaw's impressive Grand Opera Theater stages excellent performances. The big Congress Hall in the towering Palace of Culture and Science is the setting for concerts. Tickets for the opera are from \$2 and up; from \$1 and up for concerts and plays; 50¢ and up for movies.

RESTAURANTS . . . Among the best in Warsaw are the *Budapest* (Hungarian), *Shanghai* (Chinese), *Kameralna* and those in *Orbis* hotels. Try *barszcz* (beet soup), *kapusta z wieprzowina* (pork with sauerkraut), *pieczen huzarska* (stuffed beef roast), *bigos* (cabbage, apples and pork) and, of course, Polish ham (*szynka*). Pasteurized milk is available. A hearty meal in Poland costs less than \$3. Vodka is the most popular drink although brandies and wines are available

and good. Principal night clubs in Warsaw are *Kongresowa*, *Krokodyl* and those in the Europejski, Bristol and Grand Hotels. Night clubs are open until 3 A.M. Atmospheric student clubs, open several nights a week, are the *Hybrydy*, *Jazz Club* and *Mannekin*. The coffehouse (*kawiarnia*) is the hub of Warsaw social life. Visit some of the old wineshops too.

SPORTS . . . The Mazurian Lake District in northeastern Poland is a vast area of deep forests and 2,700 lakes, most of them linked by rivers or canals. Excellent hunting, fishing and water sports; hotels are scarce but there are plenty of campsites. The Tatra Mountains south of Cracow offer more sophisticated accommodations in chalet-style hotels. Zakopane (elevation 2,720 feet) is the center of mountaineering activity. The climbing season is from mid-June through September. The sheer granite cliffs of the Tatras rise to 8,000 feet on the Polish side of the border with Czechoslovakia. There's superb skiing here from December to April; the highest of Zakopane's three ski jumps is regarded as one of the most technically perfect in the world. Zakopane's *Orbis-Giewont Hotel* is the most popular among foreigners. Along the Baltic coast, Sopot is the favorite beach resort.

TIPPING . . . Depending upon the service performed, tip 5 to 10 zlotys. Tip waiters 5%; restaurant bill already includes 10% for service.

TRANSPORTATION . . . City taxis charge 4 Zl. for the first kilometer and 2 for each additional kilometer; fares double from 11 P.M. to 5 A.M. Cars can be rented from *Orbis* for \$4.80 a day, plus 4¢ a kilometer, for self-drive; \$9 a day, plus 5¢ a kilometer, for a car with driver. Tourists arriving in their own cars need an International Driving License and "green card" insurance. *Orbis* fuel vouchers, good for a 30% discount, may be purchased at frontier crossings.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Delightful dolls in folk costumes, crystal, hand-woven rugs, wood carvings, ceramics. Jubiler shops specialize in silverware and jewelry, Cepelia shops in handicrafts, Desa shops in antiques. Warsaw shops open weekdays from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Warsaw area . . . There is a 3-hour city tour for \$6, a Warsaw-by-night tour for \$6, and *Orbis* will arrange all other tours. Today it is impossible to believe that 85% of Warsaw was destroyed in World War II. The Old Town has been restored to look as it has for hundreds of years. The Royal Route begins at Castle Square and proceeds up Krakowskie Przedmiescie, a street lined with palaces and churches. The heart of Frédéric Chopin is kept, at his request, in the Church of the Holy Cross. The pride of the city is Lazienki Park with its magnificent 18th-century palace. On the southern edge of Warsaw is Wilanów Palace, with fine baroque architecture and many artistic and historical treasures. Newer construction includes rebuilt Nowy Swiat Street, the Muranów living quarters, modern thoroughfares and the 30-story Culture and Science Palace, from the top of which you can see all Warsaw. Near the capital are Zelazowa Wola, birthplace of Chopin; Nieborów Palace; Plock, the oldest town; and Warka, birth-

place of Pulaski, one of the heroes of the American Revolution.

Cracow area . . . One of the most beautiful medieval towns in Europe and undamaged by war, Cracow is 200 miles south of Warsaw. Here you must see the 10th century Wawel Castle, with its fabulous ceilings and superb tapestries. The arcaded Draper's Hall in Cracow's Market Square has been a shopping center for 700 years. The Church of St. Mary (Gothic) contains the famous Wit Stwoszcz high altar. The Wawel Cathedral, begun in 1320, is an attractive blending of styles added by many generations, and its Sigismund Chapel is a masterpiece of Renaissance workmanship. Cracow has, in all, nearly 60 very old churches decorated with wonderful works of art. The Jagiellonian University, founded by Casimir the Great in 1364, still has a Gothic building (Collegium Maius) erected in the 15th century. The university also maintains a priceless collection of instruments used by Copernicus and other medieval astronomers. The *Cracovia* and *Francuski* hotels provide good food and service. Near Wieliczka are huge salt mines that have been worked since the 10th century. Deep underground you'll see salt carvings, 16 lakes, and even chapels and a meeting hall.

Other areas . . . Places of interest include the Mazurian Lakes; Czestochowa, known for its *Black Madonna* portrait in the mountain-side Jasna Gora monastery and the incredible basilica; Wrocław, modern-looking cultural center which still cherishes its magnificent Gothic Rathaus and the very ancient buildings on Cathedral Island in the Oder River; Poznań, famous for its International Trade Fair, its Gothic cathedral with tombs of the first two kings of Poland, and its Renaissance town hall (the *Merkury* is the de luxe hotel, *Bazar* is first class); the Gothic and baroque buildings of old Szczecin (pronounced *shche'tseen*) on the Oder River estuary; Gdańsk (Danzig), rebuilt just as it used to be, and site of the Oliwa Cathedral with its remarkable organ that animates figures all over the church (*Hotel Monopol* is first class). Sopot is the most popular beach resort on the Gulf of Gdańsk (the *Grand-Hotel* is de luxe). Malbork Castle, southeast of Gdańsk, is a 14th-century stronghold of the Order of Teutonic Knights and best-preserved medieval structure in Central Europe.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Orbis. Polish Travel Information Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036. The Consular section. Polish Embassy, is at 2224 Wyoming Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008. The Polish Travel Office *Orbis*, Krakowskie Przedmieście 13, Warsaw. Polish Tourist Information Center, Nowotki Street 30, Warsaw. Pan Am is in the Bristol Hotel, Warsaw (Tel. 261-989 and 263-241, ext. 109).

PORTUGAL



WEATHER IN LISBON—Lat. N38°43'—Alt. 285'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	46°	47°	51°	54°	58°	63°	65°	67°	64°	58°	53°	47°
High	54°	56°	59°	63°	66°	77°	75°	76°	73°	68°	61°	58°
Average	50°	52°	55°	59°	62°	70°	70°	72°	69°	63°	57°	53°
Days with No Rain	18	16	17	18	22	25	29	29	24	20	17	17

LOCATION . . . Portugal lies between Spain and the Atlantic Ocean, a small rectangle in the southwest corner of the Iberian Peninsula. Lisbon, the capital, is 895 air miles from Paris and 319 air miles from Madrid. Among other places, the Azores, about 800 miles to the west, and Madeira Islands are an insular part of Portugal.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Lisbon is one of the pleasantest cities in Europe. Its hotels are fine and its restaurants famous. Portugal is like a picture post card. The climate is ideal, the drives and the scenery utterly beautiful. For something different, plan a trip to Portugal, where Americans are very welcome and there are not too many of them. Discover this country for yourself.

POPULATION . . . Estimated at 9,500,000.

SIZE . . . 380 miles long and 140 miles wide.

CAPITAL . . . Lisbon, population over 1,000,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . A unitary and corporative Republic, the Portuguese constitution having been approved by plebiscite in March 1933. President of the Republic elected through college suffrage.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Jet Clipper only 6½ hours (nonstop) from New York or Boston to Lisbon, 2¼ hours from Paris, 1 hour from Madrid. By ship, from 6 to 9 days.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury hotels (L) are about \$8-\$16 single, \$10-\$21 double; suites \$12-\$28 single, \$18-\$35 double. Moderate hotels (M) are about \$5-\$11 single, \$8-\$16 double; suites \$7-\$15 single, \$11-\$22 double. Bargain-priced hotels (B) are \$2.80-\$4.55 sin-

gle, \$4.20-\$7 double; suites \$5-\$9 single, \$7-\$13 double. All rates are European Plan (without meals) for rooms with private baths. Even with 13% added for service and tax, Portugal is still one of the world's most economical countries for a delightful vacation.

Lisbon's most beautiful hotel is the magnificent *Ritz* (L), on a hill that's a few minutes by taxi from the center of town. The furnishings and décor are absolutely sumptuous, the service is probably unequalled anywhere, and there is a fine view of the city. Also near Parque Eduardo VII are the attractive *Fénix* (M); the towering *Eduardo VII* (M) with a great view from its top-floor restaurant; the modern *Dom Carlos* (M) and new *Diplomático* (M); the homey *Rex* (M), overlooking the park; the smart *Embaixador* (M) with nightclub and dining room with a view; and the *Príncipe Real* (M) with many balconied rooms overlooking the quiet neighborhood beyond the park. In the very center of town is the fine old *Avenida Pálace* (L), outstandingly convenient and comfortable. Other first class, centrally located hotels include the modern *Flórida* (M) and *Tivoli* (M); the small, beautifully decorated *Império* (M); the *Mundial* (M), just off Rossio Square and with a glassed-in restaurant looking up to the Alfama hills; and the *Infante Santo* (B), with an interesting view of the harbor. These are only a few of Lisbon's many hotels. Accommodations can be had for as low as \$5.50 a day with all meals in the small hotels seldom frequented by tourists, but full of local atmosphere. Throughout the country are a number of Government-owned *pousadas*, or guest houses, and privately owned *estalagens* (inns) which are comfortable, truly charming, and under \$6 a day for room and meals.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Portela Airport into Lisbon (6 miles) is 3 escudos (10¢); by taxi to hotels is \$1-\$2, plus 10% tip. Porters are tipped 10 escudos for two bags; seaport porters expect about 7 escudos per bag. Airport departure taxes are 40 escudos (\$1.40) for Europe, North Africa and other Portuguese airports; 100 escudos (\$3.47) elsewhere.

ARTS . . . There are Roman, Visigothic, Moorish, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, baroque, neoclassic, and some modern buildings in Portugal. A unique Portuguese style, the *Manuelino* (15th-16th centuries), is exuberantly decorated with nautical and maritime motifs glorifying Portugal's rich Age of Discoveries. The *Mosteiro dos Jeronimos* and *Torre de Belem* in Lisbon are representative of this art.

There are 15th- and 16th-century Portuguese paintings in Lisbon's Ancient Art Museum. See, too, the beautiful examples of other European painters, and a collection of goldsmiths' art, ceramics and tapestry. See the superb collections in the new Gulbenkian Center for Arts and Culture. The Contemporary Art Museum in Lisbon, the Soares dos Reis Museum in Oporto, the Machado de Castro Museum in Coimbra and the Grão Vasco Museum in Viseu display the most characteristic Portuguese paintings and sculptures of the 19th and 20th centuries. The Royal Coaches Museum in Lisbon, Marine Museum, Military Museum, City Museum and the Popular Art Museum are truly remarkable. Museums are closed Mondays.

BANKS . . . American Express has offices in Lisbon, Estoril and Oporto. The Bank of America is represented in Lisbon, and major Portuguese banks have U.S. affiliations.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . Stores and museums are closed on New Year's Day; June 10, Day of Camões, national poet; Corpus Christi (in June, date variable); August 15, Assumption; November 1, All Saints Day; December 1, Independence Day; December 8, Day of the Immaculate Conception; Christmas Day.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . American cigarettes and tobacco are available. The most popular local brands of cigarettes sell for 13¢ to 25¢ a pack. Principal pipe tobaccos are *Comodoro* and *Gama*.

CLIMATE . . . Balmy but rainy weather in November, December, January at low elevations; cold and snowy in the mountains. From June to September, days are hot but humidity is low.

CLUBS . . . Rotary (Hotel Tivoli), Lions, Turf Club. Royal British Club, Skat Club and Circulo Eça de Queiroz in Lisbon. Clube de Golfe do Estoril in Estoril; Sporting Club de Cascais and Clube Naval in Cascais. Clube D. Carlos I in Cascais, set in a lovely park, combines sports and sociability; its restaurant is open to the public.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . A kind, warm greeting expressed by the handshake is an important part of everyday life in Portugal. When Portuguese ladies go out in the evening, they're usually accompanied by a member of the family.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . Airmail postage to the States is 4\$30; postcards are 3\$30. A cablegram costs U.S. 44¢ a word to New York; 52¢ a word elsewhere in the U.S.A.

CURRENCY . . . The Portuguese monetary unit is the escudo, divided into 100 centavos. The escudo is valued at 3½¢, or 28\$75 to U.S. \$1. No customs restrictions on escudos or other currencies. See currency chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . 250 grams of tobacco, or 50 cigars, or 200 cigarettes may enter free of duty. Passport but no visa required. For stopovers in the Azores, however, you need a visa.

DRUGSTORES . . . Pharmaceuticals at the pharmacies and toilettries at the perfumers. American brands are readily available.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Power is 220/380 volts, 50 cycles, a.c. in the most important cities, 110/190 volts in a few places. Standard European round-pronged converter plugs, available locally, are needed.

FAUNA . . . The Lisbon Zoo at Parque das Laranjeiras, Estrada de Benfica has one of the finest collections of live animals in Europe, and beautiful gardens.

FLORA . . . Visit the Botanical Garden. Rua da Escola Politécnica, Lisbon, with exotic local flora, and the Greenhouse at Parque Eduardo VII, one of the best in Europe. The Forest of Monsanto is one of Lisbon's many attractions, with the belvedere of Montes Claros overlooking the Tagus River (*Rio Tejo* in Portuguese).

FOOD . . . Portuguese cuisine is delicious. *Bacalhau à Gomes de Sá*, a very special dish prepared with codfish, is worth trying. At the

Nicola, one of the many cafés in Lisbon, you can try the tasty *bacalhau à Nicola*, a dish that is served on Tuesdays and Fridays. For those who like a good steak, the *bife na frigideira*, which is served in all restaurants, is a delicious dish. *Caldo verde* is a soup made with mashed potatoes and thinly sliced cabbage, unbelievably good. *Iscas com elas* is another national dish, made with thin slices of liver very specially seasoned and served with French-fried potatoes.

Almost every restaurant in Portugal has its own special dish. Cheese-making is one of the Portuguese specialties. Cheeses from Serra, Azeitão, Serpa, Rabaçal, Ponte de Sôr and a small, fresh, white cheese made of goats' milk will be a new taste sensation for cheese lovers. Portuguese pastry is also delicious, and nearly every town in Portugal has its own specialty. Milk is good and safe to drink.

GAMBLING . . . Casinos with roulette at resort towns, such as at Estoril (all year), Figueira da Foz, Póvoa de Varzim and Espinho (during summer only).

LANGUAGE . . . The official language is Portuguese, but in resorts and big cities, it will be easy to find someone who speaks English.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . About the same in quality, price and speed as in the United States.

LIQUOR . . . Port wine, the famous wine which comes from the Douro Valley, and Madeira wine from Madeira, are world renowned. By law, $\frac{3}{8}$ liter of regional wine (always good) is included with fixed-price meals. The most famous wines come from Bairrada, Ribatejo and Estremadura, where the large vineyards are. You may taste the best port wines at the Solar do Velho Porto in Lisbon and in Oporto at the cellars of the old concerns which for centuries have dealt with port. Familiar whiskies and liqueurs are available in most bars.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Good modern hospitals in the large towns and small first-aid stations throughout the country. Ask at your hotel if you need a doctor, or telephone Lisbon 775171.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Portuguese and foreign films, including the best American pictures, are given in the original language with captions in Portuguese. Show times vary; check at your hotel.

MUSIC . . . You can hear fine concerts of the National Symphony Orchestra, with famous conductors, at the *Teatro Nacional de S. Carlos* in Lisbon during the winter. Every year there is an opera season featuring famous artists. The important Gulbenkian Music Festival takes place from mid-May to early June. *Fado*, the Portuguese songs of unrequited love, loneliness, jealousy and laments in general, can be heard every night in many Lisbon restaurants.

NIGHT LIFE . . . You'll get the best local atmosphere in the little cafés that are frequented by the Portuguese. Here, amid smoke and wine, the eerie *fado* is sung by entertainers and customers alike. Most of these haunts are in the hilly streets of the Bairro Alto and Alfama districts. Reserve a table for about 9 P.M. for dinner and the first show of folk dances and *fado* singing. Most places have a minimum charge but it's so low it evaporates with the meal. Especially popular are the *Folclore*, *Maxime-Rapsódia*, *Adega Machado* and *Abril em Portugal*

(all with folk dancing), the *Nau Catrineta*, *Parreirinha d'Alfama*, *A Severa*, *A Tipóia*, *O Faia*, *Viela*, *Solar da Hermina*, *Solar da Madragoa*, *Forcado* and *Lisboa à Noite*. They're all open until very late, if you prefer to drop in just for drinks and the music. More conventional Lisbon nightclubs, with dancing, include the *Terraço das Estrelas* at Hotel Embaixador, *A Cave*, *Bico Dourado*, *O Porão da Nau*, *Varanda do Chanceler*, *Ad Lib*, *Orelógio*, *Carroussel* and *Pop Clube*, which are all in town, and the smart *Monaco*, 5 miles out on the road to Cascais. In Cascais: *Barca Nova*, *VIPS* and *Van GoGo*. In Estoril: *A Choupana* and the *Casino* (floor show, gambling). Fashionable Lisbon bars are the *Anarquistas* and *Modern American Bar*, where ladies may go, and the men-only *Brasileira* and *Ginginha*. For complete entertainment information, see free monthly, *Portugal Welcomes You*, put out by the Portuguese State Tourist Department. When there is entertainment, as much as 40% in taxes may be added onto your bill, but luckily drinks are inexpensive. See also RESTAURANTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Color and black-and-white film for still and movie cameras is available in Lisbon, as well as all makes of cameras and equipment; there are reliable developing facilities.

RELIGION . . . The state religion is Roman Catholic. However, there are a few Protestant churches and two Jewish synagogues.

RESTAURANTS . . . The *Aviz*, on Rua Serpa Pinto that is lined with fine shops, is a legend among European restaurants; fairly expensive but the atmosphere, fine service and exceptional Portuguese cuisine are worth it. The *Ritz Restaurant* and *Grill* live up to the excellence of the rest of the hotel; delicious Portuguese and French cooking. View the illuminated castle of S. Jorge while you dine at the *Roof Restaurant* of Hotel Mundial (marvelous hors d'oeuvres). The *Gambrinus* (aristocratic old-time atmosphere) and *Solmar* (seafood) are in the center of town, moderately expensive. *O Manel*, just off Rossio Square, has delightful provincial decorations, truly Portuguese regional dishes. Also try the *Cozinha d'el Rey* and *Escorial*. For authentic Oriental cooking, go to the *Macau* or the *Hong Kong*. The *Tavares*, loaded with atmosphere, is Lisbon's oldest restaurant. The *Lord*, on Rua Victor Cordon, resembles an exclusive English club, serves excellent, moderately expensive food. *A Quinta*, at the top of the Santa Justa street elevator, is popular, inexpensive and has a fine view. Also try the quaintly decorated *Bodegón* in Hotel Fenix. *Irmãos Unidos* and *Arameiro* are inexpensive, centrally located and fun. Among the plushiest tearooms in Lisbon, where you can gather strength to await the late dinner hour, are *A Caravela*, *Benard*, *Ferrari* and *Império*. The *Sol a Sol* boutique has a popular snack bar. See NIGHT LIFE.

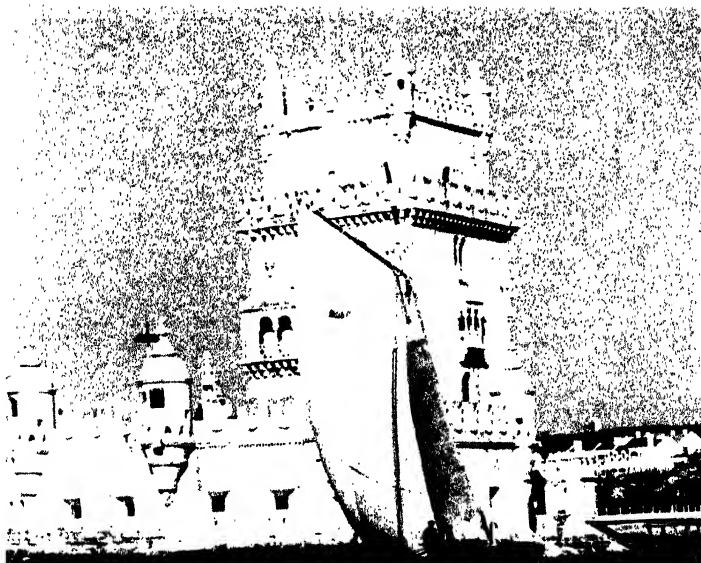
SHOPS AND STORES . . . Lisbon's largest department stores are Grandella, Chiado and Lanalgo. Smart specialty shops line Rua Garrett (Chiado), Rua do Ouro, Rua Augusta, Rossio and Rua da Prata. Stores are open weekdays from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 3 to 7 P.M.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . You must see at least one Portuguese bullfight. The bull isn't killed and the fight is not so gory as the Spanish version. The fights held from Easter through October in Lisbon

Old Street in Lisbon.



Belem Tower, Lisbon.



(*Campe Pequeno*) are full of color.

Soccer is the most popular sport in Portugal. The most important soccer games are played in the beautiful National Stadium near Lisbon on Sundays, and throughout the country from the fall until late in spring. The rollerskating hockey matches are also followed by an enthusiastic public. The Portuguese are world champions in this sport.

SPORTS . . . The deep-sea fishing enthusiast will find exciting big-game fishing in Portuguese waters. Of the many kinds of game fish, the biggest is the tuna. Boats and equipment are for hire at reasonable prices. Hunting is a great sport in Portugal, and the State Tourist Board can furnish information about shooting game in Escatelar Hunting Preserve, only 50 miles from Lisbon. From October 15 to March 31, visitors are cordially welcome to join the fox-hunting parties that go out on Sundays and Thursdays. The Tourist Board, in collaboration with Equipage Sto. Hubert, can make arrangements for you. Sailing in the Bay of Cascais is wonderful all year round, and there are international races in July and August. Golfing is mainly a tourist sport; there are good courses in resort towns. Tennis courts are also available. Horses may be hired in many large towns. Mountain climbing and skiing are rapidly growing in popularity.

THEATERS . . . Lisbon's most important theater is the *Teatro Nacional de S. Carlos*, which houses opera, ballet, symphony music. Musicals and plays in Portuguese at: *Teatro Nacional*, *Vasco Santana*, *Maria Vitoria*, *Variedades*, *Villaret* and the *Monumental*.

TIME . . . Noon in Portugal is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Tip baggage porters 10\$00 (around 34¢) for 2 bags; railway porters get 2\$50 per bag. Tip the attendant who shows you to your room, hat-check girls, movie and theater ushers, parking-lot and gas-station attendants 2\$50 each; 2 escudos to a washroom attendant, and to the doorman who calls a taxi. Taxi drivers get 10% of the meter reading. Tip 5 escudos for room service. Tips for chambermaids, waiters and shoeshine boys are included in your bill, but you'll want to give them something extra for their good service.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Taxis, street cars and splendid buses operate in Lisbon. The subway runs under the main avenues. Take the *Cityrama* tour of Lisbon for an almost poetic description of its beauties and history. Cars with chauffeurs are available for trips at from 2\$00 per kilometer. Self-drive rentals are also available, and Portugal has some excellent, uncrowded highways. The trains are also good and very inexpensive. From Lisbon, the fare to Estoril is only 26¢ first class, 17¢ second class; only 33¢ first, 25¢ second to Sintra. New airports at Faro and Oporto make the Algarve Coast and northern districts easily accessible from Lisbon airport.

WATER . . . Water is safe to drink everywhere in Portugal. However, excellent bottled waters are available.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Shopping in Lisbon, your best buys are cork products. Native craftsmen do amazing things with this material. You'll also find exceptionally fine gold and silver jewelry made in delicate filigree patterns, and flat silver; interesting native figurines and

ceramics; rope-soled sports shoes; wines; fine embroideries and laces from Madeira and the Azores at a small fraction of their price in the States. Lovely tiles and Portuguese china are also tempting. The American Visitors Bureau, at Rua Castilho 61, will pack and mail fragile, bulky items for you. Pan Am's Lisbon office also maintains a self-service packing room where you can obtain materials and assistance for packing purchases to carry or ship back home or elsewhere.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Lightweight street cottons are your best bet from June to September. Warm clothing is needed for the winter months, especially if you are going to mountain areas. Generally, informal sports clothes and more formal street-length wear for evening will do. Evening clothes are worn only at the most elegant resort hotels and casinos. As in Spain, the typical costume for the woman of fashion is the little black dress. If you wear sports clothes in the city, keep them conservative. Men need linen or tropical worsted suits, a light topcoat, dinner clothes, slacks and sports jackets.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Lisbon . . . Lisbon is a picturesque city, built, like Rome, on seven hills. The buildings are painted various pastel shades. The green hills and the blue sea make a wonderful backdrop for this colorful town. The Belem Tower, built in the early 16th century, is a wonderful specimen of the Manueline style, with some Moorish influence, as its architect (Arruda) was one of the chief builders of the Portuguese fortresses in Morocco. The view from the ramparts is breathtaking. Near here is the magnificent modern memorial to Portuguese explorers.

The churches of Lisbon represent every conceivable style of architecture. Seeing them all would be bewildering. Among the most beautiful and historically important are the Jeronimos Monastery and Church, facing the Belem Tower. In Manueline style, its cloisters of two pavements are regarded as among the most remarkable in the world. The cathedral blends Romanesque and Gothic styles and contains wonderful tomb sculptures of the 14th century. The city of Lisbon is crowned by a picturesque Moorish castle of the 10th century. The broad and beautiful Avenida da Liberdade runs through one of the most fashionable parts of Lisbon. Be sure to see the fabulous greenhouses of the Estufa Fria (cool garden) in Edward the Seventh Park nearby.

A visit to the harbor and the native fish market will give you an excellent chance to see the *varinas* (lady fish-vendors) in their tartan-plaid costumes, reminiscent of the Scottish dress. The botanical and zoological gardens are among Europe's finest. Black Horse Square (Praça do Comércio) in the lower part of the city, which was rebuilt after an earthquake in 1755, is surrounded by fine classical buildings. You will find that Lisbon's hills would be rough going if it weren't for the *ascensores*, outdoor elevators that lift you up the hills for less than two cents. Eiffel designed the one at Rua Santa Justa. These are just a few things to see in Lisbon. The tourist could wander for days through the quaint narrow streets or along the wide modern boulevards and never cease to be interested by the unique and varied sights.

Estoril . . . Only 30 minutes by a scenic train ride from Lisbon's Cais do Sodré station is Estoril, Portugal's fabulous seaside resort town. The beaches are magnificent and the climate is good all year round. The elaborate new Casino, Europe's largest, contains an elegant restaurant, theater and night club; admission to the gambling rooms is \$1.75. The de luxe *Hotel Palácio* (L) has a marvelous swimming pool. The *Cibra Hotel* (M) has balconied rooms overlooking the sea. Surrounding facilities include fine golf links, swimming pool, private beaches, tennis courts, casino and splendid restaurants. The *Atlântico* (B), with a lovely swimming pool, and *Grande Hotel do Monte Estoril* (M) are also nice. There are beautiful bridle paths along the beach and up the hills. It is one of Europe's loveliest and gayest resorts. Just beyond Estoril is Cascais, also a swank summer resort with, among other hotels, the *Cidadela* (M), *Nau* (M), *Baia* (M), the de luxe *Albatroz* estalagem (M) and the huge new 20-story *Estoril Sol* (L). Top restaurants in Cascais are *Fim Do Mundo*, *Vidraceutiro* for good seafood; charming outdoor dining terrace at *Reijos*; also the *Retiro*, *Frango Real*, *Muchaxo*, *Snobissimo*, *Obatel*, *3 Porquinhos*, *Pescador*, and *Canoa* (dinners only; *Jado*; open June-October).

A short drive from Estoril is the town of Sintra, called a little Eden by Lord Byron. Visit the *Palácio da Vila*, *Palácio da Pena* and nearby *Castelo dos Mouros*. There are good hotels in Sintra, including the *Hotel Palácio Seteais* (M), formerly a nobleman's mansion, the *Central* (B) and *Neto* (B).

Setubal . . . is now easily reached by the huge new suspension bridge over the Tagus. See the Church of Jesus, the ruins of Cetobriga, the old Castle of St. Philip (now an inn), the medieval fortress of *Palmeira*, the marketplaces. There are very fine little restaurants. Hotels include the *Esperança* (B) and *Estalagem São Felipe* (B). Near Setubal lies one of the beautiful beaches, *Portinho da Arrabida*. *Azeitão* is an interesting little village, a center for famous wines and cheeses, with the nice *Estalagem Quinta das Torres* (B). Nearby don't miss charming *Sesimbra* with the superb *Hotel do Mar* (M). Evora, 68 miles from Lisbon, is rich in art, beautiful old churches and palaces. The *Planície Hotel* (B) and *Pousada dos Lóios* (B, furnished with antiques) are comfortably modern.

Algarve Coast . . . Sunny and exotically Moorish, the southern Algarve Coast is blossoming into a year-round resort paradise where the hills are fragrant white billows of flowering almond trees in January and February. Faro, capital of the province, is only 185 miles from Lisbon, or 35 minutes by air. Magnificent sandy beaches stretch out on both sides of the city; you can swim in the Atlantic most all winter, and hotel rates along the coast are still very low. Top hotels in Faro are the *Eva* (M) and *Faro* (B). About 20 miles northwest of Faro is the new Vale do Lobo resort community with an 18-hole golf course. The beautiful *Dona Filipa Hotel* (L), facing seaward, has a championship golf course. *Hotel Da Balaia* (L), at nearby *Albufeira*, features a shopping arcade, heated pool; the *Baltum* (B) and *Sol e Mar* (B) are also modern and attractive here. Just east of Faro is *Olhão*, still completely

Moorish-looking with its flat-roofed, cube-shaped houses dazzling white in the sun. This is one of several important tuna fishing centers along the coast. Another is Portimão, and visitors may occasionally go along to watch the terrifying battle a 500-pound tuna puts up before he is subdued. (Don't wear your best clothes for this adventure!) Estalagens *Miradoiro* (B) and *Mira-Fóia* (B) and *Hotel Globo* (B) in Portimão are completely modern, and the *Penina Golf Hotel* (L) in Montes de Alvor has a riding stable, golf course, huge heated pool.

On the eastern end of the coast is Monte Gordo with an immense sandy beach that seems to go on forever. Still an unspoiled dream of a place, the town has some of the province's finest hotels; *Vasco da Gama* (M), *Das Caravelas* (B) and *Dos Navegadores* (M). From Vila Real de Santo António, the frontier town and fishing port, there are ferries across the Guadiana to Ayamonte in Spain.

On the western stretch of the Algarve is Praia da Rocha, one of the first towns in the area to be developed into a resort. Top hotels are the de luxe new *Hotel Algarve* (L), the *Júpiter* (M), *Bela Vista* (B) and *Hotel da Rocha* (B). In the nearby old Moorish town of Loulé they still maintain a typically North African *souk el Juma* (Friday market), and an original Arab castle still towers over the countryside at Silves. (In the Algarve it is hard to believe that the Moors have been gone for 700 years.) The ancient city of Lagos, surrounded by 17th-century fortifications, faces out over the enormous harbor from which many a fleet set sail in Portugal's golden Age of Discovery. Hotels *Golfinho* (M), *São Cristavão* (B) and *Meia-Praia* (B) are new here. The luxurious new *Hotel Alvor Praia* (L), at Praia dos Três Irmãos, is on a glorious beach but also has a heated pool. A superbly scenic 22-mile drive westward takes you to Sagres on Cape St. Vincent where Prince Henry the Navigator founded his famous school in 1443. The buildings where Magellan, Columbus and Vasco da Gama lived and studied have been restored, and you can still see the gigantic compass rose laid out in the grass on the windswept cliff high above the Atlantic. New hotels in Sagres are the *Hotel da Baleeira* (B), *Estalagem das Descobertas* (B) and *Pousada do Infante* (B).

Coimbra . . . Coimbra is Portugal's university city. See the school, one of the oldest in Europe, its library and chapel, the Monastery of Santa Cruz, tombs of the first two kings of Portugal. *Hotel Astória* (M), the *Oslo* (B) and the *Bragança* (B) are the best. Dine at your hotel, or for lighter fare try the *Café Santa Cruz* or *Nicola Café*, and for typical Portuguese food and pastry, the *Jardim da Manga*.

Oporto . . . Portugal's second largest city is the center of the wine trade and export business, 200 miles north of Lisbon. The drive up along the coast is well worth the cost of hiring a car. Things to do and see in Oporto include a visit to the Roman, Gothic and Baroque Cathedral, the little Roman Chapel of Cedofeita, the Gothic S. Francisco Church, the Soares dos Reis Museum, the Palácio de Cristal gardens, the Praça da Ribeira, a typical native market. Best hotels are *Albergaria de São João* (M), *Infante de Sagres* (M), *Império* (M), *Batalha* (M) and *Grande Hotel do Porto* (M). The *Escondidinho*, *Le*

214—Portugal

Chien qui Fume, 3 *Irmãos*, *Orfeu*, *Aquario* and *Nova Palmeira* are among the better restaurants.

Fátima . . . Portugal's outstanding site of devotion, 105 miles north-east of Lisbon. Aside from two big pilgrimages—May 13 and October 13—Fátima is honored on the thirteenth of each month. *Estalagem Três Pastorinhos* (B) and *Hotel Fátima* (B) are modest but modern.

Madeira is 625 miles southwest of Lisbon. The climate is perfect. The scenic beauty of the island ranks with the most famous anywhere. Funchal, the port town, has a new casino. There's sea bathing year round, and it's ideal for deep-sea fishing and other water sports. There is also good mountain climbing on the island. Madeira wine and embroideries are the chief industries. The dazzling New Year's celebrations have drawn tourists here for many years. The hotels in Funchal include the chic *Reid's Hotel* (L), *Savoy* (L), *Santa Isabel* (M), *Nova Avenida* (M), *Golden Gate* (B), *Orquída* (B), *Santa Maria* (B), *Miramar* (B) and *Monte Carlo* (B). Rates, including meals, from about

The old Alfama quarter of Lisbon.





Lisbon's new bridge across Tagus River.

\$12 (B) to \$33 (L) a day for two.

The Azores . . . This Portuguese archipelago, 2 hours by air west of Lisbon, is interesting for its gorgeous unspoiled scenery and quaint old customs. São Miguel is the biggest and most important island and provides the best tourist attractions. In the capital, Ponta Delgada, the *Hotel de São Pedro* (M) and *Hotel do Infante* (B) are new and good. The *Terra Nostra* (B) in lovely Furnas Valley is \$11.90 double with meals. There is also a *Terra Nostra* (B) at the airport on Santa Maria. The climate is semitropical, around 70 degrees in summer, 50 degrees in winter. Note that a visa is required for entry.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . In Lisbon the Secretariado Nacional da Informação. Praça dos Restauradores (or at the airport). Pan Am's office in Lisbon at Praça dos Restauradores 46 (Tel. 362181), in the Ritz Hotel and at the Portela Airport (Tel. 224261). Casa de Portugal (Portuguese Government Tourist Information Bureau), 570 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.

ROMANIA



WEATHER IN BUCHAREST—Lat. N44°26'—Alt. 170'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	20°	24°	33°	41°	51°	58°	61°	60°	53°	44°	35°	26°
High	33°	38°	51°	63°	74°	81°	86°	86°	76°	65°	49°	37°
Average	27°	31°	42°	52°	63°	70°	74°	73°	65°	55°	42°	32°

CHARACTERISTICS . . . In the last few years, with typical Romanian energy and imagination, the people have created resorts for winter and summer in the mountains and along the Black Sea coast.

POPULATION . . . Close to 20,000,000.

SIZE . . . 91,699 square miles, about 480 miles wide.

CAPITAL . . . Bucharest, with a population of nearly 1,525,000.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am via Brussels, Paris, Vienna, Prague or Belgrade. About 12 hours to Bucharest from New York, with connecting carrier at Paris.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . The de luxe *Athénée Palace* in Bucharest is \$11 single, \$13 double; the *Lido* is \$9.50 single, \$11 double; the *Nord* and *Ambassador* are \$7.50 single, \$9 double. Meals in these hotels are \$1.50 for breakfast, \$3 each for lunch and dinner. The *Union* and *Cismigiu*, where meals are cheaper, are \$5.25 single, \$7 double. Advance reservations are made only through *Carpati*, the national tourist office. Inquire about the opening date of the new *Inter-Continental Hotel* on University Square in Bucharest.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Trolley or bus fare from Băneasa Airport into Bucharest (4½ miles) is 1 lei; taxi fare is 25 to 30 lei. Tip cab driver and luggage porter 2 or 3 lei. Departure tax, 20 lei.

ARTS . . . Bucharest has 40 museums (closed Mondays); outstanding are the RSR Art Museum, Museum of Folk Art, Museum of Natural History and the Museum of the History of Bucharest. The Village Museum in Herastrau Park consists of buildings brought from every part of the country with authentic furnishing. Don't miss it.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1 and 2, New Year; May 1 and 2, Labor Day; August 23 and 24; Liberation Day; December 30, Republic Day.

CIGARETTES . . . American brands (18–22 lei per pack) are available at hotels in major cities and resorts.

CLIMATE . . . Winters are mild and sunny and summers are warm and breezy along the Black Sea coast. Inland temperatures are much colder in winter and hotter in summer. The Carpathian Mountains, so popular for winter sports, receive some of the heaviest, most reliable snowfalls in all Europe.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . A 3-minute phone call to New York costs 135 lei; a telegram is 5 lei per word. Airmail postage to the U.S. is 5.60 lei for a letter; 5 lei for a postcard.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 bani in a leu. Tourist rate of exchange is 18 lei to U.S. \$1. Tourists are also eligible for a 20% discount in many stores.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport, free visa from Romanian consulates or obtainable on arrival. Duty-free allowance: 300 cigarettes, or 300 grams of cigars or tobacco. No import or export of Romanian currency.

DRUGSTORES . . . Take along whatever you might need, including camera film.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 50 cycles, a.c. but voltage varies. Many newer buildings have 220 volts; older ones, 110 or 115. Round-prong plugs are used.

FOOD . . . The great national dish is *mamaliga*, cornmeal prepared in different delicious ways. Try *mititei*, spicy sausages; *sarmale*, meat and rice wrapped in cabbage leaves; *vacuta cu gutui*, beef combined with quinces; *ciuperici*, an imaginative mushroom dish; *taetei cu nuci*, noodles with nuts. Romanian caviar is excellent. *Tzuica* (plum brandy) and many fine wines are inexpensive local products. Pasteurized milk is available in cities.

LANGUAGE . . . Romanian. French is widely spoken and understood, and local people do their best to speak English too. They are extremely friendly toward Westerners and use fluent sign language to express their hospitality.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Recommended only at the best hotels.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Your hotel will call a doctor, if necessary, and serve any special diet he prescribes. Fuller treatment available at clinics, and Romania also has more than 100 spas, some in use since Roman times. A far more recent, exclusively Romanian regenerative discovery, is Gerovital H3, used at the Institute of Geriatrics in Bucharest and at Eforie. Gerovital H3 therapy, which is used to delay the onset of old age and to relieve the physical problems of aging, takes a minimum of two weeks. The Romanians claim it really works.

RESTAURANTS . . . All major hotels around the country have orchestras for dinner dancing, which starts about 10 P.M. Some interesting Bucharest restaurants are the *Pescarul* (The Fisherman, seafood), *Hanul cu Prepeleac* (Haystack Inn) and *La Doi Cocosi* (The

Two Cocks, Wallachian cuisine). Interesting wine cellar restaurants are the *Carul cu Vin* (the Wine Wagon, in the cellar of *Carul cu Bere*, the Beer Wagon) and *Pădurea Băneasa* (Băneasa Woods). Romanian restaurants are great fun, and even a bottle of beer or soda is served with great flourish in an ice bucket. Among Bucharest night clubs with floor shows, open until 6 A.M., are the *Melody*, *Continental*, *Athénée Palace*, *Mon Jardin* and *Zig-Zag*.

SPORTS . . . The Black Sea resort of Mamaia is especially well equipped for swimming, boating and many other sports and games. The Carpathian Mountains have a few sharp peaks to challenge climbers but are more generally softly rounded with excellent expanses for skiers. Hunters and fishermen head for the Danube Delta, a vast reedy wilderness teeming with wild birds, boars and wolves, and the sturgeon so famous for their caviar roe.

THEATERS . . . Bucharest has a wealth of theaters that you can enjoy without understanding Romanian. The best seats at the RSR Opera and Ballet Theater cost only 8-18 lei; concerts at the ornate RSR Athénæum and the Radiotelevision Concert Hall; lighter fare at the State Operetta Theater and C. Tănase Musical Comedy Theater; delightful puppet and marionette shows at the Tândărică Theater. In summer, there are open-air performances of opera, variety shows and folklore programs. Smaller towns and resorts also have active cultural lives.

TIME . . . Noon in Bucharest is 5 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Tip waiter 5 to 10% of the bill if service has been especially good. Tip taxi drivers and porters 2-3 lei. Local people, helpful from sheer friendliness, prefer cigarettes to money if you insist on repaying their kindness.

TRANSPORTATION . . . City taxi fares are very low, but better order a cab in advance if you must catch a train or plane. Cars with or without drivers may be rented from the National Tourist Office of any major town. Self-drive rates are \$42 a week and up, plus 10¢ a mile. The NTO also has excellent organized tours to all parts of the country. Tarom planes fly to many cities and international railways, like the Orient Express, serve Romania.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Antiques, handwoven fabrics (carpets, wall hangings in vivid colors), woodcarvings, magnificent embroideries, folk music records. Most stores are open from 8 A.M. to noon, and from 5 to 8 or 9 P.M. While stores are closed, nearly everyone in Bucharest goes window shopping or for strolls through the parks.

WHERE TO GO-SIGHTSEEING . . .

Bucharest . . . This is a proud, modern city with lovely parks and gardens, wide tree-lined avenues and a conscious Parisian atmosphere. The most picturesque old buildings are the Stravropoles, Cretulescu and Coltea churches, built in the elaborate Brancovanian style of 18th-century Romania. Dating from the same period is the lovely Mogosoaia Palace, now a museum of feudal art, 10 miles from the city.

Mamaia . . . Breezily situated on a sandspit between the Black Sea and Lake Siutghiol, Mamaia is a Miami Beach of hotels, restaurants, night clubs, shops, a gambling casino, summer theater and sports of

all kinds. Of the numerous smartly modern hotels, the *International* (\$14-\$17.50 single, \$20-\$28 double) and *Perla* (\$9.50 single, \$19 double) are most popular with Americans. Rates include meals.

Constantza . . . Founded by Greek colonists in the 6th century B.C., Constantza is Romania's major seaport. It is only 3 miles from Mamaia and is also a popular resort. In the center of town is a statue of Ovid, the great Roman poet who died in the city in about 17 A.D. The 3rd century Roman mosaic in the main square, the Genoese lighthouse, Aquarium, excellent Archaeological Museum, Casino and Opera House are all interesting. The *Continental Hotel* is first class. There are numerous *Carpati* excursions from Constantza, including trips to Eforie Nord, international health resort, where mud-caked enthusiasts bake in the sun before rinsing off in the warm, buoyant waters of Lake Tekirghiol.

Moldavia . . . This enchanting region is known for the intensely blue houses of the rural people who have decorated them with elaborate carvings, and for the many Orthodox churches and monasteries covered inside and out with brilliant frescoes. Painted in the 15th and 16th centuries, these infinitely detailed pictures are unique in the world for their freshness of color undimmed by time or weather. A definite *must* while you're in Romania, and Suceava is a convenient headquarters for excursions to the frescoed buildings. The seat of Moldavian princes from 1401 to 1565, Suceava is an interesting combination of medieval quaintness and modern industrialization.

Brasov . . . This industrial city has maintained its medieval appearance and is attractively set in the Transylvanian Alps section of the Carpathian Mountains, legendary home of Count Dracula. The *Carpati Hotel* is luxurious and serves wonderful food; \$17.50 single, \$28 double with meals. The walled inner town contains many picturesque old buildings: the "Black Church," smoke-stained by the fire of 1689; St. Nicholas Church (1392); the Rathaus (1420); St. Bartholomew's Church (13th century) and the hilltop Citadel (1553). Dine at the *Cerbul Carpatin*, in the vaults of a 16th-century building, where the staff wears folk costumes and stages a lively program of songs and dances. Brasov was founded by the German Teutonic Order in 1211, and southeast of town is the fairytale Bran Castle, still decorated with Prussian eagles. At nearby Risnov is the "peasants fortress" in which farmers once sheltered from marauding Mongols. On a 3,264-foot-high plateau, 20 minutes by car from Brasov, stands the lovely Poiana Brasov resort. The *Sport Hotel* is de luxe, very popular year round. Well laid out hiking and climbing trails lead up to peaks 6,000 feet high. The ski season (January-April) attracts novices and experts with a wide choice of slopes; also bobsled and toboggan runs, ice skating. Visit beautiful Prahova Valley, where Sinaia (*Palas Hotel*) is a leading resort. Peles Castle, nearby, has an outstanding art museum.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Romanian National Tourist Office, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036. Pan Am is represented in Bucharest by Tarom Airlines, 16 Blvd. Republicii (Tel 147433).

RUSSIA (U.S.S.R.)



WEATHER IN RUSSIA—MOSCOW, Lat. N55°45'—Alt. 625'

Avg. Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Moscow	14°	14°	23°	39°	53°	60°	64°	60°	51°	40°	28°	17°
Leningrad	18°	18°	24°	37°	49°	58°	64°	60°	51°	40°	31°	22°
Kiev	21°	22°	31°	45°	59°	63°	67°	65°	56°	46°	34°	25°

LOCATION . . . The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies one-sixth of the earth's land surface, stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Finland and from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

POPULATION . . . Estimated at about 235,543,000.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . The Soviet Union is a land of fascinating contrasts. Remarkable progress has been made in some technical fields. Soviets are intensely proud of these achievements but are aware of many shortcomings, particularly in consumer comforts. The sun never sets on this gigantic kaleidoscope of people and geography. Distances are vast, but travel within the country is relatively inexpensive. More and more interesting places are being opened to Western visitors.

SIZE . . . 8,649,489 square miles make the Soviet Union the largest country in the world. It is 8,000 miles wide and 5,000 miles deep—2½ times as large as the U.S.A.

CAPITAL . . . Moscow, with a city population of 6,507,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . The U.S.S.R. is made up of 15 republics with representatives in the Supreme Soviet, the highest legislative authority. The administrative organ of state is the Council of Ministers (Chairman, ministers and their deputies).

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Clipper in 10¼ hours direct from New York to Moscow. Pan American Clippers also provide the most convenient daily connections with the Russian airline Aeroflot, and European airlines at most European cities. Elapsed time from New York to Moscow via Europe is about 13 hours.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . A wide variety of Intourist itineraries

and classes of service can be arranged and paid for in advance through U.S. travel agencies. Special rates are granted to students and to people traveling in groups, and prices are reduced 15 to 25% from October through April. De Luxe summer rates for individual travel are \$38.90 single, or \$27.80 per person double AP (all meals included); or \$34.45 single, \$23.35 per person double CP (room and breakfast). First Class is \$22.25 single, or \$15.60 per person double AP; or \$18.90 single, \$12.25 per person double CP. Tourist Class (rooms without private baths) is \$16.70 single, or \$13.35 per person double AP; or \$12.80 single, \$9.45 per person double CP. (Independent First and Tourist class services are not available in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev during July and August, or April 28–May 3, or November 4–10.) All three classes include transfers between hotels and airports, and one 3-hour sightseeing excursion for First and Tourist class visitors; for De Luxe visitors daily excursions (up to 3 hours) and entrance fees at museums, etc., are included. Foreigners are permitted to select the hotels they prefer, but rooms in the most centrally located can be guaranteed only if you are traveling on the meals-included De Luxe plan.

Many Westerners consider the *National* to be the best hotel in Moscow because of its convenient location near the Kremlin and its comfortable, old-fashioned rooms. Others prefer the huge new *Rossia*, with 3,182 rooms, which is also in midtown. The *Sovietskaya*, about two miles from the city center, is normally reserved for high-ranking government dignitaries. The *Metropole*, next to the Bolshoi Theater in the city center, is very old but convenient. The *Ukraina*, near the U.S. Embassy, has large, comfortable rooms but slow elevator service. *Hotel Berlin* is also well located. Others include the *Minsk*, *Peking*, *Leningradskaya*, *Moskva* and *Junost*. There are a number of less desirable but adequate hotels, such as the *Ostankino*, *Tsentralnaya* and *Bukarest*, without private baths. Most hotels have Intourist Bureaus to assist with sightseeing, theater tickets and transportation arrangements.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Transportation from the airport to your hotel, and portage of two suitcases, is included in the price of your Intourist tour. Departure tax 1.50 rubles.

ARTS . . . There are over 200 museums in Moscow and Leningrad. Most famous of all is the Hermitage in Leningrad with more than 2,300,000 exhibits ranging from ancient Greece to French modern. Days can be spent in this 300-room former Winter Palace of the Czars, and special permission can be obtained to see the unequalled gold collection in the vaults not normally open to the public. In Moscow don't miss the Tretyakov Gallery with its splendid collection of Russian art, the Pushkin Gallery with its remarkable collection of French Impressionists, and the magnificent Kremlin Museum and Armory. Also outstanding are the Rublyov Art Museum, the Novodevichy Monastery Museum and the Ostankino Palace Museum.

BALLET . . . The Bolshoi Ballet is unrivaled. Two companies usually perform simultaneously—one in the world-famous old Bolshoi

Theater and the other in the magnificent air-conditioned and acoustically superb Palace of Congresses within the Kremlin walls. Try the caviar and champagne served during intermission in the huge hall above the main auditorium. The Kirov Theater in Leningrad is regarded as the cradle of Russian opera and ballet. Kiev's Shevchenko Theater features Ukrainian ballet and opera.

BANKS . . . The State Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R., Neglinnaya Ulitsa 12, Moscow K16, can be used for transfer of funds, or purchase of travelers checks. American Express travelers checks can be paid for with personal checks if approval is obtained from the American Express office in the Metropole Hotel.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . New Year (celebrated with the decorated New Year Tree); International Women's Day, March 8; Labor Day, May 1 and 2); Victory Day, May 9; Revolution Anniversary, November 7 and 8; Constitution Day, December 5.

CIGARETTES . . . Many brands of American cigarettes are available at *Beriozka* dollar stores. Russian cigarettes come in a wide range of prices and qualities. Try some *papirosa*, which are mostly air with a small amount of tobacco at one end.

CLIMATE . . . Weather in Leningrad and the Baltic area is generally similar to that in the Scandinavian countries. Moscow summers are like those of northern United States, with many very warm days in June, July and August. The Crimea and Georgia are as warm as California. Moscow is exhilarating in winter with a crisp blanket of snow, well-heated buildings, warm fur clothing, and plenty of hot tea and vodka.

CLUBS . . . There are special "Houses," such as the House of Journalists, House of Architects, House of Writers, House of Composers, House of the Cinema and House of Art Workers. If your profession falls within one of these fields, you may be invited by one of the related Societies.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Patience and fortitude are the watchwords in this vast country where demand so far exceeds supply, and fast service is unusual. Most Russians have a good sense of humor and a great reservoir of good will for visitors from the West. The average Russian is emotional and sensitive to praise or criticism. He is extremely proud of his country and its achievements.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . Be sure to tell your friends your hotel's room number if you expect them to be able to call you. The U.S. Embassy's number in Moscow is 252-00-10. To place an overseas call dial 271-90-20. A 3-minute call to the U.S. costs about \$12. Airmail postage to the U.S. is 14 kopeks (about 15¢) for a postcard, or 16 kopeks for a ¾ oz. letter. International cables are about 20¢ to 25¢ per word to the U.S.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 kopeks to the ruble, which is valued at U.S. \$1.11 (\$1 equals 90 kopeks). Be sure to keep all receipts when exchanging currency. Penalties for unofficial exchanges are severe. Travelers checks can be cashed at hotels, and Diners Club credit cards can now be used in some places. If you plan to use taxis

or give tips, have your hotel cashier convert several rubles into kopeks. Keep dollars handy, however, for purchases in hard currency stores. See currency chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport and visa through Intourist, accredited travel agents, or Soviet consulates. Most prominent travel agencies in the U.S. and Western Europe have arrangements for processing visas and reserving rooms, transportation and all other services paid for in advance. Three photographs are required, and it is a good idea to carry several more with you. Smallpox vaccination certificate is required. All items for your own personal use may enter duty free, but any valuables should be registered on arrival. No Russian currency can be imported or exported, and all currency (including travelers checks) must be declared.

DRUGSTORES . . . Bring with you whatever medicines you will need; also sink stoppers and a good supply of cleansing tissues.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Mostly 127-volt and 220-volt, 50-cycle, a.c. with European-type plugs and wall outlets.

FAUNA AND FLORA . . . Bears and birch trees are the hallmarks of greater Russia. Wildlife is plentiful away from the large cities, and Moscow has a well-stocked zoo within walking distance of the American Embassy.

FOOD . . . The food is often heavy but good. Intourist hotel menus tend to be the same, but there are a number of regional restaurants with interesting variations. Some of the best dishes are *shashlik*, *kebab*, chicken à la Kiev, *cotleta pojarskaya* (chicken cutlet), chicken *tabaka*, *koulebiaka* (meat or fish pie), *Zharennny carps s kashoi* (roast carp with porridge), and the inevitable beef Stroganoff. *Shchi* (cabbage soup) and *borsch* are excellent. Ice cream and yoghurt are first class, and fresh caviar is a must. Tea is a national ritual, but carry your own instant coffee.

GAMBLING . . . There is a national lottery, but ruble winnings cannot leave the country. Betting on horse races (mostly trotting) is limited to two rubles.

LANGUAGE . . . Russian is the official language but there are many dialects and several distinctly different regional languages. English is spoken by Intourist guides and others in regular contact with tourists. An effort to master a few words or phrases in Russian will be repaid manifold; *spasebo*—"thank you," *pazhalusta*—"please," *seichas*—"now, right away." The Cyrillic alphabet is not difficult, and, once mastered, is invaluable in reading basic signs and directions.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Laundry is no problem at most hotels. Dry cleaning is not recommended, although new equipment is improving the situation in Moscow.

LIQUOR . . . Russian champagne is surprisingly good (ask for "souhoe" or "dry" champagne), as are wines from Georgia and Armenian cognac. The vodka is superb. Scotch, gin, and other imported liquors are available at the dollar bars in the National, Metropole and Berlin hotels in Moscow, and in the Astoria in Leningrad.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Intourist will call a doctor, should you need one. Or, for serious problems, call the U.S. Consul for an appointment with the Embassy doctor, or fly to the nearest Western city.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Some American and West European films are shown, but usually with Russian dialogue. Seats are reserved.

MUSIC . . . In addition to the Bolshoi Theater and the Palace of Congresses, Moscow's most renowned concert halls are the Tchaikovsky Hall, Kolonny Zal, Moscow Conservatory, Stanislavsky Musical Theater and the Operetta Theater. Every large city has a symphony orchestra. Jazz concerts are becoming increasingly popular.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Except for the dollar bars, Western-style night-clubs are unknown. Some Moscow hotels (the Metropole, Sovetskaya and Berlin) have large, Victorian dining rooms with loud, 1930-era dance music—worth a visit if only for the experience. The Rossia Hotel and new Arbat Restaurant have the nearest things to a Western-style dance floor. Most entertainment ends early, but the dollar bars are open until the wee hours. Unless arranged for in advance, transportation back to your hotel may be difficult after midnight.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . It is advisable to ask your Intourist guide before taking pictures near railroads, bridges and ports. Do not take pictures near frontiers, or from airplanes or trains. In less sophisticated places avoid taking pictures which could be considered detrimental to the Soviet Union. Agfa color film can be processed, but it may be more satisfactory to wait until you get home.

RELIGION . . . There are more than 50 Russian Orthodox churches in Moscow and a great many fascinating old monasteries. Protestant and Roman Catholic services are conducted at the American and British Embassies. There are mosques and synagogues in some areas.

RESTAURANTS . . . Lunch or dinner in a restaurant costs \$4 or \$5, or up to \$10 for a meal arranged by Intourist. Intourist coupons can be used interchangeably at many hotels and Intourist restaurants. For good food and entertaining atmosphere in Moscow, try: *Aragvi* (Georgian; known for chicken *tabaka*), *Uzbekistan*, *Slavyansky Bazaar*, *Seventh Heaven* and *Arbat* (Russian), *Ararat* (Armenian), *Praga* (Czech), *Budapest* (Hungarian), *Peking* (Chinese), *Baku* (Azerbaijan). The best hotel restaurants are in the National, Metropole, Sovetskaya, Berlin, Rossia, Ukraina and Budapest. Floating river barge restaurants include the *Lastochka* and *Chaika*. On a summer evening, try the open-air balcony of the *Volga Restaurant* at the riverboat station in Khimki Park. Ask the Intourist service bureau at your hotel to make reservations, which are essential at most restaurants.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Large department stores, such as GUM, TSUM (next to the Bolshoi) and the Moskva are open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M., and to 7 P.M. on Mondays. Smaller stores open at 10 or 11 A.M., close for an hour at 1 or 2 P.M., and close for the day at 6 or 7 P.M. All stores are closed on Sundays. GUM, on Red Square directly across from the Kremlin, is fascinating with its tiers of balcony shopping stalls. Buying anything is a time consuming experience.

First you price the item, then pay for it at a cashier's desk, then return to the display counter with your receipt to claim the purchase. This often means standing in line three times, but it can be fun. The *Tsentralny Rynok* (Central Market) is interesting, as are the Commission Shops (antiques) at Ulitsa Gorkovo 46 and Arbat 19. For an astonishing collection of toys, visit the huge *Detsky Mir* (Children's World) Department Store near the Metropole Hotel. There are a number of *Beriozka* valuta stores that accept only dollars or other hard currency, or special coupons.

SPORTS . . . As is evident at Olympic and other international competitions, sports are tremendously important in the Soviet Union. Most familiar sports, plus troika racing, can be enjoyed as a spectator, but relatively little has been done to make them available for tourists' participation. You might, however, try the year-round outdoor Moskva swimming pool at Kropotkinskaya UL. You enter the 77° water inside a building, but can surface for a breath of subzero air outside in mid-winter. Hunting tours can be arranged in the Caucasus and Irkutsk regions, but are fairly expensive.

THEATERS . . . There are more than 40 theaters and concert halls in Moscow (20 or so in Leningrad), of which the most famous is the *Moscow Art Theater*. If you don't understand Russian, you'll still enjoy the famous *Obrastov Kukolny* (Puppet) *Theater*, the *Moscow State Circus*, or the *Ice Ballet Circus* where trained bears play a game of ice hockey. The *Theater Roman* (Gypsy) presents vivid pantomimes. Theatrical performances generally begin promptly at 7:00 P.M.; concerts and the Circus at 7:30 P.M.; and the puppets at 7:30 P.M. Check with the Intourist Bureau at your hotel. All seats are very inexpensive. Plan to have dinner after the theater.

TIME . . . 8 P.M. in Moscow is noon, U.S. Eastern Standard Time. The Soviet Union, however, stretches across 11 time zones.

TIPPING . . . Some people refuse tips, but most accept them eagerly; 10% to 15% for waiters (if the service takes less than two hours). Ballpoint pens still make first-class tips, and a small gift is more appropriate than money for your Intourist guide.

TRANSPORTATION . . . The Moscow Metro (subway) is world-famous for its clean, fast trains and elaborate mosaic and mural-covered stations. Leningrad and Kiev also have excellent subways. Moscow is laced with a network of bus, tram and trackless trolley transportation. Taxis are cheap, but hard to find after midnight. Aeroflot connects most cities with relatively inexpensive air service. Trains are comfortable in first-class accommodations (four people to a sleeper compartment). De luxe accommodations, with only two to a compartment, are available on crack trains. Especially recommended is the 6,000-mile ride on the Trans-Siberian Railway from Moscow to Nakhodka where you can take the fine new liner *Baikal* to Yokohama, and return home by Pan Am from Tokyo. First-rate boats on the Volga, Don and other major rivers have clean, comfortable cabins. Try the exciting *Rocket* hydrofoil from Leningrad to Petrodvorets on the Gulf of Finland. Chauffeur-driven cars are provided with de luxe

Intourist itineraries. A limited number of drive-yourself cars are available; Volgas cost about \$6 a day, and Moskvitches are about \$5 a day. Hertz now has car-rental offices in some Russian cities. You will need an international driver's license and a "driver's responsibility certificate" (\$33.35). You can, of course, drive your own car into Russia with no more formalities than an international driver's license, car registration certificate, and a signed statement saying the car will leave the country when you do. Gasoline costs from 30¢ to 40¢ per gallon (carry emergency cans of gas with you). Gas coupons can be purchased through Intourist. There are camping facilities at regular intervals for those who prefer them. Daily rates for a "parking site" are 90¢ per person and 55¢ per car; or \$2 per person and 55¢ per car for a "parking site and bed," with the inclusion of a guide to go in your car for a sightseeing trip of the nearest city.

WATER . . . Safe to drink in large cities. Bottled waters (*Narzan* or *Borzjom*) are available throughout the Soviet Union.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Prices are generally lower in the dollar *Beriozka* valuta shops for foreigners than in regular stores open to the public. Fur hats, wood carvings, hi-fi records, amber costume jewelry and cloisonné inlay boxes are among the good buys. Preserved caviar, to take home with you, is sold at most *Beriozka* counters in hotels. Buy some Russian champagne and fresh caviar to enjoy with it. Limited selections of antiques, paintings, icons, china, bronze and folk art works are available at the Art Showroom, Ulitsa Gorkovo 15, and at the Commission Shops (see **SHOPS AND STORES** above). Permission must be obtained to take out certain works of art and antiques.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . A warm overcoat in winter and a fur hat or ear flaps. Lightweight clothes in summer, but bring a sweater and raincoat for the occasional chilly day.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Moscow . . . The Kremlin (built 1462-1505) contains within its massive 65-foot walls the Nicholas Palace (1755-84), now home of the Supreme Soviet; the Kremlin Theater; Czar's Cannon (1584); Czar's Bell (1783); Belfry of the Ivan the Great (1600); Cathedral of the Archangel Michael (1509); Church Rizopolozhenia (1484); Patriarchs Palace, including the Church of the Twelve Apostles (1656); and, blending in with surprising harmony, the huge 6,000-seat Palace of Congresses, completed in 1961. Most fascinating of all is the Oruzheynaya Palace (Armory Museum), with its rare collection of silver, gold, china, crystal, jewelry, weapons and icons. The Lenin Mausoleum, containing the body of the state's founder, is just outside the Kremlin on Red Square. At one end of the square is the ornate Cathedral of Vasily Blazhenny (St. Basil's). For newer achievements, see the Moscow University, the Metro, the U.S.S.R. Economic Achievement Exhibition. There are many wonderful old churches in Moscow, and some famous-name houses (Romanov, Yusupov, Tolstoy, Chekhov). Side trips can be made from Moscow to the Zagorsk Monastery, Yasnaya Polyana, Abramtsevo, among others.

Leningrad . . . Formerly St. Petersburg, Peter the Great's "Window

to the West" was the capital from 1713 to 1918. It is architecturally magnificent, with palaces and mansions built by Italian and French craftsmen under the patronage of former czars and aristocrats. The Hermitage Museum in the former Winter Palace is overwhelming in the richness of its art collections, intricate parquet floors and elegant chandeliers. Best hotels are the new *Sovietskaya* and the lavish old *Astoria*. Others include the *Evropeiskaya*, *Moskovskaya* and *Leningradskaya*. Be sure to see Peter-Paul Fortress, Admiralty Spire, Nevsky Prospect, Alexandriiskaya Column, St. Isaac's Church, and the Bronze Horseman. Don't miss Petrodvorets with its exquisite park of landscaped gardens and fountains, a 30-minute trip by fast hydrofoil; or Pushkin, formerly Tsarskoye Selo, site of Catherine the Great's vast palace. Leningrad is only a one-hour flight from Moscow.

Kiev . . . Ukraine's capital, was founded in 860 on the banks of the Dnieper River as a trading center between Asia and the Turkish Empire. St. Sofia Cathedral (11th century), with its beautiful golden cupolas, is one of the great masterpieces of Ukrainian architecture, now a museum of art and architecture. The famous frescoes in St. Vladimir's Cathedral are being restored. The Kiev-Pechersky Monastery has eerie caves, catacombs and mummies. The Kiev Opera House is the home of the famous Ukrainian Dance Company. Several good jazz combos perform in the larger restaurants. The new *Dnipro*, with all rooms overlooking the river, is one of the best hotels. The *Moskva* is the biggest. Others include the *Intourist* and *Ukraina*. It is interesting to know that Kiev ruled all Russia for nearly 300 years until invaded by the Mongol Tartars in 1240. Despite their long and extremely complicated history, Ukrainians have remained enough of a separate entity to have their own distinct culture and language, and the Ukraine is a separate and individual charter member of the United Nations. Today, about two million Ukrainians live in the U.S. and Canada.

Sochi . . . This extremely popular resort, with pebbly beaches, parks and hot sulphur springs, is the center of a 90-mile stretch of coast resorts along the eastern Black Sea. There are vast gardens and subtropical flowers. This lovely, sunny city is only two hours and 20 minutes from Moscow by plane.

Other points of particular interest in the U.S.S.R. are Yalta and the Crimea; the Caucasus and the Georgian capital, Tbilisi; Tallin in Soviet Estonia; Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara, with their beautiful mosques and colorful bazaars.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Intourist has an office at 45 East 49th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. (Tel. PL 2-3030). Pan American has an office in Suite 239 of the Metropol Hotel, 1 Prospect Marx, Moscow (Tel. 2256406).

SPAIN



WEATHER IN MADRID—Lat. N40°25'—Alt. 2,150'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	33°	35°	38°	42°	50°	56°	61°	62°	55°	47°	40°	35°
High	48°	52°	57°	63°	72°	79°	86°	87°	76°	65°	54°	48°
Average	41°	44°	48°	53°	61°	68°	74°	75°	66°	56°	47°	42°
Days with No Rain	22	18	21	20	21	24	28	28	23	22	20	21

LOCATION . . . Spain, along with Portugal, occupies the Iberian Peninsula, from the Pyrenees at the French border to Gibraltar. Madrid is about halfway between Lisbon and Barcelona.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . The land of the bullfight is a land of color, with skies and waters of brilliant blue. The architecture reflects the many influences that have shaped the country. Art galleries and museums filled with treasures abound. You'll enjoy the food specialties; the hotels are good, the tempo restful. There is music and gaiety in Spain, and a color that is not duplicated anywhere else in the world. Spaniards are unfailingly courteous to strangers, and while they may not always understand you, they will at least make the effort.

POPULATION . . . About 32,872,200 on the mainland.

SIZE . . . Continental Spain is 189,652 square miles, approximately 640 miles from east to west; 530 miles from north to south.

CAPITAL . . . Madrid. Population 3,198,241.

GOVERNMENT . . . A nominal monarchy, with Generalissimo Franco granted a life tenure as chief of state.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am Jet Clipper, elapsed time from New York, about 8¼ hours to Barcelona; Madrid is 1 hour by air from Lisbon, 2 hours from Rome, and 1 hour from Barcelona. By ship, about 7 days to Barcelona or Cadiz.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Luxury rates (L) are \$10-\$18 single, \$14-\$23 double EP (without meals). Moderate rates (M) are about \$6-\$11 single, \$10-\$17 double, but this category includes some quite palatial hotels in Spain. Budget rates (B) are about \$3-\$7 single,

\$4-\$10 double for rooms with bath. Service charges and taxes are usually included; if not, 15% is added. Spain is still one of Europe's least expensive countries to visit. And, in addition, there are charming, Government-sponsored inns, some called *paradores* (often converted castles) and some *albergues* (much like our best motels), in rural areas; basic rates about \$7 to \$11 per person a day, all meals included.

Madrid's *Castellana Hilton* (L) is luxuriously American in comforts, romantically Spanish in furnishings and cuisine. It stands in the very fashionable embassy district, 5 minutes by taxi or half an hour's walk, from the center of the city, but it has its own elegant shops, restaurants and very popular night club. The *Luz Palacio* (M) and *Fénix* (M), both very attractive, are on the same street. The *Ecuestre* (B), *Emperatriz* (B), *Sace* (B) and *Zurbano* (B) are in the neighborhood. The *Balboa* (B), farther out, is very popular. The new, air-conditioned *Cuzco* (M), on the north side of town, has a shopping arcade, huge parking area. Hotels in the more immediate vicinity of Av. José Antonio (the "Gran Via") are the towering new *Meliá Madrid* (L), with TV and bar-refrigerator in every room, night club, 450-car garage; the *Plaza* (L), with roof restaurant, swimming pool, solarium; the *Sanvy* (M), with a colorful décor and dining room with a view; the elegant old *Palace* (L) and regally aristocratic *Ritz* (L), both near the Prado Museum; the smart *Wellington* (M), near Retiro Park; the swanky new *Mindanao* (M), near the University, and the new *Monte Real* (L), out beyond the University. The *Emperador* (M), *Menfis* (M) and *Washington* (M) are on the Gran Via in midtown, and the *Suecia* (M), *El Coloso* (B) and *Mayorazgo* (B) are within easy walking distance.

In Barcelona the de luxe hotels are the well-known *Arycaca* (M); the elegant old *Ritz* (M); the convenient *Avenida Palace* (M), long popular with Americans; the *Colón* (M), facing the Cathedral; the new *Diplomatic* (M) and *Manila* (M), all centrally located. The smartly modern *Presidente* (M) is on Av. Generalísimo Franco. *La Rotonda* (M), on the road to Mt. Tibadabo, has very popular house-keeping suites, as well as transient rooms. The *Florida* (B), open June-September, stands on Mt. Tibadabo with a tremendous view of the city. Budget-priced midtown hotels include the *Balmoral*, *Barcelona*, *Cristal*, *Derby*, *Majestic* and *Regente*.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Madrid's Barajas Airport is 7 miles from the city; Barcelona Airport is 6 miles out. Airport bus fare into both cities is 15 pesetas (21¢); taxi fares would be about 175 pesetas (\$2.50), plus 10%-15% tip. Porters are tipped 10 pesetas (14¢) per bag. International departure tax is 50 pesetas (71¢).

ARTS . . . Outstanding is Madrid's Prado National Museum (not to be confused with El Pardo, residence of the chief of state) with Spain's famous art collection to which several days should be devoted. The Royal Palace, now open to the public, contains fine examples of tapestries, paintings and furnishings. Part of the Royal Palace contains one of the world's finest collections of armor. Also worth seeing are the beautiful Lazaro Galdiano Museum, Cerralbo Museum, Museum of Modern Art, the Army Museum, and the Decorative Arts Museum.

In Barcelona one has the choice of 14 museums covering all periods. Especially recommended are the Municipal Museum of Archaeology (excavations from Roman and Gothic periods) and the Archive of the Crown of Aragon (one of the most important libraries in Spain). Also see the Museum of Catalan Art, with the world's greatest collection of Romanesque murals, and the furnishings and ceramics in the baroque Palace of La Verreina. The Picasso Museum is unique.

BANKS . . . Banco Hispano-Americano has connections with several important U.S. banks.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . January 1 and 6; March 19, St. Joseph's Day; Good Friday; Resurrection Monday; May 1, Labor Day; Ascension; Corpus Christi and Whitmonday; June 24, St. John; June 29, SS. Peter and Paul; July 18, National Day; July 25, Santiago Day; August 15, Assumption; October 12, Columbus Day; November 1, All Saints Day; December 8, 25, 26; and in different localities many feast days, besides those big fairs, such as Barcelona's famous *verbenas* on the eves of June 24 and 29, and patroness saint's day on September 24. There is Seville's Holy Week and the popular *Feria* during the months of April and May; Pamplona's Patron Saint Day, *San Fermin*, July 7; Valencia's Patron Saint Day, *San José*, March 19, when the *Fallas* are celebrated; Madrid's festival of *San Isidro*, May 15, very typical and gay, and San Sebastian's festival of the *Assumption*, starting on August 11 and lasting the whole week. Try to visit where you can on the big days.

CIGARETTES, CIGARS, TOBACCO . . . American cigarettes cost 35 pesetas per pack. Some Spanish cigarettes are black, strong, inexpensive, as are American-type and Cuban-type cigars.

CLIMATE . . . Madrid has a 2,000-foot elevation and is fairly cold in the winter and hot in the summer, but its dry climate is a help. It receives the fresh breeze from the nearby Sierra de Guadarrama which, it is said, makes it the most healthful capital of Europe. Best months are May, June, September and October.

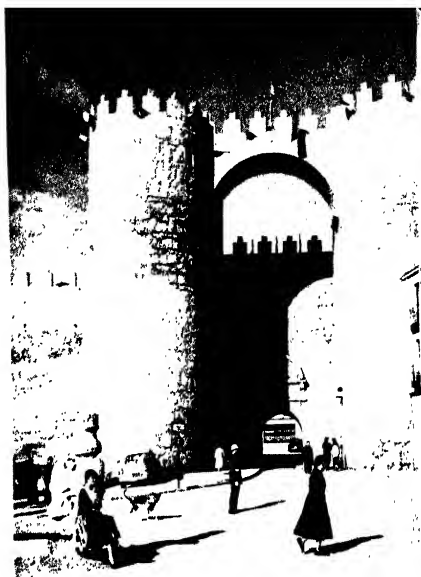
Barcelona, situated on the Mediterranean coast, offers an ideal holiday climate. It is hot in the summer, mild in winter. Best seasons are spring, which starts as early as March, and autumn; winter does not start until November. Barcelona's hottest months are July and August, but the beautiful nearby mountains and coast are an excellent and comfortable refuge.

CLUBS . . . Many exclusive, smart clubs. In Madrid, Real Club Puerta de Hierro, Club de Campo and Real Automobile Club. In Barcelona there's the Polo Club, Real Club de Golf el Prat, Real Club Nautico. For visits, contact the club secretary.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Luncheon is late, *aperitivo* (cocktail hour) may run as late as 9 P.M., with dinner served from 9:30 on. Ladies do *not* wear mantillas in night clubs or restaurants or for casual occasions. They are worn in church and, on special occasions, to bullfights.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . Day rate for a 3-minute phone call to the States is 843 pts. (person to person), 633 pts. (station to station);

*Walled city
of Avila.*



*Village along the
Costa Brava.*



night and Sunday rates are 633 and 474 pts., respectively. Cablegrams are 27.60 pts. per word to the New York area. Airmail postage to U.S. is 12 pesetas for letters, 8.50 for cards.

CURRENCY . . . There are 100 centimos in one peseta, valued at about 70 pesetas to U.S. \$1. Money can be changed at the airport, in hotels, travel agencies and banks. See currency chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . United States citizens need a passport but no visa for visits up to 6 months. One bottle each of liquor and wine, 400 cigarettes or 50 cigars for personal use may be brought in duty free. You may take 50,000 pesetas into and up to 3,000 pesetas out of Spain. Purchases up to 25,000 pesetas may be taken out of the country by visitors without permit, but show receipts for purchases to Customs.

DRUGSTORES . . . A few American pharmaceuticals, but mostly Spanish or European drug items.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 or 125 volts a.c., 50 cycles. Plug adapters can be bought locally.

FAUNA . . . Many animal species typical of North Africa remain in southern Spain as a reminder of the era before the peninsula broke away from the southern continent. Wild animals still found in the northern mountains include such European species as deer, ibex, chamois. Wild boar still roam the valley of the Guadalquivir River. The best fighting bulls are bred in Salamanca and Sevilla provinces.

Flora . . . Spain is unique for its widely varied climate, altitude and soil. It has more botanic species than any other area its size in Europe, ranging from heather and mountain pines in the Pyrenees to date palms and orange groves on the southern coast. The flowers are equally diverse. The *meseta* district, occupying most of central Spain, is dramatically desolate and barren looking, but various grains and drought-resistant olive trees manage to survive.

FOOD . . . Spanish food is hearty, and you'll find the specialties, especially seafood, interesting. You need never fear eating any of the great variety of fruits: melons, grapes, figs, oranges, and many kinds you don't get commonly at home, all very fine. Watch for the tiny wild strawberries, the splendid tomatoes and asparagus. Try the local specialties in the different parts of the country. Spanish sweets are famous (particularly the excellent *turrone*s) and suggest their Moorish ancestry. Pasteurized milk is available in Madrid and Barcelona, but not always in the smaller places where it should be boiled for safety.

GAMBLING . . . Government lotteries. There are no casinos for gambling, but plenty of betting goes on at soccer and *jai alai* games and at horse races.

LANGUAGE . . . Officially, Castilian but each region has its own version of the Spanish language. English is understood in large cities and tourist centers only.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Fine 1- or 2-day laundry service almost anywhere. Service is good and quick in the larger hotels. Prices are reasonable. Dry cleaning generally takes 1 or 2 days.

LIQUOR . . . You can drink sherry all through Spain, varying the type as often as you change cities. As with the food, you might well enjoy the regional wines you find featured in each province. Spain has a great variety. The reds (*vino tinto*) are truly outstanding; the whites (*vino blanco*) range from fair to fine. Prices are so low you can experiment widely until you find those you want to stick to. Those of Rioja and Cataluña are delicious, always popular with Americans. There are many local liqueurs, such as anís, and several Spanish brandies, usually a little grapier than the same French grade, but very good. And they have the additional charm of being cheap, as are all Spanish distilled liquors, compared with Scotch and other foreign beverages. Try local brandy and soda, or local gin and tonic. Popular American drinks are available in hotels and street bars. According to the place, prices vary from 45 to 85 pesetas, much more for Scotch. Bars are generally open until 2 A.M., night clubs until 3 A.M., or later. Minimum legal age for drinkers is 18.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . English-speaking doctors and dentists are available in Madrid and Barcelona, with English-speaking staff in some of the better hospitals—consult your hotel clerk.

MOTION PICTURES . . . British, French and American movies are usually shown with Spanish sound tracks, but several Madrid and Barcelona theaters run films in their original versions. Seats must be reserved for evening shows and Sunday matinees. Check programs locally.

MUSIC . . . The famous Spanish symphonic orchestras, Orquesta TVE, the Sinfónica, Filarmónica and Nacional, as well as the Cuarteto de Música de Cámara and the Orquesta Sinfónica de Barcelona, give concerts all fall, winter and spring. San Sebastian has fine music each summer, especially during "Grand Week" in August, as do Granada and Seville during their spring festivals. Barcelona's winter opera season ranks very high, about third in all Europe. Concerts and chamber music at the Palacio de la Música Catalana, opera at Teatro del Liceo. Best choirboy singing in Spain is at Monasterio de Montserrat, 40 miles from Barcelona, and at Valle de Los Caídos in Madrid.

NIGHT LIFE . . . In Madrid, dine and dance in the Castellana Hilton's *Rendez-Vous Room* in winter, the *Patio* in summer. In the same neighborhood and popular for prolonged before-dinner drinks are the *Balmoral*, *Los Robles* and *Pepe's*; night clubs nearby are the chic *Bourbon Street* (excellent jazz appreciated by both tourists and Spaniards) and the sophisticated *Stones*, *Piccadilly* and *Royal Bus*. Madrid has many exciting spots featuring flamenco dancers who flourish from 11 or 11:30 P.M. until 3 or 4 A.M.; especially good are *La Zambra* (near the Prado); *Corral de la Morería* (in old Moorish quarter); *Las Brujas*, *Los Canasteros*, *Club Flamenco Villa Rosa*; *El Duende* (near old city hall). Dancing and floor shows at *La Pasapoga*, *Micheleta*, the *Lido* and, under the stars in summer, the *Pavillon* and *Florida* in Retiro Park.

In Barcelona, some of the smartest places in summer are *La Masia* and *Tres Molinos*. For good music and floor shows without food try

the *Emporium* and *Rio*. Exciting flamenco dancing at *Los Tarantos*. There are many *boites*, such as *Papagayo*, *Le Clochard*, *Lord Black*, *Las Vegas*, *Mario's* and the *Bocaccio*, that are comparatively inexpensive.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Nearly all kinds of film and developing processes are available, but quite expensive.

RELIGION . . . Roman Catholicism is the state religion. Madrid has three Protestant churches, Barcelona, two. Both cities have Jewish synagogues.

RESTAURANTS . . . Both Madrid and Barcelona have plenty of really good eating places. In fact, the cooking is genuinely good almost everywhere, with a variety that is bewildering. Delicacies from every part of Europe are superimposed on dozens of native dishes, game and seafood.

Probably the most famous restaurants are Madrid's *Jockey Club*, *Club 31*, *Commodore*, *Las Lanzas*, *Puerta de Moros* and *Horchers*. Each is a de luxe, exclusive gourmet's delight, with a superlative cuisine and a fine setting. Another superlative place to have a real Spanish meal while in Madrid is the small, charming *El Pulpito*, above the former hideout of Luis Candelas, the Castilian Robin Hood. It has been operating in the same spot since 1776. Also typical and very good are *Mesón de San Javier* (very old and atmospheric), *La Barraca* (with *paella* the specialty), *Casa Paco* (great steaks), *Valentin* (fine international cuisine), *Hogar Gallego* (seafood), *Sobrino de Botín* (delectable suckling pig and lamb cooked in original ovens installed in 1725), *Edelweiss* (German), *El Bodegón* (next to Hilton, Spanish-French) and *Sunya* (Chinese); tremendous view from the *Mirador de Castilla* on the 26th floor of *Edificio de España*.

Some of the most luxurious restaurants in Barcelona are the *Reno* (predominantly French cuisine), *Via Veneto* and *Milán* (French-Italian-Spanish). Other good ones are the *Orotava* (game and seafood), *Finisterre* (French), *Guria* (Basque), *Tres Coronas* (Scandinavian), *Petit Soley* and *Mi Burrito y Yo* (international, delectable grilled meats); the *Quo Vadis* (entertaining view from the balcony), *Glaciar* (especially nice for lunch), *El Abrevadero*, *El Canario de la Garriga*, *Agut D'Avignon* and *Los Caracoles* are all wholeheartedly Spanish. Right on the waterfront and wonderful for seafood and genuine local atmosphere are *Casa Costa*, *Amaya* and the *Joanet*, which has a subterranean museum and dining area.

Both cities will serve you their own famous specialties along with dishes each province claims for its own: Valencia's *paella*—yellow rice, with chicken, seafood, lobster or snails; *zarzuela de mariscos* (a wonderful shellfish dish) and *butifarra a la Catalana*—an excellent Spanish sausage from Barcelona. The Bilbao and San Sebastian area offers three famous seafood dishes; *chipirones en su tinta*; *angulas*, baby eels, which you'll like; and *bacalao a la Vizcaina*, a popular version of codfish. A specialty of Castille is *cochinillo asado*—savory suckling roast—said to be best in Segovia, where *Mesón de Cándido* is a famous restaurant. At better restaurants, reserve in advance. At

taverns where knowing residents line up to nibble on countless varieties of fish and other tidbits, don't be dismayed by a badly littered floor. Customers may be careless about napkins, fish shells and olive pits, but kitchens are kept immaculate.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Shops open at 9 A.M. Everywhere throughout the country they close at 1:30, reopen about 4 P.M. (4:30 in summer). Closing time is usually about 7:30 P.M. Besides on local festivals and feast days, they close on major Catholic Holy Days.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Seeing at least one bullfight is a tourist must. All the bigger towns have their bull rings, most have their favorite matador. The pomp and color, the pageantry, the crowds, all add up to a fabulous show. Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Malaga, Seville and Toledo, among others, have important rings. The season starts in spring and lasts through October. There are important bullfights at both Madrid and Barcelona every Sunday and feast day during the season, and usually on Thursdays, as well.

Madrid's fine racetrack, the Zarzuela, one of Europe's best, has good racing on Sundays and holidays from February until June, and in October and November. Seville's Pineda course is open both spring and September, October. Spain's best racing is perhaps at the magnificent Lasarte course at San Sebastian. There are many big races run off here during August and September, some of international importance.

Pelota (or *jai alai*), is extremely popular the year round. Brilliant professionals appear on courts in at least 8 or 10 cities, including Madrid and Barcelona, with matches nightly. San Sebastian has first-rank matches during the summer. The football (soccer) season runs from September until June, with every town of any size having its own team. The Spanish League is large, divided into three divisions, with the usual finals and important cup play.

SPORTS . . . Winter sports will be good in Spain from December until April and are centered in La Molina, Puigcerda, Nuria and Candanchu (Huesca) in the Catalan Pyrenees, in the Guadarrama near Madrid, and Sierra Nevada, near Granada. There are good skiing, races and contests in all these winter centers. Fishing and hunting in Spain are among the best in Europe: mountain streams with trout, splendid salmon fishing (so much so, it is said, that 5,000 natives make their living fishing salmon, all with lines—no netting allowed in Spain). Sea fishing is good all along the coasts, with tuna taken from several centers. There's good hunting in the mountains, for deer, chamois, wild boar, and splendid duck shooting along the Guadalquivir River. There are pigeon shoots all over Spain, spring, summer and fall. The country has over 20 golf courses which offer temporary membership to guests. Tennis is played everywhere. Public bathing pools in all the big cities, wonderful surf bathing at San Sebastian and all along Spain's coast.

THEATERS . . . Madrid's theaters and those all over the country start very late, by our standards, about 10:30 P.M. and sometimes even a half-hour later. Everything's in Spanish, of course. Ballet performances, by visiting and local companies, are mostly seen in the spring

in Barcelona and Madrid.

TIME . . . 6 P.M. in Spain is noon U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . The standard tip of 10 pesetas is handed to the hotel attendant who opens your room, the doorman who gets a taxi, shoe-shine boy, hatcheck girl, theater usher, parking-lot and gas-station attendants. Luggage porters are tipped 5-10 pts. per bag. Room-service waiters, taxi drivers, barbers and beauticians are tipped 10% of their bills. Tour guides are tipped 25-50 pts. Waiters and bartenders are tipped 5% to 10% of the bill, which already includes service charges.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Taxis are plentiful and very inexpensive. Everyone, visitors and residents alike, jumps into a taxi upon the slightest excuse, although city bus and streetcar services have improved. Intercity trains are also being modernized. Important changes for the better include the "*Talgo*," smart Irun-Madrid, Madrid-Barcelona and Barcelona-Valencia stainless-steel diesel train, and also the "TER" trains, which run regular schedules between the more important cities. Spain's Iberia and Aviaco airlines are recommended for long cross-country trips. For shorter distances hired cars are easy to arrange and reasonable in price. Modern sightseeing buses cover the country on very well-organized tours. The concierge at your hotel can recommend reliable travel agents. Tour companies offer all-inclusive 2-week tours for about \$15 to \$20 a day.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Jewelry, wood carvings and Toledo ware; Talavera porcelains; mantillas; linens, gloves, lace and leather goods of every kind are superior; Spanish perfume is good, cheaper than French; and plenty of good pottery, glassware. Festival and Casa Bique are good shops for Spanish products. Women's dresses made by the best Spanish couturiers are available in Madrid, Barcelona and San Sebastian at very reasonable prices, from Balenciaga (called *Eisa* in Spain), Pedro Rodriguez, Asunción Bastida, Pertegaz, Carmen Mir and others. Men's suits custom made at \$100-\$150 can be ordered in Barcelona at Rabat, El Dique Flotante and Santa Eulalia; or in Madrid at González y García, Peñalver, Montero and many others. Made-to-order shoes are inexpensive. Sherries and brandies are of course good buys.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Spaniards are a well-dressed people and somewhat conservative in their attire, but modest mini skirts are fashionable. Evening clothes are not necessary for tourists. Sports and beachwear will be needed for seaside resorts; and bikinis are now accepted everywhere. Flat-heeled walking shoes should also be included if tourist haunts such as Toledo and the Escorial are to be visited. Lightweight suits for men for city wear, sports clothes elsewhere. It is customary to wear a jacket and tie in cities even in summer, but hats are rarely seen either on men or women.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Madrid . . . Top on your list for sightseeing in Madrid will be the famous Prado National Museum and other museums mentioned under ARTS. Also, by all means visit University City. With one of the finest campuses of its type in Europe, it embraces all the arts and sciences.

It was completely destroyed during the Civil War, and completely rebuilt since 1939. A stroll through the Retiro Park, with its beautiful gardens, statues, fountains and artificial lakes is well worth while.

Toledo . . . is a short drive from Madrid, the home of El Greco, and famous for its tempered steel as well as for its gold Damascene works. Visit the Cathedral, the Church of Santo Tomás, and the Jewish synagogue. A splendid view of the city may be had from the hill just beyond. *El Escorial* is famous for its monastery-palace, built by Philip II, which houses the tombs of the kings of Spain as well as other great persons. *Hotel Felipe II* (M) is delightful. *Avila*, the medieval walled city, is the home of the famous Spanish mystic, Santa Teresa. *Segovia* is famous for the castle known as the Alcázar and for the unsurpassed magnificence of its Roman aqueduct. The cliff-hanging town of *Cuenca* has the unique new Museum of Spanish Abstract Art, rather surprisingly housed in centuries-old buildings.

Barcelona . . . (2,000,000 inhabitants). founded in the 2nd century B.C., lies within a hilly amphitheater facing the Mediterranean. Besides being the most cosmopolitan city in Spain and one of the most beautiful and historic seaports of the Mediterranean, Barcelona is rich in fine churches, lovely fountains, monuments, religious and civic buildings, and has a charming old Gothic Quarter.

Be sure to visit the Gothic Cathedral, built almost directly over the site of a Roman temple to Jupiter. Several great museums are in mountainous Montjuich Park, famous for its fountains and view of the city. Here, too, is *Pueblo Español*, in which each building represents the architecture of a different province. You can watch Spanish handicrafts in the making, and buy the results. A replica of Columbus's *Santa Maria* is in the harbor to which he returned in triumph in 1493. In the Salón del Tinell on Plaza del Rey in the Gothic Quarter, Isabel and Ferdinand formally welcomed Columbus, and here the first American Indian was supposedly baptized. See the superb fountain of Montjuich; usually illuminated from 9-11 P.M. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. See the art-nouveau Sagrada Familia church and other unique buildings by A. Gaudi.

Costa Brava . . . known as the Spanish Riviera, stretches north from Barcelona to the French frontier. Few large de luxe hotels, but many small ones where comfort and food are supreme. Small night clubs, wonderful food, bathing, etc., and excellent personal service. Tops on the Costa Brava are *Hostal de la Gavina* (L) in S'Agaró and *Cap Sa Sal* (M) in Bagur. Other good hotels are the *Rigat Park* (B), *Carabela* (B), *Roger de Flor* (M) and *Monterey* (B) in Lloret de Mar, the *Ancora* (B) and *Delfin* (B) in Tossa de Mar and the *Rocamar* (B) in Cadaques, where Salvador Dalí lives.

Valencia . . . Ancient, beautiful Valencia, rich in historical interest, lies in the heart of the "Huerta de Valencia," the rich plain that has Spain's choicest orange and lemon groves. *Hotel Astoria Palace* (B) is de luxe. The *Royal* (B), *Excelsior* (B) and *Reina Victoria* (B) are first class. The climate is dry and very mild, the lush land produces several crops each season; there are flowers in profusion everywhere.

The province was once the independent Moorish kingdom of Valencia (1023 A.D.); it was retaken by Spain's national hero, El Cid, and then lost again to the Arabs. It belonged to Aragon, then to Castile. See the many white houses, showing the Moorish influence, the many monuments.

Valencia's lures are its gay fiestas, the smell of orange blossoms, its wonderful clear sky. The whole countryside is a garden, and it is almost always spring. The fig, pomegranate, and palm trees add to the riot of color, with hundreds of streams crossing the country everywhere. The almond trees and the olive add more green to the landscape. The Cathedral, built on a former mosque, has beautiful paintings by Goya. See the palatial Dos Aguas Palace, the Museo de Bellas Artes. Drive 15 miles north to the ruins of Sagunto, besieged by Hannibal in 219–218 B.C. Although it is wonderfully beautiful at any time of the year, try to visit Valencia in March for the satirical Las Fallas, March 19.

Málaga . . . is farther south along the coast. This Andalusian city is the center of Spain's Costa del Sol; wonderfully even, mild winters, beautiful park, fine harbor. Its museum, left to the city by the painter Muñoz Degraín, is famed for its Murillo and other more modern masterpieces. The National Golf Tournament is played here each winter, and there are tennis matches, yachting. There are horse races in February. All of Málaga's larger hotels have swimming pools.

Costa del Sol . . . begins at Estepona and reaches its liveliest point at Torremolinos, fairly bursting with hotels with pools, beaches, entertainment. Marbella, which has a new *Hilton* (L), is the sun-and-fun town of European royalty. Other regal hotels here are the *Meliá Don Pepe* (L), *Atalaya Park* (L) and *Los Monteros*, but you'll also be comfortable at *El Fuerte* (B), *Esetrella del Mar* (B) and other less expensive hotels.

Seville . . . (598,327 population) is of enormous importance, an artistic and archaeological center, with the architecturally resplendent *Hotel Alfonso XIII*, with museums of interest, great churches, monuments, works of art. The fine arts museum has the best Murillos, the archaeological museum has Roman and Arabic art. Under Moorish rule for over 500 years, the city has Arabic architecture everywhere. See the Alcázar, and, as part of the Cathedral, the famous Giralda Tower, 12th-century minaret. The glorious Maria Luisa Park; the Palacio de las Dueñas, belonging to the Duke of Alba; the houses with their iron gates—all these and more will delight the tourist. Holy Week, and the fair which follows it with a full week of bullfights, is the time to see the great city at its glorious best. De luxe hotels are the *Luz Sevilla* (L), *Alfonso XIII* (L) and *Cristina* (M). *La Rábida* (B), *Inglaterra* (B) and *Colón* (B) are first class.

Granada . . . with its Alhambra, is where our Washington Irving lived; and wrote; the exquisite little *Parador Nacional de San Francisco* (B) requires advance reservations, but the *Alhambra Palace* (M), *Meliá Granada* (M) and new *Luz Granada* (L) are much larger. Córdoba with its Mosque-Cathedral, its fairs, and its romerías



Alcázar Castle is in the historic city of Segovia.

or tours will interest you; the *Meliá Cordoba* (M) is de luxe. It's in these southern cities of Andalusia that you see authentic flamenco dancing.

Getting back to central Spain (130 miles northwest of Madrid), you will like Salamanca, old university town on the banks of the River Tormes, its Plaza Mayor, with its fine Town Hall, its magnificent arcades, and the baroque-style Pabellón Real (Royal Pavilion).

San Sebastián . . . world-famous summer resort and capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, one of the three that form the Basque country, shouldn't be missed. It's beach, famed La Concha (called "the shell" because of its shape), is visited by both Spaniards and foreigners by the thousands each season. The best of sports car and yacht races, famous stake races for horses at Lasarte, the best Basque ball players anywhere, and the very best bullfighting all are seen during the summer. Stay at the de luxe *María Cristina* (M), *De Londres y de Inglaterra* (B) or *Continental Palace* (M). If you go there for "Grand Week" in August, make reservations in advance.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The Spanish National Tourist Office, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; others in Chicago, San Francisco, St. Augustine, Miami and Toronto. Within Spain, folders in English, maps, lists of shops, etc., are available at Municipal Tourist Information Offices, and the Government Tourist Information Office. Information on sightseeing tours is available at these offices or at the larger travel agencies. Tickets for local events are available through your hotel porter. Feel free also to call upon Pan American for information: in Barcelona, Calle Mallorca 250 (Tel. 215.20.58); in Madrid, Edificio España (Tel. 241.42.00) and Palace Hotel lobby.

SWEDEN



WEATHER IN STOCKHOLM—Lat. N.59°20'—Alt. 35'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	22°	21°	24°	31°	40°	49°	54°	52°	46°	38°	31°	24°
High	31°	32°	36°	46°	57°	67°	71°	67°	59°	48°	39°	33°
Average	27°	27°	30°	39°	49°	58°	63°	60°	53°	43°	35°	29°
Days with No Rain	16	15	17	19	19	18	16	15	16	15	15	14

LOCATION . . . Sweden occupies the eastern portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Stockholm, the principal city, is 258 air miles east of Oslo, Norway; about 875 miles northeast of London.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . Cleanliness and efficiency, neither one of them obtrusive, are notable in Sweden. One of the most progressive countries in the world, it likes tourists; its hotels make them welcome, its restaurants offer wonderful food, and the scenery itself is an invitation. The Swedes are strong, happy, vigorous people whose zest for life communicates itself to you. Summer with the Midnight Sun is unforgettable. The sportsman will find fishing, skiing and sailing in abundance. It's the land of "Swedish modern" and social reforms.

POPULATION . . . Over 7,900,000.

SIZE . . . 173,665 square miles; it is 978 miles long, 310 miles wide.

CAPITAL . . . Stockholm, metropolitan population 1,280,470.

GOVERNMENT . . . A constitutional monarchy with a King and a *Riksdag*, or Parliament, of two chambers.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am's through-plane service from New York, 9¼ hours to Stockholm, via Copenhagen, or connect from transatlantic Jet Clippers to London (6¼ hours). By ship 8 to 10 days from New York to Gothenburg.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . No matter where you stay, you will find cleanliness and friendly service. Luxury rates (L) are \$10-\$21 single, \$16-\$34 double, but average \$14.80 single, \$22.65 double. Moderate rates (M) are \$8-\$12 single, \$12-\$20 double. Budget rates (B)

are about \$6-\$9 single, \$8-\$14 double. In addition, there is a 6% tax and usually 10%–15% for service. Best known in Stockholm is the *Grand Hotel* (L), beautifully situated opposite the Royal Palace. The smartly remodeled *Strand* (L) is personable and popular. The new *Diplomat* (L) overlooks Nybroviken inlet. The new *Park* (L) and *Anglais* (L) are on Humlegården Park near Kungsgatan shops and theaters. The new *Wellington* (M) is near the Army Museum, and the *Carlton* (L) is on busy Kungsgatan. Other convenient hotels include the *Continental* (L) and *Palace* (M). The *Amaranten* (L) is a new commercial hotel on the City Hall's island. The sumptuously decorated *Foresta* (L), on Lidingö Island near Millesgården, 20 minutes from the city, has stunning views of Stockholm from balconied rooms; cafeteria and smart restaurant; kitchenette apartments available. *Hotel Malmen* (M), on the island south of the Royal Palace's island, is a good value even if a bit far from the city center; nice restaurant, dinner dancing. The *Sjöfartshotellet* (M, "Seafarers") is on the same island with lovely views of sea and city. *Grand Hotel Saltsjöbaden* (M), 12 miles from Stockholm, has plushy old-time grandeur. The *Esso Motor Hotel* (B), 7½ miles from the city center, is one of 18 excellent Esso motels in Sweden. You can stay very economically in Stockholm in student hotels such as the *Domus* (B), new *Frescati* (B, communal kitchens on each floor) and *Jerum* (B) that are open to tourists in the summer months. Make advance reservations.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare from Arlanda Airport into Stockholm (27 miles) is 8 kronor (\$1.54). Luggage porters are tipped Kr. 2.50 for the first bag, 1 krona for each additional bag. Domestic flights within Sweden leave from Bromma Airport, 6 miles west of Stockholm. No departure taxes.

ARTS . . . The *Vasa*, submerged in Stockholm harbor for 333 years, has become the city's newest museum. The National Museum and the Modern Museum have excellent collections of Swedish and foreign paintings. The Stockholm City Museum contains exhibits illustrating the history of the city from the Stone Age until the present time. The unique Skansen, an outdoor museum beautifully situated on a hilltop, has exhibits showing life and work in Sweden centuries ago, as well as houses and farms of that time. At Skansen you will find beautiful parks, excellent restaurants and a large zoo. The home of Carl Milles, the famous sculptor, beautifully situated on the Island of Lidingö beside Hotel Foresta, has been transformed into an outstanding museum, which contains antique sculptures as well as Milles' own works. Waldemarsudde, formerly the home of the late Prince Eugen, contains a fine collection of the works of the "Painter Prince" and his contemporaries. Parts of the Royal Palace, the Drottningholm Palace and the Pavilion of Gustavus III at Haga can also be seen.

Also well worth seeing are the Historical Museum, remarkable for its excellent display technique, the Nordic Museum with the Royal Armory, the National Maritime Museum, the Technological Museum and the Museum of Natural History.

BANKS . . . Banks connected with the larger American banks are

found in Stockholm and other principal cities. Currency may be exchanged at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . Legal holidays are January 1 and 6, Epiphany; Good Friday; Easter Sunday; Easter Monday; May 1, Labor Day; Ascension Day (40 days after Easter Sunday); Whitsunday (50 days after Easter Sunday), Whitmonday; Midsummer Day (Saturday following June 20); All Saints Day (Saturday nearest November 1); December 25 and 26. Easter Eve, Whitsun Eve, Midsummer Eve and Christmas Eve are bank holidays. Shops are normally open between 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. on weekdays and between 9 A.M. and 2-4 P.M. on Saturday and bank holidays, though most of them close at 2 or 3 on Saturdays during the summer. Particularly colorful are the Midsummer and Christmas celebrations. Other interesting events take place on April 30, Walpurgis Night; June 6, Swedish Flag Day—Sweden's National Commemoration Day; and December 13, Day of St. Lucia.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . All brands of American cigarettes and tobacco can be obtained in Sweden, though the prices are high due to heavy taxation. American cigarettes cost about 95¢ a pack. Local cigarette brands—the best of which compare favorably with American brands—begin at 4.25 kronor a pack. Cigars—local as well as a rich selection of foreign brands—are available at about the same prices as in the United States.

CLIMATE . . . Misconceptions about the climate in Sweden are common, perhaps due to the country's proximity to the Arctic Circle. The climate in southern and central Sweden is very much the same as in New England; the winter on Sweden's west coast is milder than the New York winter. The summer is pleasantly warm and the discomforts of high humidity are unknown. The long hours of daylight during the late spring and summer add to the pleasure. The midnight sun can be seen north of the Arctic Circle from early June to the middle of July. Although the period from June 1 to September 1 is the time most tourists visit Sweden, May and particularly September, which generally is sunny and dry, would also be excellent choices.

CLUBS . . . Lions International Club (the European Host Club); Rotary (Grand Hotel); the Royal Automobile Club and the Swedish Automobile Association; American Club of Stockholm; Junior Chamber of Commerce International; International Women's Club.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . If you are invited to dine at the home of Swedish friends, arrive promptly. Generally only one cocktail is served, but much formal toasting goes on at a Swedish dinner party. Never toast your hostess if there are more than six at the party, because she is obliged to toast each gentleman, but toast the other ladies. If you are the guest of honor, make a toast of thanks at the end of the meal. In restaurants in the bigger cities you have to wear a jacket and tie. You may have heard the Swedes described as rather formal, but there is a definite trend away from formal manners, and many families participate in the "Sweden at Home" program, which enables visitors from abroad to get to know

local people in their everyday environments. Advance arrangements may be made through the Swedish National Travel Office, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y. 10017.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . From 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., a 3-minute phone call to the U.S. costs kr. 46.65; from 10 P.M. to 10 A.M., kr. 35.10. A 10-word cablegram to New York is kr. 16 (kr. 20 to the rest of the U.S.A.), and you can send your cables over the hotel telephone. Letters of 5 grams (.17 ounces) are sent via airmail for 70 öre to the United States, postcards for 40 öre; international airletters cost 70 öre.

CURRENCY . . . The monetary unit is the krona (plural kronor), which is divided into 100 öre. See currency chart, page 25. According to the official rate of exchange, you get 5.15 to 5.18 kronor for each U.S. dollar.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . .

Medicines for private use, 2 quart bottles of liquor or wine, reasonable quantities of film, 400 cigarettes or 100 cigars or 1 pound of pipe tobacco may be brought in duty free. Firearms cannot pass customs without special permission. You are allowed to bring in 6,000 kronor. Your passport is all that is necessary to enter Sweden. If you wish to stay for more than 3 months, you will have to get a special permit from the alien authorities. However, this is a mere formality and the permit is very easy to obtain. Bring your driver's license if you wish to hire a car.

DRUGSTORES . . . There are no drugstores in the American sense of the word. Drugs and medicines can be bought at pharmacies, called *Apotek*. There are restaurants of the cafeteria type (often called "milk bars") everywhere, and there are pastry shops, called *Konditori*, where you can have coffee, tea, sandwiches and delicious pastry. Cigarettes are bought in tobacco shops or from automats.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . The voltage in most places in Sweden, including Stockholm, is 220 A.C., although 115 and 127 voltages are also used, particularly in the provinces. It is all 50 cycles and nearly everywhere alternating current. The plugs and outlets used in Sweden are different from the ones in the United States, so bring along an inset of the type that is screwed into a standard lamp socket.

FAUNA . . . Sweden stretches from the 55th parallel in the south to the 69th in the north—as does Alaska. Sweden's fauna, therefore, is very much the same as that of Alaska and Canada. The zoo at the above-mentioned Skansen outdoor museum offers an excellent exhibit of Sweden's wild life. There are reindeer (domesticated by the Lapps), moose, bear, wolf, capercaillie, black cock, hazelhen, ptarmigan, woodcock, crane, wild goose.

FLORA . . . Birch, mountain birch, juniper tree, pine, "arctic" raspberry, wild strawberry and raspberry, cloudberry, bilberry, lingonberry.

FOOD . . . The great smörgåsbord tables have even surpassed the level of their pre-war lavishness. There are delicious pressed meats, sausages served hot and cold, salads, fish dishes and innumerable vegetable dishes. Remember when you're eating it that this is merely

a first course and the main meal is to follow. *Snaps* is drunk with this part of the meal. The Swedish are famous for their dairy products and fine fish dishes. Be sure to eat crayfish in August. Swedish pastries are rich and delicious. Morning coffee and rolls will be served in your room at the hotel—larger breakfast can be had in the dining room. Food in self-sufficient Sweden is plentiful. Mealtimes are about like those at home. Dinner is served beginning at 5 P.M.

GAMBLING . . . There are over 200 casinos in Sweden, mostly at *stadshotels*. The stakes are restricted, and you must spend your winnings in the establishments. Horse racing in a dozen cities every Saturday and Sunday with pari-mutuel betting.

LANGUAGE . . . Swedish is the official language. English is spoken and understood by most people, especially in the cities. How do you do and good-bye in Swedish are *goddag* and *adjö*. "Thank you," which is used on every occasion, is *tack sa mycket* or *tack, tack*.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Cleaning and laundry facilities are good everywhere and of high quality, but they are more expensive than in the States—a suit costs about \$4 to \$5 and generally takes 24 hours. If you want it quicker there will be an additional fee. You will find dry-cleaning shops everywhere.

LIQUOR . . . All American drinks and cocktails are available. Cocktails cost about \$1.75, *snaps* about 75¢. Liquor is not served in restaurants before noon on weekdays, 1 P.M. on Sundays. Minimum legal age for drinkers is 18.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Stockholm and most of Sweden have excellent doctors, dentists and modern medical facilities. All doctors speak English. Ask at your hotel, should you need a doctor.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Stockholm has about 130 theaters. American pictures with their original sound track are the most popular. French, British and Swedish films are also shown. See the daily paper for times, programs and theaters.

MUSIC . . . The Royal Opera in Stockholm, one of the oldest opera houses in the world, is famous for its high artistic standards. The season is from August to June. Concerts are given at the Stockholm Concert Hall from September to May. Permanent symphony orchestras outside of Stockholm are found in Gothenburg, Malmö, Helsingborg, Norrköping and Gävle. The concert repertory in Sweden includes internationally known works as well as the works of modern and classic Swedish composers. Concert halls are closed in the summer, but there are open-air concerts given in the parks, notably the Skansen in Stockholm. Also open in summer is the Drottningholm Court Theater, with delightful 18th-century décor.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Stockholm has livened up a lot in recent years, with numerous night spots. The more expensive and sedate are the lavish new night club in the *Strand Hotel*, elegant *Bern's* and the Operakällaren's *Club Opera*, *Bacchi Wapen*, *Ambassadeur* and *Hamburger Börs*. Two very smart clubs on Regeringsgatan are the *Lord Nilsson* and *Number One*. The medieval cellars in Old Town, emphatically rejuvenated, serve up beer, jazz and uninhibited shows pop-

ular with under-30 crowds. *La Rive Gauche*, *Bobbadilla*, *Camewa*, *Club Netta* and *Manzilla* are a few of the groovier places. In Skansen, that open-air museum and fun fair on Djurgården, there's nightly dancing in *Skansen's Restauranger* overlooking lovely Stockholm harbor.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Every kind of photo equipment, including Polaroid film, is available. A color-movie film, 8 mm., costs about \$3.50, which includes developing. Developing takes about a week for ordinary pictures, but can be rushed.

RELIGION . . . Sweden is a Protestant country. The State Church, of which almost everyone is a member by birth, is Lutheran. There are Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, Christian Science churches and Jewish synagogues in Stockholm and elsewhere.

RESTAURANTS . . . Many Stockholm restaurants are situated to give diners superb views of this city on the water. The *Operakällaren*, one of Europe's great restaurants, looks across the Strömmen to the Royal Palace, as does the *Verandah* of the Grand Hotel. The *Terrace Room* atop the Strand Hotel has far-ranging views particularly lovely in the late glow of the Midnight Sun. The *Stadshuskällaren*, under the City Hall tower, is popular, moderately priced. The *Cosmopolite* in the new Sweden House has an international atmosphere and menu to match. Be sure to dine at *Stallmästaregården*, 15 minutes from town at Norrtull. An inn since about 1660, it is set in marvelous gardens on the shore of the Brunnsviken. *Djurgårdsbrunns Wärdshus*, 3 miles out on Djurgården Island, is another very atmospheric old inn. On the same island, the *Soliden* in Skansen Park has a great panoramic view. There's a stupendous view also from the restaurant in the new Stockholm Tower on the island. In downtown Stockholm are the very luxurious and dignified *Riche* (French cuisine) and the adjoining (and livelier) *Teatergrillen*; *Frati's Tre Remmare* (Italian); the typically Swedish *Rådhus Restauranten* (a classic for wild game). In the quaint, narrow alleys of Old Town, behind the Royal Palace: *Aurora* (attractive, good food, not expensive); *Fem Sma Hus* (lovely antiques and traditional Swedish and French dishes); *La Ronde* (elegant atmosphere, international cuisine); *Cattelin* (fun and inexpensive); *Frati's Källare* (Italian and Swedish food, moderate prices); famous old *Den Gyldene Freden* (lots of atmosphere and celebrities). Cafeterias are very popular, and dispense wine as well as food. Dining is otherwise fairly expensive, but the Stockholm Tourist Association can supply a list of restaurants that serve one-course meals for \$1-\$1.35.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . In Stockholm: K. A. Anderson for fine jewelry; Atelier Borgila for unique, modern silverware; Fritzes for books; try Svenskt Tenn for pottery and textiles; note Sörmans, Nordiska Kristallmagasinet and Svenskt Glas for glass; Williams, Leja and Valdy's are fine exclusive women's apparel shops; Bastman's for sporting equipment; Palmgren's for luggage and exquisite leather goods; Nordiska Kompaniet (NK) is the largest department store (see their modern furniture); Ahléns and Paul U. Bergström are the newest. Morris, Skoglunds and Ströms are excellent men's shops. There

are numerous exhibitions and shops that specialize in ceramics, pottery, textiles and handicraft products; the main shopping district in Stockholm consists of the new Sergelgatan shopping mall; Kungsgatan, Drottninggatan, Hamngatan and adjacent streets. For bargains in antiques, try the Old Town, which is a hotbed of boutiques featuring high style imports, as well as local creations. The duty-free shop at Arlanda Airport sells liquor, cigarettes and cigars.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Racing is very popular in and around Stockholm. The season begins in May and lasts through November. Täby is the principal track. Trotting races are held at the Stockholm Trotting Club during most of the year. Soccer, field and track events are followed with enthusiasm. Athletic and gymnastic exhibitions are held all year round at Stockholm's many gymnasiums. Yachting races and tennis matches enjoy seasonal popularity. Scandinavia Raceway, at Anderstorp, Småland, is of international standards.

SPORTS . . . Sweden is great for the sportsman. The Swedes are an athletic, outdoor people, and their facilities are of the finest. The lakes and mountain streams offer excellent fishing. Salmon and salmon trout, pike and perch are in abundance. There is tuna and other big-game fishing on the west coast. Golf is popular, and there are good courses throughout the country. Kevinge, Diursholm, Drottningholm, Lidingö and Saltsjöbaden are the best near Stockholm. The courses and clubhouses are open to tourists. Good tennis courts are found all over Sweden. Stockholm has indoor courts for year-round play. Yachting is popular and fashionable in the Stockholm archipelago, and boats can be rented quite reasonably on some islands near Stockholm. Sailing and swimming are favorite summer sports. The beaches on the archipelago are lovely for sunbathing, and well-tanned Swedish beauties in bikinis are called *brun bona* (baked beans). The mountains in the north are ideal for hikers and especially pleasant at the end of summer; guides are available. As in all Scandinavian countries, nearly everybody skis in Sweden. Accommodations, skis and guides are available at moderate rates. Other winter sports include skating, tobogganing and curling. There are exhibition skating matches.

THEATERS . . . The Royal Dramatic Theater season is from September to June. As part of the Stockholm Festival special performances are offered at the beginning of September. The famous Royal Opera Ballet performs in Stockholm's Opera House in winter. The *Drottningholm Court Theater*, established in the 18th century by King Gustav III and preserved exactly in its original form, is unique, charming and definitely worth seeing. Ticket prices vary from 14 to 35 kronor (\$2.90 to \$6.75), and you can make advance reservations by writing to: Drottningholm Theater, Linnegatan 7, S-114 47 Stockholm. The *Skansens Friluftsteater* is a beautiful open-air theater in the Skansen. There is also an English-language theater open in summer. In Uppsala, the *Uppsala Castle Theater* is outstanding. Ticket prices at all these theaters are moderate, ranging from \$1 to \$5.

TIME . . . Noon in Sweden is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . Hotel service charges cover all tips except for

porters, who get kronor 2.50 for 1 bag and kr. 1 for each additional bag. Round off restaurant bills to the nearest krona when 12½% service charge is included. Tip kr. 1 to hat-check girls, washroom attendants, and for all small services. Taxi drivers, barbers and beauticians are tipped 10%-15%.

TRANSPORTATION . . . The transportation system in Stockholm includes buses and a subway. Taxi fares are reasonable and cabs can be ordered by telephone. Longer trips may be made by bus, train, or air. Cars for long trips may also be hired with or without a chauffeur. The Swedish State Railway trains are regarded as the best and the most modern in Europe. They offer two classes, but most people go second class, which is like American railroad coaches. There are organized tours to nearly every place. After hundreds of years of driving on the left, Swedish traffic now moves on the right.

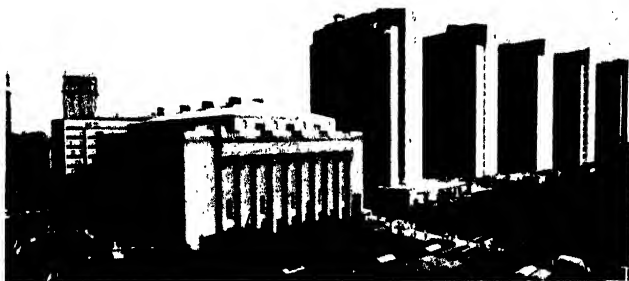
WATER . . . The water is safe to drink in every town in Sweden. Bottled water may be necessary on prolonged hiking trips and fishing expeditions. Inquire at the local village.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Glass and crystal are your best buys. Pottery, pewter and silverware are excellent. Cutlery made of famous Swedish steel and stainless tableware are quite reasonable and should be high on your list. Swedish textiles are of very fine quality. Modern furniture is tempting, too. Smaller pieces can be dismantled for shipping. You save the 10% sales tax if you have ordinary goods shipped to your home address, and save 20% on such luxuries as furs, jewelry and cars (a Saab or Volvo makes a nice souvenir).

WHAT TO WEAR . . . Stockholm winters are only a little cooler than in northeastern U.S. Bring woolens and tweeds. Summer temperatures are normally very comfortable, with averages around 60 degrees (even far north); high humidity is unknown in Sweden. Eight hours of sunshine per day is the average during the summer months. You can leave the lightest summer clothes at home, but bring your topcoat as the nights may be chilly. Raincoats are a must. Sports clothes in the country and for general sightseeing wear are correct. Simple black dresses or dressy suits will be all you need in Stockholm. Formal clothes are rarely worn except at gala openings and banquets and when dancing in first-class restaurants. Flannels and sports jackets during the day and business suits in the evening are correct for men. Rugged, simple clothes are worn in the mountains.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Stockholm . . . Stockholm, built on islands and peninsulas, is a regally handsome city, its architecture a perfect blend of clean modern buildings and 17th-century baroque. It's a good idea to take a boat ride through the waterways and around the islands of the city for your first bout of sightseeing. You'll get a fine over-all impression of this charming city. The Town Hall is Stockholm's trademark. The medieval section of town is called the "City between the Bridges." Here you'll find quaintly twisting little streets lined with artists' studios and curious little shops; the old church of St. Gertrud chimes the hours. Riddarholm Church is the burial place of many of Sweden's kings and



Stockholm's Concert Hall and new skyscrapers.

queens. See the art collection at the Waldemarsudde, mentioned under ARTS. Take a night boat ride to Djurgården. Beautiful parks and magnificent buildings are found in this region. Take a day to see Drottningholm Palace, three-quarters of an hour from the center of town by a little lake steamer. There is a fine inn here with atmosphere and good food. The palace, breathtakingly lovely, has been called the Swedish Versailles. There are many excellently planned tours of various parts of the city; private guides are available. Millesgården on the island of Lidingö (25 minutes by tramway from the center of Stockholm) is the home of the famous sculptor Carl Milles. It is surrounded by a charming terraced garden and contains a rich and unique collection of antique sculptures and works by the artist. *Vasa*, the 17th-century man-of-war salvaged from Stockholm harbor, is now a special museum on Djurgården Island.

Side Trips . . . A tour has been organized with special consideration for guests from America: the Sunlit Nights Land Cruise of the Swedish State Railways, 8 days aboard a special luxury train. It takes you to the fabulous region of the Midnight Sun. You travel north from Stockholm in easy stages, visiting the romantic province of Dalarna, to beyond the Arctic Circle and back, stopping to visit the colorful, nomadic Lapps and their reindeer herds, waterfalls, open-pit iron mines. For 4 days of the trip you are under the Midnight Sun, and never see darkness. There are also Midnight Sun plane excursions from Stockholm; round-trip flights to Kiruna are \$100, including a meal and ground excursions.

Uppsala is about 40 miles north of Stockholm (50 minutes by train). In nearby Old Uppsala there are burial mounds of ancient chieftains. The University was founded in the 15th century, and has an outstanding library of rare manuscripts. The home and gardens of Linnaeus, father of botanical studies, can be visited too. The Renaissance Castle and Cathedral are very lovely and interesting historically. Stay at the *Esso Motor Hotel* (B), *Gillet* (B), *Rullan* (B) or *Hörnan* (B).

Inquire about the excellent Nils Holgersson trip all over Sweden.

Dalarna . . . Heading northwest you come to the charming province of Dalarna. Rättvik on Lake Siljan is the central point for excursions in this region. Many of Sweden's outstanding artists and poets have come from Dalarna. It is a great ski center, and world champions belong to its clubs. Good accommodations and instruction are available and the skiing is wonderful. Summer is equally lovely in this region. See "The Road to Heaven," an open-air allegorical play performed at the village of Leksand each July. Hiking and mountain climbing, are popular. There are Youth Hostels throughout the region as well as quaint inns and an *Esso Motor Hotel* (B) at Falun. Gay festivals are a feature of Dalarna.

Lapland . . . The northernmost part of Sweden is the unspoiled arctic region of Lapland. Arctic flora, mountain peaks shimmering in the sun and dazzling mountain lakes make Lapland serenely and gloriously beautiful. This is truly the Land of the Midnight Sun. The northern lights are here in all their blazing glory. The Swedish Touring Club has done much to enable the tourist to see this province. Trails have been cut through the forests, bridges and paths have been made, and much money has gone into building railroads through the rugged terrain. Boating facilities are available on the mountain lakes, fishing is popular, and hikers and climbers will find endless attractions here. The culture of the primitive Lapps is much as it has been for centuries. The Swedish government has done a great deal to protect these people against exploitation. Kiruna (new *Hotel Ferrum*) or Abisko are the best bases of operations for seeing Lapland. Guides, accommodations and tourist information are available. A comfortable way to see this area is to take an all-inclusive North Cape tour, 8 days by de luxe bus, starting by first flying from Stockholm to Kiruna; \$238, including plane fare.

Skåne . . . Skåne, the southernmost part of Sweden, is a fertile farm area with rolling plains and beechwood-clad ridges. It is sometimes known as the Château Country because of its hundreds of castles and fine mansions, among them Bäckaskog, Bosjökloster and Trolleholm. Malmö is the third largest town in the country. It is a busy modern port. The modern architecture in the city is admirable. Malmö has the tallest (24 floors) apartment building in Europe; the "Open Air City" complex has been a pioneer in unusual town planning; one Malmö department store actually has separate houses on its roof; and the City Theater is the largest in northern Europe. *Hotel Scandinavia* (M) and the *Sankt Jorgen* (M) are new and attractive. Lund is an old university town, also the site of Scandinavia's finest Romanesque cathedral. Helsingborg (opposite Denmark's Helsingør) is the main port of entry for motorists; *Esso Motor Hotel* (B). Nearby Båstad is one of the best resorts. Dag Hammarskjöld's treasured possessions are displayed in his Backåkra farmhouse, to which there are daily bus tours in summer.

Gothenburg . . . Sweden's second city, Gothenburg (Göteborg), will celebrate its 350th birthday in 1971. This vital port town is 55 minutes by jet from Stockholm. There are theaters, a fine shopping

district, modern housing developments and many beautiful parks. The Historical Museum has wonderful regional displays, antique and contemporary. Fishing, sailing and boating are all popular. So are golf and tennis. The regattas at nearby Marstrand are world famous. From Gothenburg to Stockholm, or vice versa, one can travel via the famous Overland Waterway (Göta Kanal), a 3-day trip. The new *Rubinen* (M), *Opalen* (M) and *Park Avenue Hotel* (M) are first class. *The Palace* (B), and *Eggers* (B) are also recommended.

Kalmar . . . This magnificent old city on the Baltic Sea is where Denmark, Norway and Sweden united into one kingdom in 1397. The beautiful old castle, on a fortified island, was begun in the 12th century and now contains handsome rooms and a museum worth visiting. The *Esso Motor Hotel* (B) and *Stadshotell* (B) are the most modern accommodations. Good headquarters for trips to Orrefors, Kosta and other great glass factories. Daily summer Crystal Tours of the region (4 hours for \$4) are available. The factories are closed in July, but showrooms remain open. The island of Oland, 25 minutes by ferry from Kalmar, has remains of Viking encampments, a great variety of vegetation, fine beaches, and lots of camp sites and summer cottages.

Växjö . . . About 50 miles west of Kalmar, Växjö is a very old town with a very modern appearance further beautified by lovely lakes. Within a radius of 50 miles are more than 40 of Sweden's 48 glass factories; an 8-hour tour is \$6, lunch included. The town has unusually interesting museums: the Glass Museum, the Forest Museum (handicrafts and a huge coin collection) and the House of Emigrants, of especial interest for Americans whose ancestors came from Sweden. *Esso Motor Hotel* (B), *Hotell Teatern* (M), *Stadshotellet* (B).

Visby . . . The Isle of Gotland in the Baltic Sea should be a must on your list. Its capital, Visby, is the only walled city in northern Europe. In the Middle Ages it was a great trading center, and it contains many fine buildings of that era. The *Stadshotellet* (M) is open year round. There are more than 90 medieval country churches on the island, many of them exquisite. Stora Karlsö island, just off the coast of Gotland, is a bird sanctuary with interesting flora. Visby is 45 minutes by air from Stockholm.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . Tourist Information Office at Hamngatan 27; KAK (Royal Automobile Club), Södra Blasieholmshamnen 6, Stockholm (motoring); hotel accommodation service at "Hotellcentralen" in the Central Station (Tel. 24 08 80). Pan American's office at Jakobs Torg 1, Stockholm (Tel. 23 19 20). In the United States write for descriptive literature to Swedish National Travel Office, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; or 612 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal. 90017.

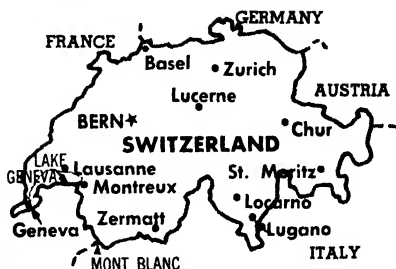


Götaplatsen Square, Gothenburg.

Kalmar Castle, Sweden.



SWITZERLAND



WEATHER IN GENEVA—Lat. N46°12'—Alt. 1,237'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	28°	28°	31°	41°	50°	57°	60°	59°	51°	42°	35°	29°
High	30°	37°	44°	52°	61°	66°	70°	69°	63°	53°	42°	35°
Average	29°	33°	38°	47°	56°	62°	65°	64°	57°	48°	39°	32°
Days with No Rain	19	15	18	15	16	15	17	18	18	19	18	18

LOCATION . . . Almost in the exact geographic center of Europe, Switzerland is next door to France, Italy, Austria and Germany. Geneva and Zurich are less than one hour by air from Paris; less than two hours from London, Brussels and Amsterdam.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . A matchless variety of attractions. The Alps, the Swiss lakes, picturesque old villages, sparkling modern cities, rustic simplicity, swank resorts have attracted generations of vacationists; winter and summer, to this small but vital country. The Swiss treat the tourist with cordiality and warmth. Swiss efficiency has not been exaggerated, nor have Swiss honesty and cleanliness, all traits which give industrious Switzerland an importance far out of proportion to her size.

POPULATION . . . Over 6,000,000. Zurich, Switzerland's largest city, has a population of 437,000; Geneva has a population of 174,000; Basel has 216,000; Lausanne has 136,000.

SIZE . . . 15,941 square miles; 180 miles wide, 130 miles long.

CAPITAL . . . Berne, population 168,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . A Federal Republic. Each of Switzerland's 22 cantons (states) sends representatives to legislative bodies corresponding to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Switzerland, founded in 1291, is the oldest existing democracy.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Jet Clipper from New York to London, Paris or Frankfurt with connections to Zurich, 9 hours. Or from the U.S. West Coast to London or Paris via Pan Am's polar

route, with connection to Zurich, 1¼ hours. Zurich is 1½ hours from Rome by air. Geneva is a 1¼ hours flight from London. By ship 5 to 9 days to West Atlantic or Mediterranean ports and then overnight by train. Switzerland is the crossroads of the European railway network; from London and Paris the Simplon Express passes through Lausanne to Italy, and the Arlberg Express passes through Basel, with connections to Klosters, Davos, Arosa and St. Moritz, on the way to Vienne. "Europabus" from Amsterdam goes to Basel, Lucerne, Interlaken and Montreux with connections to Milan or Nice. You can even go by Rhine boat from Rotterdam to Basel.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Although some are more elegant than others, there's no such thing as a bad Swiss hotel: as far as service, basic comfort, cleanliness, courtesy and honesty are concerned, all are first class. Rates in luxury hotels (L) are \$10-\$20 single, \$14-\$36 double (this wide range could be found in one hotel; room rates are greatly influenced by the view). Moderate rates (M) are about \$8-\$15 single, \$11-\$21 double. Budget hotels (B) are about \$5-\$8 single, \$9-\$17 double. All rates are for rooms with private bath and include service charges, taxes and a "free" continental breakfast. Some resort hotels offer attractive off-season rates. For names of hotels in each city, see listing under individual cities.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Fares on airport buses are fr. 3 (70¢) into Zurich; fr. 2 (47¢) into Geneva. Porters are tipped fr. 1 per bag. International air departure tax is fr. 5 (\$1.17).

ARTS . . . The city art museums of Zurich, Geneva and Basel have fine permanent collections. The best Holbeins on the Continent can be seen in Basel, and the Art Museum in Berne houses the great Paul Klee collection. Even the museums of the smaller cities often feature temporary exhibits of outstanding interest. Many private collections, such as the famed Reinhart collection of modern European masters in Winterthur, may be viewed with special permission.

BANKS . . . American Express and Thos. Cook & Son have branches in all major Swiss cities. First National City Bank has branches in Geneva, Lugano and Zurich; Bank of America and Morgan Guaranty in Zurich.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . August 1, Swiss Independence Day, is celebrated everywhere with fireworks displays. Other national holidays are: Christmas, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter and Whitmonday, Ascension Day and Corpus Christi Day in predominantly Catholic regions.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO . . . Imported U.S. brands may be found generally at about 45¢ a pack. Swiss, British and American brands made in Switzerland run from 30¢ to 40¢ a pack and are usually milder than American cigarettes, but quite good. Matches are not given free when you buy tobacco. Pipe tobacco and cigars are available in all price ranges. See CUSTOMS REGULATIONS on next page.

CLIMATE . . . Seasons and temperature ranges are similar to those of the northern U.S., without the extremities of heat and cold. Nights are cool even in the hottest part of the summer. Weather is best from

May to September, country-wide, and from January through March in the mountains. The clearness of the air and absence of wind make it possible to get a good tan in January in the high mountain regions; sunglasses are a must in winter and summer. The Ticino—southern Switzerland—has palm trees and a balmy, California-like climate.

CLUBS . . . Rotary and Lions meet regularly in larger cities. (Rotary meets at the Carlton-Elite in Zurich.) Switzerland's two major auto clubs, TCS and ACS, are affiliated with American clubs. Local U.S. Consulates give information concerning meetings of the Swiss Friends of the U.S.A. and the Swiss Society for Cultural Relations with America, as well as local American Clubs and other organizations. Use of the facilities of private golf, tennis, yacht and sports clubs may usually be arranged through hotels, or upon presentation of membership cards of similar U.S. clubs.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . The Swiss, although friendly, are a bit more reserved than Americans. Only members of the family and intimate friends are on a "first name" basis. Men not only tip their hats to ladies but to friends of the same sex, and there's a lot of handshaking. But, in general, the forms of etiquette and good manners are the same as at home. Kady and International Escort are services in Zurich which can provide you with baby sitter, translator, shopping service, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS . . . The superefficient Swiss Post Office operates telephone and cable systems. Calls may be dialed anywhere within Switzerland. Transatlantic telephone and cable service is excellent. Basic airmail rate to the United States: letter, 75 centimes; postal card, 55 centimes; airletter, 65 centimes.

CURRENCY . . . The monetary unit is the Swiss franc divided into 100 centimes. Current rate of exchange is approximately 4.30 Swiss francs to the dollar. Switzerland has no currency restrictions and is an advantageous place to buy the currency of other countries you plan to visit. See currency chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . No visa required, only a valid U.S. passport. Personal effects, including 2 cartons of cigarettes, or 100 cigars, or 500 grams of tobacco, 2 bottles of wine or 1 bottle each of wine and liquor and 1 pint of perfume. Amateur camera equipment and film are admitted free. Special permission must be obtained from the Swiss Consulate for unusual or professional photographic equipment. Regulations on Swiss watches are likely to vary with the make, so check with the U.S. Customs before attempting to bring them back.

DRUGSTORES . . . Swiss drugstores carry all the pharmaceuticals you need, including many familiar U.S. brands, but no chocolate sodas (for ice cream and soft drinks, go to a "tearoom"), cigarettes or household appliances. American products are available at most department and grocery stores.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . Most of Switzerland is supplied with alternating current, 220 volts, 50 cycles; American plugs do not fit Swiss sockets. In some Alpine valleys, there is direct current or some

unusual voltage like 125 or 150. Always ask hotel staff before using your own electric appliances to avoid damage.

FAUNA . . . Good hunting and fishing, but cantonal licenses are necessary. Most streams and lakes are restocked annually with game fish (mainly trout and perch). If you are interested in wild life, the Swiss National Park in the Grisons is well worth a visit.

FLORA . . . Tremendous variety of wildflowers in the Alpine regions. Edelweiss, which grows only in almost inaccessible mountain areas, is more or less the national flower. The extravagantly flowered Alpine meadow, which bursts forth spontaneously in all its glory each spring, is as much a symbol of Switzerland as the tulip field is of Holland. Especially lovely, in a spectacular setting, is the Alpine garden on the Schynige Platte (6,781 feet) near Interlaken.

FOOD . . . Cuisine in Switzerland is French, German or Italian according to the language spoken in the region. By U.S. standards, restaurant prices are extremely low. A first-class meal, without wine or coffee, in an ordinary restaurant costs around \$3, and a gastronomic treat, with fine wines, in a de luxe restaurant can be had for about \$12. Servings are apt to be larger than we are accustomed to at home. Each region has its specialties in food and wine; melted cheese dishes (*fondue* and *raclette*) in the French-speaking regions; roasts with rich sauces, wonderful sausages, and *rosti* (something like hashed brown potatoes, only better) in the German-speaking parts; delicious air-dried meats sliced paper-thin (*Bindenfleisch*) in the canton of Grisons and in the Valais. Don't hesitate to ask the restaurant proprietor to describe the local specialty—a little interest will often pay gastronomic dividends. Bread, butter and water are usually served only upon request. Water is completely safe everywhere. Pasteurized milk is generally available and safe to drink. Swiss yogurt is outstanding. The continental breakfast—rolls, butter, jam, coffee, tea or chocolate—is "free" in Switzerland, but you can always order orange juice, bacon and eggs, and cereal extra. American soft drinks are on sale just about everywhere.

GAMBLING . . . Many resorts and resort cities have casinos with gaming rooms. *Boule*, a modified form of roulette, is the only game. Don't expect to make a killing—the limit per bet is 5 francs. There is occasional horse racing in larger cities with parimutuel betting, and winter racing (on snow tracks) in Davos, Arosa and St. Moritz. If you're really interested in losing money, there are also the national lotteries and football and soccer pools.

LANGUAGE . . . French, German and Italian are recognized by the Swiss Government as official languages. There's a fourth, Romansch (Rhaeto-romansch), consisting of a pre-Roman stock of words and a strong substratum of Latin elements, believed to be the language of old Helvetica. It is spoken by about 40,000 people in the canton of Grisons. English, however, is spoken and understood in most places where tourists are likely to go. It's best though, to speak slowly and clearly and to avoid slang expressions.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING . . . Available in large cities

and resort hotels. Service is excellent, work beautiful, prices outrageous. Don't complain if you pay \$4-\$5 for a dry-cleaning job—your Swiss host pays the same price. Not all hotels are equipped to do your laundry overnight.

LIQUOR . . . Scotch, bourbon and gin cost about the same as in the States. Swiss wines are very good, but unlike French wines they are not aged. It pays to ask the head waiter or restaurant proprietor to recommend wines. Swiss liquors, *Marc*, *Kirsch*, *Pflumli*, are renowned and potent.

MEDICAL FACILITIES . . . Swiss doctors and hospital facilities have a well-deserved high reputation. All hotels have house physicians. There is a Swiss spa or sanatorium for almost every ailment. The Swiss National Tourist Office (see end of this section for addresses) publishes a descriptive listing of these.

MOTION PICTURES . . . Current American and British films are shown with English sound track. German, French and Italian films carry subtitles in other languages, but not English. Movie performances are not continuous; often seats must be booked in advance (ask your hotel concierge) as in American legitimate theaters. Children under 16 are generally not admitted to evening shows.

MUSIC . . . Larger cities feature regular concerts with outstanding local and visiting talent. Geneva, Zurich, Basel, Lucerne and Berne have their own opera houses. Check with the Swiss National Tourist Office for program of events and information concerning International Music Festivals in Lucerne, Montreux, Zurich, and other places.

NIGHT LIFE . . . See listings for each city under **WHERE TO GO**.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Film is available everywhere in all sizes and film speeds, color and black-and-white, still and movie. Good black-and-white and Ektachrome processing in 24 hours at local photo shops; one week for Kodachrome.

RELIGION . . . Although individual regions in Switzerland are predominately either Catholic or Protestant, there are churches of the other denominations. Synagogues and Christian Science churches are found only in larger cities. Protestant services in English in larger cities. Hotels and local tourist offices give information on services.

RESTAURANTS . . . Recommended ones for each city are listed under **WHERE TO GO**. Most restaurants now include tips and taxes in their bills. Restaurants in the railroad stations, called *Buffet de la Gare*, are usually excellent. *Movenpick* is a popular snack-bar chain in several cities. Most trains have dining cars.

SHOPS AND STORES . . . Most stores are open from 8 A.M. to 12:15 P.M., and from 1:30 to 6:30 P.M. on weekdays, closing at 5 on Saturday afternoons. Many are closed on Monday mornings. There are tax-free shops at the International Airports in Zurich and Geneva.

SPECTATOR SPORTS . . . Soccer, cross-country bike racing. Swiss folklore sports: wrestling and *hornussen*, which the Swiss claim is a combination of golf and baseball.

SPORTS . . . Follow the Swiss themselves if you're interested in active sports. Swimming, boating, mountain climbing, tennis, golf,

horseback riding, rifle shooting, trap shooting—there are excellent facilities for practically every sport. The Swiss ski schools are government supervised and very moderate in price—the same is true of mountain-climbing schools. Before embarking on either of these sports, even if you're an expert, a short course is advisable—the Swiss themselves enroll in them every year at the beginning of the season. If you can't bring your own ski equipment, excellent skis and ski boots may be rented at a nominal cost. Ski-bobbing is the newest craze at St. Moritz.

THEATERS . . . Legitimate theaters in larger cities—plays in the language of the region: French, German or Italian. Performances generally begin at 8:15 P.M. Top price for tickets is around \$5.

TIME . . . Noon in Switzerland is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

TIPPING . . . 12 to 16% is the general rule. When tip is included in your hotel bill or restaurant check, it is not necessary to give more unless you feel that the service has been exceptional. Porters get 1 franc for each bag they carry.

TRANSPORTATION . . . The Swiss Federal Railways adhere almost 100% to schedule. First class is excellent; second class is comfortable and clean, but sometimes crowded. Be sure to ask your travel agent about special holiday tickets on Swiss railroads, alpine postal buses and lake steamers. You can save up to 50% on all fares if you do enough traveling. Out-of-the-way regions may be reached on the safe, comfortable Post Office buses. Local tram and motorbus transportation is convenient, comfortable and rapid. Taxis are apt to be expensive; look for cabs marked *Klein Taxi* or *Petit Taxi*—the tariff is considerably lower. Car rental is best arranged in advance through your travel agent, or through the concierge of your hotel. Rates: Cadillac with English-speaking driver, \$52.50 per day; Ford, Chevrolet or Buick, \$37.50 including 150 kilometers a day. Drive-yourself rentals come to around \$10 per day for light American cars, \$4 to \$8 a day for European cars, with a surcharge of from 4¢ to 10¢ per kilometer. Deposit required: \$50-\$100. These rates include public liability and property damage insurance for unlimited coverage. You must have your own or an International driver's license. Swiss mountains are striped with nearly 260 miles of cableways, the most breathtaking, view-packed way to travel. The new 7,694-yard cableway on Schilthorn Peak in the Bernese Oberland is the longest one of its kind.

WATER . . . Completely pure and safe everywhere, unless otherwise prominently noted. All Swiss bottled waters (Henniez, Passuggen, etc.) are carbonated, but many restaurants sell waters that aren't.)

WHAT TO BUY . . . Best bargains are watches. Popular Swiss makes sell for about 40% less here than in the States, and there are even better buys in lesser-known makes. Prices are strictly controlled and the same everywhere, but the larger shops usually have a better selection. If you buy a gold watch or jewelry worth more than 500 Swiss francs, an export certificate will save you 3.6%. Other good buys are wood carvings, handwoven and embroidered textiles, ceramics, music boxes and jewelry.

WHAT TO WEAR . . . You'll be comfortable in the same clothing

you would wear in San Francisco, Chicago or New York at the same time of the year. Compulsory formal dress is unusual—men will be safe with dark suits, and women with cocktail dresses.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Zurich . . . Best introduction to Switzerland's largest city is through one of the conducted sightseeing tours, sponsored by the Official Tourist Bureau. These leave the Central Station at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. every day. Zurich is one of the centers of international banking, finance and insurance; its University Medical School and Technological Institute have earned a high position in the world of education, and its hospitals and clinics are among the world's best. In fall and winter, and during the June Festival, first-rate productions, with international stars, may be seen at the Municipal Opera House, the Civic Theater (*Schauspielhaus*), and the Concert Hall (*Tonhalle*). Zurich's Art Museum is interesting; its permanent collection is small but very strong in modern French and German schools. Summer sports: golf (Dolder Grand Hotel and private clubs), tennis (Dolder Grand and Baur au Lac hotels, and private clubs), swimming (pool with artificial waves at the Dolder Grand, large indoor pool, heated, for winter use, public beaches on the Lake of Zurich), sailing, rowing, and pedal-boating on the lake. All Europe shops on Zurich's Bahnhofstrasse. Grieder is a de luxe department store; Jelmoli, Globus and Oscar Weber are more popularly priced. The Grossmünster Cathedral, the Fraumünster, Wasserkirche, and St. Peter's churches were centers of the Protestant Reformation and are well worth visiting. The most elegantly de luxe hotels are the *Dolder Grand* (L), some distance east of the city center with a sweeping view of Zurich, the lake and mountains (tennis, swimming, golf; fashionable dining); and the famous old *Baur au Lac* (L) on the lake near the foot of Bahnhofstrasse. Also very good are the spacious *Bellerive au Lac* (L) and atmospheric old *Eden au Lac* (M), both on Utoquai bordering the east side of the lake. The *Ascot* (M), furnished with exquisite antiques, serves wonderful food, and is only a few minutes by trolley from the city center. Good, convenient hotels on Bahnhofstrasse are the *Carlton-Elite* (M) which has stocked room-refrigerators and Pressomatic valets, *St. Gotthard* (M) and *Savoy* (L). *Zum Storch* (L) is on the Limmat River. Slightly less expensive are the *Waldorf* (M), *Butterfly* (M), *City Hotel Zurich* (M) and *Florida* (M). The *Seehotel Meierhof* (L) at lakeside Horgen, 15 minutes from Zurich, is convenient for motorists and is entertaining when you don't want to go into the city; shopping center, swimming pool, all rooms with TV and beautiful views, several dining rooms, supper club; \$12-\$14.50 single, \$23.50-\$29 double. Most Zurich hotels include breakfast in their rates. Some restaurants with lots of local atmosphere include the *Haus Zum Rüden*, *Kaiser's Reblaude*, *Kronenhalle*, *Töndury's Widder*, *Veltliner Keller* and *Zur Waage*, all in the very old part of town around Limmatquai. *Astoria* and, especially, the *Bahnhofbuffet* are excellent inexpensive restaurants. If you are homesick for an American-style restaurant, try one of the *Movenpicks* (Paradeplatz, Sihlportplatz, Claridenhof). The *Hermitage* and *Alex-*



*Engelberg, resort village
in Central Switzerland.*

ander are pleasant lakeside restaurants just outside Zurich. Most popular night clubs are the *Terrasse, Kindli, Perroquet, Embassy, Börse* and the *Odeon*—but don't expect too much. Midnight is closing.

Geneva . . . An unusual feature in the new Geneva Airport is the presence of both French and Swiss customs officials so you can check into or out of both countries in one operation. You can also buy railroad tickets at the airport; special buses rush passengers to the Geneva station every 15 minutes. One of Europe's most cosmopolitan cities, Geneva is headquarters for dozens of international organizations, including the Red Cross, World Council of Churches, International YMCA, International Labor Office, World Health Organization, and the European Office of the United Nations, which now occupies the impressive "Peace Palace" that was built for the League of Nations. It is hard to imagine a city with a more romantic setting; it lies at the outflow of the flashing Rhone from Lac Lemman in the shadows of mighty Mt. Blanc, the Alps' highest peak. Geneva has some interesting specialized museums: Palais Eynard (regional birds in dioramic settings); Ariana Museum (porcelain and pottery); Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau museums; Museum of Old Musical Instruments; Art and History Museum. Then, too, there are exciting lake and river promenades, vast parks and smart shopping streets. An early morning or late summer evening stroll along the Quai du Mt. Blanc, the Quai Wilson, and through the Parc Mon-Repos is fascinating, but the most exciting spectacle of the largest city in *La Suisse Romande* (French-speaking Switzerland) is the Park of Ariana with its exquisitely landscaped gardens and monumental cream-colored buildings, now the European Headquarters of the United Nations. Boats leave from Quai du Mont-Blanc, offering a choice of from ½ hour to a full day's sightseeing on Lake Geneva. Geneva's finest hotel is the *Inter-Continental Genève* (L), an 18-story building with a superb view of Lake Geneva and Mt. Blanc. Also in the de luxe category are the *Angleterre, Bergues, Pres-*

ident and *Richemond*—all on the lake; and *Du Rhône* on the river. First class hotels on the lake are the *Beau Rivage* (M) and *Regina* (M). First class centrally located hotels include the *Grand-Pré* (M), *California* (M), *Cornavin* (M), *Epoque* (B) and *Suisse* (B). There are many other comfortable hotels scattered throughout the city. The Hotel Bureau, located in the Cornavin Station, is most helpful when, as is often the case, rooms are scarce in Geneva. The *Fêtes de Genève*, held annually in August, is one of the Continent's gayest celebrations. Other annual events of interest: Exposition of Watches and Jewelry (September), Automobile Show (March). Among Geneva's most elegant restaurants is *Les Continents* in the Genève Inter-Continental, starred by Guide Michelin. Other notable hotel dining rooms are *Le Gentilehomme* in the Richemond, *Le Mazot* in Hotel d'Allèves, *Amphitryon* in Hotel des Bergues, and the dining room of Hotel President. Charming atmospheric spots are *Le Béarn* (French, elegant) and *L'Or-du-Rhône* (delectable grilled meats) on the river; *Au Fin Bec* (seafood, game), *Le Chandelier* (for beef fondue), *Roberto-Carugati* (Italian), *Buffet Cornavin* (local specialties) and *Bavaria* (German) that are near the center of town. Exquisite outdoor restaurants include *La Perle du Lac* and *Parc des Eaux Vives*. *Café Landolt* is the meeting place of students, intellectuals and bohemians. Night clubs are a bit on the rowdy side and rather expensive: *Ba-Ta-Clan*, *Moulin Rouge*, *Monique*, *Piccadilly*.

Basel . . . (Basle) is splendidly situated on the Rhine and is an entry point from both France and Germany. This city is the seat of the important Swiss chemical industry, the Bank of International Settlements, and is the home port of the ever-growing merchant fleet that has made the "Swiss Navy" a reality. The Cathedral, built in the 11th century on the site of a church that was then 400 years old, is well worth visiting, if only to see the charming square and medieval houses that surround it. An outstanding collection of Holbeins (he did much of his best work in this city) is on exhibit at the Art Museum, along with interesting modern works: Picasso, Braque, Klee, Chagall, and others. People who know about zoos say that Basel's is one of the world's best—it's only a 5-minute walk from the Central Station. The *Three Kings* (L) is internationally famous and one of Switzerland's oldest hotels—its guest books date back almost a thousand years. Lunch on the terrace overlooking the Rhine is unforgettable. Somewhat less romantic, but equally comfortable are hotels *Euler* (L) and *Schweizerhof* (L). The *Drachen* (B), *International* (M) and *City* (M) hotels are modern and conveniently located. Recommended restaurants include the 400-year-old *Schützenhaus* and the *Donati* (Italian) on the Rhine, the *Schlüssel*, *Stadtcasino*, *Schützenhaus*, *Walliser Kanne* and the *Kunsthalle*. Basel goes wild each year during the *Fasnacht* (carnival) celebration in February, but is otherwise pretty sedate. The favorite spots of the younger set are the *Atlantis*, which purveys only soft drinks and Dixieland jazz, and the non-teetotal *Locanda-Singerhaus*. The Swiss Industries Fair (April) is one of Europe's most important industrial exhibitions.

Berne . . . Capital of the Swiss Confederation, Berne is probably the most picturesque of the larger cities, chiefly because of its arcaded streets and decorative medieval fountains. Berne's most heralded attractions are the celebrated Clock Tower, with its hourly display of mechanical figures, and the Bear Pit, which has been maintained by the municipality since the 16th century. When visiting Berne's Old City, you'll see the Town Hall, the lovely Gothic Cathedral and the Rose Gardens. A short walk beyond the Federal Capitol brings you to the Kleine Schanze, which offers a magnificent panorama of the snow-capped peaks of the Bernese Alps. Leading hotels are the *Schweizerhof* (L, gourmet food), the *Bellevue Palace* (L, popular with tour groups, magnificent view from terrace restaurant). The *Stadthof* (B) and *Baren* (M) are new. Restaurants with typical Bernese atmosphere include *Della Casa* and the jolly old *Kornhauskeller*.

Lucerne . . . Less than an hour from Zurich by train, this is the storybook Swiss city and one of the country's principal tourist attractions. The city's chief landmarks are the 14th-century covered bridge that crosses the River Reuss, and the familiar Lion Monument commemorating the heroic attempt of a company of Swiss Guards to save the life of Marie Antoinette. Visit the Museum of Transport with its antiquities and miniature models; also see Tribschen, the house where Wagner lived when he wrote some of his greatest operas. Lucerne is the capital of Central Switzerland's vacationland and only a short distance from the Rigi, Pilatus, Burgenstock (an ideal spot for a longer stay—three fine hotels and every imaginable facility) and Engelberg, for winter and summer sports. A trip by boat on Lake Lucerne is delightful. The Lucerne Music Festival begins in August. New hotels are the *Astoria* (M) and *Luzernerhof* (B). Leading hotels are the *Carlton-Tivoli* (L), *National* (L), *Palace* (L) and *Schweizerhof* (L). Typical restaurants: *Zum Wilden Mann*, *Old Swiss House*, the *Stadthof* and the popular *Stadtkeller*. The *Aklin*, in nearby Zug, is among the finest in Switzerland. For a pleasant meal on what seems to be the top of the world, take a railway to the peak of Pilatus, Rigi, or the Stanserhorn, between 6,000 and 7,000 feet high.

Lausanne . . . A half hour by train or 3 hours by boat from Geneva, Lausanne is the cultural, educational and medical center of French-speaking Switzerland. In the romantic lakeside suburb of Ouchy, where Byron lived, is the palatial *Beau Rivage* (L), a favorite of visiting European royalty and ex-royalty. In Lausanne proper the *Palace* (L), the new *Continental* (M), *de la Paix* (M) and the *Royal-Savoy* (L) are the leading hotels. Fine restaurants include *La Grappe d'Or*, *Le Mandarin*, *Les Palmiers*, *Vert Bois*, *Aux Trois Tonneaux* and *Café à la Pomme du Pin*. June is the month when the Paris Opera Ballet, ANTA Ballet and Marquis de Cuevas' Company usually perform in Lausanne. Visit Vevey, a charming village rich with memories of Rousseau, Victor Hugo, Thackeray, Courbet, Byron and others, fifteen minutes from Lausanne; side trips to Rochers de Naye, Les Avants, Château d'Oex and Gstaad. Tops in Vevey are *Trois Couronnes Hotel* (M) and the *Rive Reine* (L) in Vevey-La Tour-de-Peilz.

Montreux . . . On Lake Geneva and shielded by mountains from wintry blasts, lovely Montreux is famous for its mild year-round climate. The main event of the year is the International Music Festival in September, but Montreux is never out of season and the Casino has gala entertainment every Friday evening. The famous Castle of Chillon is just south of town. The new *Eurotel* (L), *Montreux-Palace* (L), *Excelsior* (L), *Golf Hotel* (M) and many others. Among swinging night spots in Montreux are the *Strobe*, with psychedelic atmosphere, and the *Museum*, a discothèque housed in a 13th-century building.

Interlaken . . . Chief resort town of the Bernese Oberland, Interlaken is famed for its superb view of the Jungfrau. The fine Casino features performances of native Swiss folklore: dancing, yodeling, alphorn playing, flag throwing; summertime open-air plays. Excellent connection to *Jungfrauoch* (Europe's highest railway station, almost 12,000 feet) for an incomparable Alpine and glacial panorama. Grindelwald, Murren, and Wengen are charming resort towns en route. Leading hotel in Interlaken is the *Victoria-Jungfrau* (L), open April 25-October 10.

Other great resorts in this canton include Gstaad, which stands at an elevation of 3,500 feet and has a total of 30 ski lifts, chair lifts and cable cars for going much higher. Especially dramatic is the cable car, from nearby Reusch, that goes up to 9,840 feet on the Diablerets Glacier. A fleet of helicopters is also at hand in Gstaad to speed the venturesome to higher and farther peaks. Gstaad manages to remain its completely charming Swiss self, although a number of American artists, writers and musicians maintain chalets and apartments there. The ski season on lesser slopes is December 10 into April, but it's year round on Diablerets. The *Gstaad Palace* is large and luxurious; \$25-\$33 per person, meals included; open June 15-September 5, and December 15-March 15. Dates are almost the same at the *Bellevue*, but here all meals are included for \$11-\$21 per person. There are many other hotels, and most have evening entertainment.

The Valais . . . Here is the beautiful Rhone Valley, beginning at Martigny (turn-off point for the new Grand St. Bernard road tunnel). It passes through Sierre and Sion, with picturesque vineyards and ancient ruins, and ends at Brig, the beginning of the railway tunnel, through which the Simplon Express passes daily. Visp is where you get off to take the cogwheel railway up to Zermatt, otherwise inaccessible in its aerie 5,302 feet up the Matterhorn. No automobiles disturb Zermatt's rustic charm where black and white goats amble around amiably. *Mont Cervin & Seilerhaus* (\$13-\$23 per person, meals included) is the largest hotel but there are some 80 other hotels and guesthouses. Take the cogwheel railway up the Gornergrat (elevation 10,170 feet) for a panoramic view of 29 mountain peaks more than 12,000 feet high.

The Grisons . . . From Chur, Grisons' capital, there are direct connections for Switzerland's legendary winter resorts, which are equally exciting in the summer. The trip by Postal Bus from St. Moritz through the Maloja Pass, along Lake Como to Lugano offers some of

the most exciting scenic splendors of Switzerland, with a bit of the Italian Lake Country thrown in as a bonus. Nature lovers should see the small but lovely Swiss National Park. The 4.1-mile San Bernardino Tunnel, opened in 1967, greatly speeds travel between the Grisons and Ticino. It is the only Alpine motorists' tunnel without a toll charge.

Arosa, elevation 6,000 feet, lies in the Plessur Valley surrounded by mountains. It's a small village where, in winter, horse-drawn sleighs jingle musically through the quiet streets. All is not so quiet indoors, however, with orchestras in all the first class hotels, a movie house, casino and bowling alleys. The vast, treeless snowfields beyond the town are cleverly laid out with 35 miles of interconnecting downhill trails punctuated with strategically located restaurants and snack bars. Skis, boots, toboggans and ice skates can be rented by the week. Hotel daily rates are from \$8 per person (at the *Belevedere-Tanneck*, for instance) to \$26 per person (*Hotel Hof Moran*) for rooms with bath and all meals. Davos, in the Landwasser Valley, 5,350 feet above sea level, is smartly sophisticated with a wide choice of accommodations, from the luxurious *Belvedere* (\$17-\$26 per person, all meals included) down to immaculate boarding houses that are about \$4 per person, two meals a day included. Davos is famous for the Parsenn Derby, a ski race more than 7 miles long. Other pastimes include horseback riding; excursions in horse-drawn buggies in summer, sleighs in winter; cable car rides (have lunch atop the Weissfluh, 9,331 feet high); 75 miles of marked hiking trails; indoor and outdoor swimming pools; tennis courts; golf course; all kinds of evening entertainment. Flims, in the Rhine Valley west of Chur, is another Grisons resort with every imaginable winter sport. About half a dozen good hotels are clustered in the settlement of Flims-Waldhaus, which gets lots of winter sun and very little wind. Klosters, 4,101 feet above sea level and near Davos, is a great favorite with the international

St. Moritz, Switzerland.



set; rates in the better hotels average \$21 per person, meals included. St. Moritz, the *grande dame* of European resorts, is an incredibly lovely spot in the Engadine Valley where surrounding mountains are reflected in deep blue lakes. Go by air taxi from Zurich.

The Ticino . . . The Italian-speaking section of Switzerland officially begins at Airolo, the exit of the St. Gotthard Tunnel, but the region most attractive to vacationists is concentrated in the Lugano-Locarno area. These two cities share the fabulous lakes of Lugano and Maggiore with neighboring Italy. From March through November one may be reasonably sure of warm, sunny weather in the Ticino. Tennis, golf and water sports (including water skiing) predominate. In Lugano, see the art gallery at Villa Favorita and the impressive Bernardino Luini frescoes in the tiny church of Santa Maria degli Angioli. Funiculars take you to the heights of Monte Bre, Monte San Salvatore and Monte Generoso, each offering a superb panorama. Lugano's leading hotels are the *Eden Lugano* (L), *Splendide-Royal* (M), *Bristol* (M), *Europa Grand au Lac* (L), the very modern *Arizona* (M) and the *Ring* (\$12-\$17.50 person, meals included). Just outside Lugano is *La Romantica*. Housed in the former villa of an Italian nobleman, this restaurant is the last word in old-world elegance and its terraces offer a rare view of Lake Lugano. Locarno, on Lake Maggiore, is smaller and more resort-like than Lugano. Nearby Ascona is a favorite resort of European artists, writers and musicians—gay, informal. The delightfully primitive mountain village of Ronco is worth a day's excursion. The lake view from its churchyard is unforgettable. Also recommended is a visit to the Isle of Brissago. The Botanical Gardens are world famous. Unlike Locarno, resort hotels in this area are generally open only from mid-March through October.

Northeast Switzerland . . . Off-the-beaten-path Switzerland, largely ignored by American tourists, is rich in attractions: pleasant rolling green country, rich in folklore; relaxation, quiet. St. Gall is the principal city of this region. Its Cathedral and Abbey are outstanding. Charming hotels are the *Hecht* (B) and *Walhalla* (B). Near Shaffhausen one may watch the spectacular Falls of the Rhine, while enjoying freshly caught trout or salmon at *Schloss Laufen*, and then proceed to the village of Stein-am-Rhine, a beautifully preserved 16th-century town. Not far away is lovely Lake Constance. Near Appenzell is the imposing Santis peak, with its breathtaking air-cable railway. From this 8,000-foot peak parts of Germany, Austria, and the Alpine range are visible. Throughout this region delightful country inns, very reasonably priced and serving delicious meals, may be found.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The Swiss National Tourist Office, Talacker 42, Zurich, with offices at 608 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; 661 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; and many European cities. Local tourist offices are to be found in every city or resort throughout Switzerland (usually marked in German "*Verkehrsbüro*" and in French "*Bureau de Renseignements*"). American Embassy at Berne, Consulate at Zurich. Pan American is at 80 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich (Tel. 237704).

YUGOSLAVIA



WEATHER IN BELGRADE—Lat. N44°47'—Alt. 394'

Temp.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Low	27°	28°	37°	44°	52°	57°	60°	59°	54°	45°	35°	30°
High	39°	42°	55°	63°	74°	78°	84°	84°	78°	63°	50°	40°
Average	33°	35°	46°	53°	63°	67°	72°	71°	66°	54°	42°	35°
Days with No Rain	19	15	16	16	16	14	19	21	18	19	18	18

LOCATION . . . On the Adriatic Sea, bordering on Austria, Greece, Italy, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.

CHARACTERISTICS . . . With its beautiful mountain and coastal resorts, lively festivals, low prices and hospitable people, Yugoslavia is a vacationer's dream. Best times to visit are April to October on the coast, December to April for winter sports.

POPULATION . . . Approximately 20,186,000.

SIZE . . . 98,766 square miles: 550 miles long, 250 miles wide.

CAPITAL . . . Belgrade, with a population of 1,000,000.

GOVERNMENT . . . A Socialist Federal Republic of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro.

HOW TO GET THERE . . . By Pan Am jet in 9¼ hours from New York to Belgrade via London.

ACCOMMODATIONS . . . Class A hotels in Belgrade are the new *Yugoslavia*, the *Excelsior*, *Majestic*, *Metropol* and *Moskva*; rates for rooms with bath are \$6-\$9 single, \$9-\$15 double. Good Class B hotels, are the *Kasina*, *Palace* and *Slavija*, where rooms with bath are about \$5 single, \$7-\$9 double. If you have a car you might enjoy staying on Mt. Avala, 12 miles south of Belgrade and overlooking a beautiful view of the city. The *Avala Hotel* and *Motel 1000 Roses* are new, modern and have good restaurants; high season rates (April

through September) are \$4 single, \$6 double. With a few exceptions in the most popular resorts, hotel rates in Yugoslavia are still almost unbelievably low, and there are numerous new motels, holiday villages and camping sites throughout the country that are even less expensive.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE . . . Bus fare for the 14-mile ride from Surčin Airport into Belgrade is 3 dinars (24¢); taxi fare is \$7-\$8, plus 10% tip. Porters are tipped 1 dinar per bag. Air departure tax is 12.50 dinars (\$1).

ARTS . . . Music, drama and folklore festivals abound in summer. Best known are at Dubrovnik in July—August; Bled and Split, July—August; Sarajevo in July; Opatija, June 1 to September 30. Colorful frescoes painted on medieval monasteries and churches in Serbia and Macedonia from the 9th to 15th centuries are still vivid. Excellent copies of the originals can be seen in Belgrade's Fresco Gallery. An evocative panorama of Yugoslav arts, crafts and folklore is in the Ethnographic Museum. There are spirited performances of Yugoslav *Kolo* dances every week in Belgrade. Opera and ballet are staged from September through June. The Zagreb Opera is famous.

CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS . . . Shops and museums are closed on January 1 and 2, New Year; May 1 and 2, Labor Holiday; May 9, Victory Day; July 4, Veterans Day; November 29 and 30, Republic Days. When a holiday falls on a Sunday, it is also observed on Monday.

COMMON COURTESIES AND LOCAL CUSTOMS . . . Yugoslavia is one of the most genuinely friendly countries in Europe. Tourists may go where they please and wear what they like without censure, but any form of reckless driving or jaywalking against traffic lights may earn a reprimand. Every public place has a cloakroom where you are definitely expected to leave any wrap; tip 1 dinar.

CURRENCY . . . There are 12.50 Yugoslav dinars to U.S. \$1. See currency chart, page 25.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS . . . Passport; visa (obtainable free on arrival). 100 new dinars and unlimited foreign currency may be brought in; 50 dinars (in 10-dinar notes) may be taken out. Duty-free allowances: 200 cigarettes or 20 cigars; 1 bottle of wine and 1 quart of other spirits.

DRUGSTORES . . . Mostly European pharmaceutical brands.

ELECTRIC CURRENT . . . 220 volts, 50 cycles, a.c. Round-prong plugs are used.

FOOD . . . Fruits and vegetables have a picked-an-hour-ago freshness. Meat is often grilled over open fires. Yugoslavs love raw onions and highly spiced seasonings but major hotels favor Viennese-style cooking. Local wines are excellent and local beer very good. Most available coffee is the Turkish kind. Tap water is safe to drink but bottled water is available.

GAMBLING . . . There is a smart casino in Zagreb's *Hotel Esplanade Inter-Continental*, and about a dozen resort towns have casinos.

LANGUAGE . . . English is increasingly spoken in tourist centers,

but you'll please the local people if you say *molim vas* for "please," and *hvala vam* for "thank you."

LIQUOR . . . Imported whiskies cost about the same as in the States. Much cheaper are *šljivovica* (plum brandy) and such good Yugoslav wines as *Zilavka*, *Traminac*, *Rizling*, *Prokupac* and *Hamburg*; *Ružica* is a rosé wine, and *Bakarska Vodica* and *Fruškogorski Biser* are good sparkling wines. Yugoslav beer (*pivo*) is good on draft, pretty thin in bottles; Danish *Tuborg* is imported.

NIGHT LIFE . . . Restaurants with music stay open long after the dinner service and people drop in for wine or brandy. Belgrade night clubs with foreign entertainers include those in the Metropol and Majestic hotels, the *Lotos* and *Crystal Bar* (downtown) and the *Topčiderska Noć*, out near the race track.

PHOTOGRAPHY . . . Good black and white developing, but take color films home to be processed. Polaroid film is available.

RELIGION . . . Protestant interdenominational services at the American Embassy Club in Belgrade at No. 50 Kneza Miloša, near the Excelsior Hotel. There is a Jewish synagogue at No. 19 Kosmajaska. St. Peter's and Church of Christ the King are Roman Catholic.

RESTAURANTS . . . Especially good places to dine in downtown Belgrade are the *Skadarlija* (authentic Serbian cuisine and music); the *Srbija* (looks like a vast underground living room, local music); *Gradska Kafana* (local and European dishes, dancing); *Vltava* (good Czech food); *Lovac* (wild game specialties); *Dva Jelena* (old and atmospheric, good for grilled meats and game); *Tri Sesira* and *Tri Lista Duvana* (also noted for grilled meats); *Sumadija* (good seafood and Danube sturgeon); the *Kasina* and *Zagreb* (good, inexpensive cafeterias); *Stadion* (out near the stadium, local cooking, dancing); *Dušanov Grad* (nice atmosphere, fine food). See *Beograd Information*, published by the Tourist Board, for other suggestions.

TIME . . . Noon in Yugoslavia is 6 A.M. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

SPORTS . . . Major winter sports centers are Planica, just south of the Austrian border, where international ski-jumping contests are held in late March; Pokljuka and Pohorje near Maribor in the Slovene Alps. Ski resort hotels charge only about \$4 a day, all meals included, and a day's supply of tickets for ski lifts is only 40¢. Famous resorts in the lake district are Bled, Bohinj and Ohrid. The Adriatic coast is perfect for almost every known water sport.

TIPPING . . . Tip waiters 5-10% in addition to the included service charges. Tip one new dinar for an average taxi ride.

TRANSPORTATION . . . Roving taxis are not found in a flash, have one called in advance if you must catch a plane. Self-drive cars can be rented from several agencies. Your regular license is sufficient and motoring around Yugoslavia is pleasant and uncomplicated. The new scenic highway down the coast is especially good. Good motoring maps with a sign guide and general information can be obtained at any border point or embassy. If you have time there are delightful steamer trips along the coast, calling at innumerable small interesting

islands (Marco Polo was born on Korčula). JAT planes fly at low rates to all major tourist centers. Trains are crowded in summer; make advance bookings.

WHAT TO BUY . . . Fine leather goods at reasonable prices; hand-woven rugs; lace; dolls; wood carvings and other folk crafts. Shops are open from 8 A.M. to noon and from 5 to 8 P.M. weekdays; Saturdays from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M.; also Sundays at coastal resorts. Show your passport and ask for the 10% or 20% discount allowed in many shops when you pay with travelers checks. There are excellent duty-free shops in the Belgrade, Dubrovnik and Zagreb airports.

WHERE TO GO—SIGHTSEEING . . .

Itineraries can be arranged prior to or on arrival. Yugoslav travel agencies are most helpful.

Belgrade . . . The National Museum is known for its unusually fine frescoes, ikons and illuminated manuscripts. The new Museum of Modern Art is very interesting. Visit the prehistoric fortress park of Kalemegdan, high above the confluence of the Sava and Danube rivers. Hovercraft rides can be taken down the Danube as far as the Romanian border. Consult *Putnik Beograd* or *General turist*.

Dubrovnik . . . This is the "Pearl of the Adriatic" with its ancient walls and winding narrow streets. Fort Lovrjenac, built in the 14th century, is often the setting for festival performances of Shakespeare. The Rector's Palace, completed in 1441, is now a palatial museum and inside the West Gate is a pharmacy that has been in business since 1318. There are water sports of all kinds and year-round concerts and folk dance programs. Dubrovnik is easily reached by sea, highway or air. During the high season of May 1 to September 30, rates for double rooms with bath run as high as \$23.35 at the beautifully situated *Argentina* and *Excelsior*; \$16 is about maximum at the *Adriatic*, *Grand Hotel Imperial* and *Villa Dubrovnik*; up to \$14.50 double at *Grand Hotel Park*; up to \$9 double at the *Neptun*. All rates considerably lower the rest of the year although the town has become a popular resort at any time. Especially beautiful places to dine are the terrace restaurants of hotels *Excelsior* and *Argentina*, looking out over the sea. The *Labirint*, near the Ploče Gate in the old city, combines a harbor view with romantic atmosphere, dancing and floor shows. The *Jadran*, near the Onofrio Fountain, is also tremendously attractive; dinner dancing. *Gradska Kavana* is a picturesque seafood restaurant in the old harbor and also has dancing. Drive inland to quaint old Mostar, known for its much-photographed bridge.

Split . . . Located in the center of the Dalmatian coast, Split treasures the immense 4th-century palace of the Emperor Diocletian and makes it the setting for its annual summer festival. The town is a gem of Venetian-Gothic architecture and folk dance performances, opera, ballet and concerts offer music the year around. Advance hotel reservations are advisable at the *Marjan* (\$14-\$17 double), the *Park* and *Bellevue* (\$6-\$9 double).

Opatija . . . Former resort of Austro-Hungarian nobility. Opatija revels in a balmy climate with lidos, lovely walks through luxuriant

woods and many excellent restaurants. The old chandeliered casino is active. Special events are celebrated throughout the year and "October in Opatija," with an accent on musical programs, is especially popular with foreigners. The weather is still warm enough for sunbathing and swimming in the Adriatic and for the numerous concerts and recitals in the Pozornica Opatija outdoor theater. From June through September, there is nightly dancing on the terraces of the major hotels, and the music also entertains strollers on the 7-mile-long seaside promenade. Class A hotels are the ultramodern new *Ambassador* (high season rates \$6-\$16 single, \$12-\$24 double) and the *Kvarner* and *Adriatic*, where July-August rates average \$10 single, \$12 double. Good Class B hotels include the *Belveder*, *Atlantik*, *Kristal*, the *Marina* annex of the *Istra*, and the *Slavija*; rates average \$6 single, \$9 double with bath. The town is a convenient headquarters for excursions to Pula with its amphitheater; the spectacular Plitvice Lakes lying on 16 levels connected by waterfalls; Rovinj; and the beautiful Postoina Caves. Other popular seaside resorts: Budva, Crikvenica, Herceg Novi, Portoroz and the islands of Rab, Hvar (numerous modern hotels) and Sveti Stefan (the whole village is a hotel).

Ljubljana . . . Capital of Slovenia and noted for its baroque buildings. Convenient to mountain resorts. *Lev*, *Grand Hotel Union* and *Slon* hotels.

Ohrid . . . Idyllic town on banks of ancient lake with great frescoes in St. Sophia Cathedral. The *Grand Palace* is the place to stay.

Zagreb . . . Internationally famous for its International Fair that has been held every spring and autumn for hundreds of years, and nationally famous for beautiful women. The capital of Croatia, Zagreb is a major cultural center with over 20 museums and 8 art galleries, and is an interesting architectural mélange of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and 20th century. *Hotel Esplanade Inter-Continental*, near the Railway Station, offers air-conditioned American comforts for \$6.50-\$12 single, \$10-\$16 double; fine dining rooms, night club with floor shows, gambling casino. Less expensive are the *Dubrovnik*, *International*, *Palace* and the modern *Motel Zagreb*. Interesting restaurants are the old-time *Gradski Podrum* (Croatian dishes) and *Kornat* (seafood).

Skopje . . . Luckily, many of the Roman, Byzantine, Serbian and Turkish antiquities survived the disastrous earthquake of 1963 and are still major sightseeing attractions. But Skopje today is of unique interest for the new city now being erected by architects from 20 different countries. The new *Grand* is a Class A hotel (\$5 single, \$8 double), and the new Class B *Jadran* and *Turist* are only \$3.30 single, \$5.60 double for rooms with bath.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION . . . The Yugoslav State Tourist Office, 509 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Pan Am office in Hotel Slavija, Belgrade (Tel. 48487). A Pan Am agent is also in the JAT office, Marsala Tito 18 (Tel. 642-453). The *Daily News*, published in English from June 15 to September 30, contains much useful local information.

INDEX AND KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

- Aachen, Germany 106 (ah'-ken)
 Aalborg, Denmark 69 (ol'-borg)
 Aalsmeer, Neth. 188 (als'-mayr)
 Aarhus, Denmark 68 (or'-hoos)
 Abbottsford, Scotland 127
 Aberdeen, Scotland 129
 Algarve Coast, Port. 212 (ahl-gar'-veh)
 Alkmaar, Neth. 188 (alk'-mar)
 Alloway, Scotland 126 (al'-oh-way)
 Alps, France 90
 Alt Aussee, Austria 39 (alt-os'-see)
 Amboise, France 89 (ahN-bwuz')
 Amsterdam, Netherlands 188
 ANDORRA 26
 Antwerp, Belgium 47 (ant'-wupr)
 Ardennes, Belgium 48 (ahr-den')
 Arnhem, Netherlands 189
 Arosa, Switz. 263 (ah'-ro-sah)
 Ascona, Switz. 264 (ahs'-kon-ah)
 Athens, Greece 136
 Athos, Mt., Greece 138 (ath'-os)
 Aulanko, Finland 75
 AUSTRIA 28
 Aviemore, Scotland 128
 Avila, Spain 237 (ah'-vee-lah)
 Ayr, Scotland 127 (ehr)
 Azay-le-Rideau, France 89
 (ah-zeh'-le-ri-doh')
 Azeitão, Portugal 212 (az-aye-touN')
 Azores, The, 215 (uh-zohrs')
 Baarn, Neth. 189
 Bad Aussee, Austria 39 (bah't au'-see)
 Baden-Baden, Germany 106
 (bah'-duhn bah'-duhn)
 Bad Gastein, Austria 38 (bah't gah'-styeN)
 Badenweiler, Germany 107
 (bah-duhn-vye'-ler)
 Balaton, Lake, Hungary 142
 BALEARIC ISLANDS 170
 Barcelona, Spain 237 (bah'-seh-loh'-na)
 Basel, Switzerland 260 (bah'-zuhl)
 Bath, England 122
 Bavaria, Germany 102
 Bayreuth, Germany 102 (bai-roit')
 Beaulieu, France 91 (bow-leur')
 Belfast, N. Ireland 124
 BELGIUM 41
 Belgrade, Yugoslavia 268 (bel'-grayd)
 Bender Is., France 91
 Bergen, Norway 197
 Berlin, Germany 98
 Berne, Switz. 260 (burn)
 Biarritz, France 90 (bi-uh-rits')
 Billund, Denmark 69
 Black Forest, Germany 106
 Black Sea, Bulgaria 52
 Blois, France 89 (blwa)
 Bodo, Norway 198
 Bonn, Germany 106
 Bordeaux, France 90 (bor-doh')
 Braemar, Scotland 129 (bray-mahr')
 Brasov, Romania 219 (brah-shov')
 Bratislava, Czech. 58 (brat-i-slah'-va)
 Braunschweig, Ger. 104 (braun'-schvyk)
 Bregenz, Austria 37 (bray'-gents)
 Bremen, Germany 104 (brem'-uhn)
 Brittany, France 92 (brit'-uh-nee)
 Brno, Czech. 58 (bur'-no)
 Bruges, Belgium 48 (broozh)
 Brussels, Belgium 46
 Bucharest, Romania 218 (boo'-ka-ress)
 Budapest, Hungary 142 (boo'-da-pest)
 BULGARIA 49
 Callander, Scotland 127
 Cambridge, England 123
 CANARY ISLANDS 53
 Cannes, France 91 (kan)
 Canterbury, England 121
 Cap d'Antibes, France 91 (kap-dahn-teeb')
 Capri, Italy 163 (kah'-pree)
 Carcassonne, France 90
 Cardiff, Wales 124 (kar'-dif)
 Carinthia, Austria 39
 Carlsbad, Czech. 59
 Cascais, Port. 212 (kash-keish')
 Casteau, Belgium 47 (kas-toh')
 Cernobbio, Italy 166
 Chambord, France 89 (shahN-hor')
 Chamonix, France 90 (sha-mo-nee')
 Chantilly, France 88 (shahn-tee-yee')
 Chartres, France 89 (shar'-tr)
 Chenonceaux, France 89 (shen-on-soh')
 Chester, England 124
 Coimbra, Portugal 213 (kweem'-brah)
 Cologne, Germany 105 (kuh-lohn')
 Como, Lake, Italy 166
 Constantza, Romania 218 (kon-stan'-tsa)
 Copenhagen, Denmark 66 (ko-pen-hay'-gen)
 Corfu, Greece 137 (kor'-lyoo)
 Corinth, Greece 136 (kor'-inth)
 Cork, Ireland 151
 Cornwall, Britain 122
 Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy 166
 (kor-tee'-nah dahn-pet'-so)
 Costa Brava, Spain 237 (kos'-tah brah'-va)
 Costa Smeralda, Sardinia 166
 Costa del Sol, Spain 238
 Côte d'Azur, France 90
 Cotswolds, England 122
 Cracow, Poland 203 (krak'-au)
 Crete, Greece 138 (kreet)
 Cuenca, Spain 237 (kwang'-ka)
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA 55
 Dalarna, Sweden 248 (dah'-lar-na)
 Danube River, Austria 40
 Davos, Switzerland 263 (dah-vohs')
 Deauville, France 92 (doh-veel')
 Delos, Greece 138 (dee'-los)
 Delphi, Greece 136 (del'-lye)
 DENMARK 60
 Dinard, France 92 (dee-nahr')
 Dolomites, Italy 166
 Dublin, Ireland 150
 Dubrovnik, Yugo. 268 (doo-brov'-nik)
 Dun Laoghaire, Ireland 150 (dun-leer'-eh)
 Düsseldorf, Germany 104 (dus'-uhl-dorf)
 East Anglia, England 123
 Edinburgh, Scot. 125 (ed'-n-hur-oh)
 El Escorial, Spain 237 (es-kor'-ial)
 ENGLAND 109
 Epidaurus, Greece 137 (ep-i-doh'-rus)
 Estoril, Portugal 212 (ish-to-reel')
 Etna, Mt., Sicily 166
 Evora, Portugal 212 (a-voo'-ra)
 Exeter, England 122
 Faro, Portugal 212 (fa'-roo)

Index—271

Fátima, Portugal 214 (fa'-tee-ma)

FINLAND 70

Films, Switzerland 263

Florence, Italy 162

Fontainebleau, France 88 (foN'-ten-bloh)

FRANCE 78

Frankfurt, Germany 97

Freiburg, Germany 107 (fry'-burg)

Funchal, Madeira Is. 214 (fooN-shal')

Galway, Ireland 151

Garda, Lake, Italy 166

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany 102

(gar'-mish par'-ten-kir-ken)

Geneva, Switzerland 259

Genoa, Italy 165 (jen'-oh-ah)

GERMANY 93

Ghent, Belgium 48

Glasgow, Scotland 127 (glas'-koh)

Gloucester, England 122 (glos'-ter)

Golfe-Juan, France 90 (golf-hwan)

Gothenburg, Sweden 249

Gotland Is., Sweden 250

Gozo Is., Malta 178

Granada, Spain 238 (gra-nah'-da)

Grand Canary Is., Canary Islands 54

GREAT BRITAIN 109

GREECE 130

Grenoble, France 90 (gre-noh'-bl)

Grisons, The, Switz. 262 (gree-zoN')

Gstaad, Switzerland 262

Hamburg, Germany 103

Hämeenlinna, Finland 76 (ha'-man-lin-na)

Hampton Court, England 120

Hanover, Germany 104

Heidelberg, Germany 98 (hye'-d'l-burg)

Helsinki, Finland 74 (hel'-sing-kee)

Highlands, The, Scotland 127

Hilversum, Netherlands 189

HOLLAND 182

HUNGARY 139

Ibiza, Balearic Is. 173 (ch-vee'-thah)

ICELAND 143

Innsbruck, Austria 35 (inz'-bruk)

Interlaken, Swiz. 262 (inter-lah'-ken)

Inverness, Scotland 128 (inver-ness')

IRELAND 144

ITALY 153

Juan-les-Pins, France 91 (zhwahn-lay-paN')

JUGOSLAVIA 265

Jungfrauoch, Switz. 262 (jung'-frau-jok)

Jyväskylä, Finland 76 (yoo'-vas-koo'-la)

Kalmar, Sweden 250

Karlsruhe, Germany 98 (karlz'-roo-eh)

Keflavik, Iceland 143 (kef'-lah-veek')

Kiev, Russia 227 (kee'-yef)

Killarney, Ireland 151 (ki-lahr'-nee)

Kitzbühel, Austria 38 (kits'-bu-uhl)

Klosters, Switz. 263 (kloh'-ster)

Knokke-Le Zoute, Belgium 48

(knok-eh-le-zout')

Knole, England 121 (nohl')

Lagos, Portugal 213 (la'-goosh)

La Napoule, France 91

Lapland, Finland 77

Lapland, Sweden 249

Laren, Neth. 189 (lah'-run)

Las Palmas, Canary Is. 53

Lausanne, Switz. 261 (loh-zan')

Leiden, Neth. 188 (lye'-dun)

Leningrad, Russia 227 (len'-in-grad)

Lido, Italy 164 (lee'-doh)

LIECHTENSTEIN 167 (lik'-ten-shtyne)

Liège, Belgium 48 (le-ehz')

Lienz, Austria 36 (lee'-ents)

Lillehammer, Norway 198

(lil'-uh-hah-muhr)

Limerick, Ireland 151

Lisbon, Portugal 211

Ljubljana, Yugo. 270 (lyoo'-blyah-nah)

Llandudno, Wales 124 (lahn-dud'-no)

Llangollen, Wales 124 (lahn-gol'-en)

Locarno, Switz. 264 (loh-kahr'-no)

London, England 119

Lourdes, France 90 (loord)

Lübeck, Germany 104 (loo'-bek)

Lucerne, Switz. 261 (lu-surn')

Luchon, France 90 (lu-shoN')

Lugano, Switz. 264 (loo-gah'-no)

Lund, Sweden 249

LUXEMBOURG 168

Lyndhurst, England 121

Madeira Is., Portugal 214

Madrid, Spain 236

Maggiore, Lake, Italy 166 (mahd-joh'-ra)

Mainz, Germany 98 (mynts)

MAJORCA (see MALLORCA)

Malaga, Spain 238 (mal'-a-ga)

MALLORCA 170 (mahl-yor'-ka)

Malmö, Sweden 249 (mal'-mo)

MALTA 174

Mamaia, Romania 218

Marbella, Spain 238

Marienburg, Czech. 59

Menton, France 91 (mahn-tohn')

Milan, Italy 164 (mi-lan')

Minorca, Balearic Is. 173

MONACO 179 (mon'-a-koh)

Mons, Belgium 47

Monte Carlo, Monaco 181

Monte Gordo, Portugal 213

Montreaux, Switz. 261 (mon-truh')

Mont-St-Michel, France 92

(moN-saN-mee-shel')

Moscow, Russia 226

Moselle Valley, Lux. 169 (mo-zel')

Munich, Germany 100 (myoo'-nik)

Mykonos Is., Greece 138 (mee'-ko-nos)

Naples, Italy 163

Narvik, Norway 198

NETHERLANDS 182

Neuschwanstein Palace, Germany 103

(noy-schwant'-shtyne)

Nice, France 90 (nees)

Normandy, France 92

North Berwick, Scot. 127 (ber'-ik)

NORTHERN IRELAND 124

NORWAY 192

Nottingham, England 123

Nuremberg, Germany 101

Oban, Scotland 128 (oh'-ban)

Oberammergau, Germany 101

(oh-ber-ahm'-er-gou)

Odense, Denmark 68 (oh'-then-seh)

Ohrid, Yugoslavia 269 (oh'-kreed)

Olympia, Greece 137

Opatija, Yugo. 268 (oh-pa-tee'-yah)

MUSSOORIE.

This book is to be returned on the date last stamped.

[illegible]

914

Pan

L I B R A R Y

~~3335~~

**LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI
National Academy of Administration
MUSSOORIE**

Accession No. 11340

1. Books are issued for 15 days only but may have to be recalled earlier if urgently required.
5. An overdue charge of 25 Paise per day per volume will be charged.
3. Books may be renewed on request at the discretion of the Librarian.
5. Periodicals, Rare and Reference books may not be issued and may be consulted only in the library.
5. Books lost, defaced or injured in any way shall have to be replaced or its double price shall be paid by the borrower.

Help to keep this book fresh, clean & moving